



Quimhneachán

1864 - 2014

A MESSAGE FROM THE PPU

We have just reached the end of our programme of celebration of the school's 150th birthday. And what a full programme it was. We were deeply honoured by the presence of Enda Kenny, TD, Taoiseach in the school on 20 November 2014 to launch the programme. The Taoiseach spent a lengthy period meeting the pupils and all others present, and soaked up the atmosphere in our historic school. In his remarks, the Taoiseach was generous in his praise for the contribution that the school and its past pupils have made to building our country.

Much has been delivered through our programme of celebration. We now have a searchable facility which brings us right back to the early pupil records. This, in turn, is highlighting the enormous historical importance of our school in shaping our country in the lead up to, and after, Independence. Indeed, this was acknowledged by the Government in choosing to launch the 1916/2016 Schools Commemoration Programme in our school, when four Government Ministers and other dignitaries visited.

The PPU is justifiably proud of the role it played in conceiving and seeing the programme through, but it would not have been possible without the support of Kate Byrne and Eddie Kelly, Principal and Deputy Principal, respectively, of the school, and the staff. And that support was enthusiastically given. The Christian Brothers' Congregation's support was also of huge importance, in the manner in which they made the archive project feasible, in their attendance at various events, and, not least, by their very generous financial contribution towards the cost of this publication. I would like to thank especially my colleagues on the PPU Committee – the fine body of men pictured below - for the long hours of high-quality work they put in to make the celebrations such a success.




Standing, l to r: John Murray, Bryan O'Higgins, Don Cameron, Jerry Carroll, John Costello, and Patrick Dowling

Seated, l to r: Des Byrne, Michael O'Sullivan (Hon Treasurer), John Cullen (President), Jim Conway (Hon Secretary), and Stephen Kenny

This book attempts to capture the programme of celebrations, and also to record the great legacy of the school and its pupils in the development of our country.

Finally, a huge thanks to Mary Gilleran who did all the preparatory before this book went to print. Her skill and her infinite patience in dealing with the many demands of the editorial team are much appreciated.

We hope that you will enjoy reading it.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Cullen".

John Cullen
President PPU



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

I speak for all the pupils and staff when I say how pleased we were to join with the PPU in celebrating our 150th anniversary and as always we are happy to have the opportunity to remember past pupils and the important history that is attached to CBS Westland Row. The past year has been a very exciting one for the school. We've had visits from two cabinet Ministers, two Ministers of State, TDs, and the Taoiseach himself, no less. That demonstrates the impact our programme of celebrations has had on the public consciousness.

It would be difficult also to underestimate the impact these events have had on teachers and, in particular, the pupils. It has demonstrated to them the enormous success the school has achieved in its illustrious history, and the legacy it has left. It clearly had a major effect on the tumultuous events which shaped the foundation of our State, and, lest we forget, Westland Row CBS past pupils made big sacrifices in the Great War. The school was also instrumental in the preparation of students who made a considerable contribution in the world of business, in social enterprise, in education, in the religious vocations sphere, on the sporting fields, and in the arts.

These achievements are an inspiration to us all and a reminder to our pupils that they too, with hard work, can make similar contributions in the years ahead of them and that the values they have learned at school will stand to them in the future.

I wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the celebrations for their continuing support of the school and I hope that the proud traditions of the Row will be carried on for another 150 years.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kai Byrne".

**Principal
Westland Row CBS**



**CONGREGATION OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS
EUROPEAN PROVINCE**

December 2015

150 Years of Education in the Tradition of Blessed Edmund Rice at Westland Row

Dear Friends,

It is an honour and a privilege to be associated with the celebration of 150 years of education in the tradition of Blessed Edmund Rice at Westland Row. The school has had a special and unique history. Major contributing factors to this history were that the school attracted pupils from such a varied social mix and from a wide area of greater Dublin. These characteristics may be a contributing factor in enabling the school to continue today in providing for pupils from multi-national and multi-ethnic backgrounds.

While Christian Brothers no longer work in or live by the school, it is wonderful to realise that the educational heritage of this historic establishment is maturing and developing as part of the Edmund Rice Schools Trust. It is right to tell and celebrate the story and the tradition that has been handed down. It is also right to celebrate what is happening today in a new time for the school, the city and our country. We are living in a time of deep change. As Pope Francis put it recently, “we are not living an era of change but a change of era.”

Past pupils of Westland Row have made unique and significant contributions to the nation right from its beginnings. The names of the patriots are honoured and respected. Patriots, too, emerged in the growing years of the State and made creative and dynamic contributions in the spheres of business, education, sport, the arts, and religion, among others.

I congratulate those who have produced and contributed to this memorial book celebrating 150 years of Westland Row CBS. As we stand on the threshold of celebrating 100 years of the Easter Rising, we are challenged afresh to contribute to the continuing emergence of our country. Blessed Edmund Rice was a man quietly driven by the vision and the mission of the Christian Gospel. Within that tradition, he saw the inestimable value of education to present and future generations of peoples. This commemoration provides a timely reminder and a clear challenge to live a new heroism for the twenty-first century so that we can all live in a world of peace, hope, and dignity for all. The risks we take today for these goals will be the achievements of the future.

Sincerely,

Brother Edmund Garvey
European Province Leader

Table of Contents

RÉAMHRÁ	9
SECTION A - ORIGINS OF THE PARISH, CHURCH AND SCHOOL	10
1 THE CITY AND THE PARISH	10
1.1 Dublin - The Walled City	10
1.2 Outside the walls	11
1.3 The Parish takes shape	13
1.4 The real property crash	14
1.5 From Trinity to Ringsend	16
1.6 Dublin to Kingstown Rail terminal	17
2 ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH	19
2.1 Townsend Street	19
2.2 New Home in Westland Row	20
3 WESTLAND ROW SCHOOL	23
3.1 The Christian Brothers	23
3.2 The pupils	25
3.3 The New Irish in the early 1900s	29
3.4 Pupils in the 1950s and 1960s	33
3.5 The Past Pupils Union	34
3.6 Memory Lane	36
Footnotes for Section A - Origins of the Parish, Church & School	44
SECTION B SUPERIORS, PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS	45
B1 Superiors & Principals	45
B2 Prominent Teachers	48
SECTION C - THE REVOLUTIONARY YEARS	50
1. FAMILY FOCUS	51
1.1 The Pearses and the Brennocks	51
1.2 The Malones and the Fitzgeralds	56
1.3 Broader links	61
1.4 Social contacts	62
2. THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR IN THE PARISH	63
2.1 The Old Contemptibles	65
2.2 The Pals	66
2.3 Weapons of Mass Destruction	68
2.4 The Senior Service	69

2.5	Those Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines	72
2.6	An Officer and a Gentleman.....	73
2.7	Regimental ties	75
2.8	They shall grow not old	76
3.	THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD.....	78
3.1	The Old Guard	78
3.2	The New Regime	80
3.3	Last Post	82
4.	THE EASTER RISING	84
4.1	John O'Reilly- City Hall and Dublin Castle	86
4.2	Daniel Murray - College of Surgeons	88
4.3	Peadar Macken - Boland's Mills	89
4.4	Michael Malone - 25 Northumberland Road.....	92
4.5	Willie Pearse - The GPO	97
4.6	Patrick Pearse - The GPO	100
4.7	The Walsh brothers - Clanwilliam House.....	104
4.8	Henry Williams - O'Connell Street/Various Locations	108
4.9	Final Roll Call.....	109
4.10	Leaving their Mark	112
	Footnotes for Section C - The Revolutionary Years.....	112
	SECTION D: THE SPORTING HERITAGE	114
D1	Drill Displays.....	114
D2	Athletics.....	115
D3	Gymnastics	117
D4	Gaelic Football and Hurling	118
D5	Snooker.....	128
D6	Soccer	131
D7	Watersports.....	137
D8	Cricket, Hockey and Rugby	138
D10	Golf Society	141
D11	Current School Sports Activities	142

SECTION E - Music and The Arts	144
E1 Introduction	144
E2 Feis Ceoil	144
E3 Opera.....	145
E4 The Accordion Band - 1950s and 1960s	147
E5 The Concert Band of the 1970s	149
E6 Stars of Stage and Screen	156
SECTION F - Row Men/Persons of the Year	160
SECTION G - Celebrating 150 Years	190
G1 The Taoiseach's Visit	190
G2 The Archive Project.....	194
G4 The 150 th Anniversary Dinner	199
G5 Maytime Melodies.....	202
G6 Open Evening.....	204
SECTION H - CLASS PHOTOS.....	206
H1 Classes	206
H2 Pupils in the Graduation Classes	211
APPENDIX A - List of pupils with Military Attachments - War Years	215
APPENDIX B - P.H. Pearse Court Martial Testimony	220
APPENDIX C - SCHOOL ROOM 1 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864	223
APPENDIX D - SCHOOL ROOM 3 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864	227
APPENDIX E - SCHOOL ROOM 4 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864	230
APPENDIX F - SCHOOL ROOM 5 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864.....	233

RÉAMHRÁ

Bhunaigh Éamonn Iognáid de Rís, bunaitheoir na Bráithre Críostaí, a chéad scoil I bPort Láirge sa bhliain 1802 agus faoi'n bhliain 1812, bhí ceithre scoileanna tosnaithe aige – iad go léir i gCúige na Mumhan. Sa bhliain sin, d'oscail sé a chéad scoil I mBaile Átha Cliath – i Sráid Hanover i bparóiste Naoimh Aindriú. Ach sa bhliain 1844, b'éigin an scoil a dhúnadh toisc teip ghnó sealbhóir léasa na scoile. Bhí 400 miocléinn ar ar rollaí na scoile ag an am sin.

Tuairim is fiche bliain ina dhiadh sin, fuair na Bráithre cuireadh ón gCairdinéal Ó Cuilinn, Ardeaspag Bhaile Átha Cliath, tabhairt faoi athbhunú na scoile ar láithreán nua sa cheantar agus tá an scoil ag feidhmiú ar an suíomh sin ó shin I leith. Nuair a athosclaíodh an scoil ar an 17ú Deire Fómhair 1864, bhí 454 miocléinn ar rollaí na scoile. Mar sin, tá muid ag comóradh 150 bliain i saol na scoile ar an láithreán seo.

'Sé aidhm an leabhair seo ná stair na scoile san idirlinn a insint agus tráchtairacht a dhéanamh ar imeachtaí suntasacha go raibh scoláirí na scoile páirteach iontu. Ghlac iarscoláirí na scoile ról nach beag in imeachtaí iomráiteacha Eirí Amach na Cásca agus Cogadh na Saoirse agus cáil tuillte acu dá bharr. Ní mór aithint a thabhairt freisin do iarscoláirí na scoile a ghlac páirt sa Chéad Cogadh Domhanda agus gur cailleadh sa chogadh uafasach sin. Is trua gur diúltaíodh aitheantas cuí a thabhairt dóibh i stair na tíre go dtí le déanaí, agus tá súil againn go réiteoidh an leabhair seo an t-easnamh seo i scéal na scoile.

Sa leabhar seo freisin, beimid ag tagairt do dhaltaí agus iardhaltaí na scoile a rinne éachtanna i gcúrsaí spóirt, ealaíon agus ceol; go raibh tionchar acu ar chúrsaí gnó agus eacnamaíochta na tíre; agus a thug ceannródaíocht i gcúrsaí oideachais agus creidimh. Tá súil againn go mbainfidh sibh taitheamh as an leabhar agus, má's scoláire nó iarscoláire thú, go gcruiteoidh sé ionaibh spiorad bhróid ní amháin as scéal na scoile go dtí seo ach an dul chun cinn ata fós i ndán di.

This book divides into a number of sections.

- Section A: The Origins of the Parish, Church and School and Past Pupils Union written by **Des Byrne, John Cullen and Br Paul Hendrick.**
- Section B: Superiors, Principals and Teachers, written by **John Cullen.**
- Section C: The Revolutionary Years, detailing the roles played by past pupils in the 1916 Rising, The Great War and The War of Independence, written by **Des Byrne.**
- Section D: Sporting Heritage. The Stories of our sporting past pupils in all areas of sport, written by **Jim Conway and John Cullen.**
- Section E: Music and the Arts. Row pupils have played a role in music and the arts for over 100 years. This is their story, written by **Des Byrne and John Cullen.**
- Section F: Economic, Social, Educational, Religious and Political Development. Here we present pen pictures of past pupils who have made a name for themselves in various fields, and whose endeavours were recognised as Row Persons of the Year, written by **Jim Conway.**
- Section G: Celebrating 150 Years. Here we report on the events that have taken place in the past year to mark our 150th Anniversary.
- Section H: The Current Crop. Here we bring the story right up to date with a focus on today's pupils.

SECTION A - ORIGINS OF THE PARISH, CHURCH AND SCHOOL

1 THE CITY AND THE PARISH

1.1 Dublin - The Walled City

Westland Row is located in South Central Dublin. As a child, growing up nearby it seemed to me that we were in the very heart of Dublin City: and yet, it was not always so.

In John Speed's map of the City, dating from 1610 and set out below, most of the landmarks from my childhood had not come into existence.



On careful examination, many familiar features do come into focus. The split between north and south-side was evident even then. If anything, the divide may have been even more marked than now. There was only one bridge crossing the Liffey at the time - at the location of Ormond Quay and referred to in the legend simply as "The Bridge" - it needed no further elaboration.

That, more or less, represented the western boundary of the City; certainly on the Northside. South of the Liffey, the city was rather broader from east to west. St. James' Gate was at the western extreme; the eastern boundary was defined by "The College"⁽¹²⁾ - present day Trinity College.

Even at this early stage there was a St. Andrew's Church ⁽¹⁴⁾ in present day Suffolk Street. A later manifestation of the Church still exists there, having served as a tourist information office for a number of years. Many of the other church landmarks are familiar to us today. That familiarity is, in itself, deceptive. Who exactly was Saint Audeon? (or Michan or Werberg, for that matter). Saint Audeon or Ouen was the Bishop of Rouen in 640 - the patron saint of the Normans who had, 400 years before publication of this map, captured Dublin from the Scandinavian founders of the city which they had called Diflyn - Danish for Black Pool.

St. Michan's Church, founded in 1095, was of Danish origin while St. Werbergh's (1178) was named to honour the Abbess of Ely, patron saint of Chester who died in 699 AD.

All of this is a reminder that Dublin, then as now, was a melting pot of many nationalities.

1.2 Outside the walls

Looking again at the map one notices how the Liffey broadens dramatically to the east of Wood Quay⁽⁷⁾. Beyond the Hospital⁽¹⁰⁾ was open strand, subject to regular flooding, making the land unsuitable for building.

One source⁽¹⁾ tells us that - *"The Danish landing place was at the Stein, an elevated ridge on which a leper hospital, on the site of the present 'Lock' Hospital was afterwards erected, a resort of pilgrims intending to embark for the shrine of St. James of Compostella, the patron saint of lepers, from which the termination of Townsend Street received the name of Lazar's Hill, afterwards corrupted into Lazy Hill"*.

Townsend Street did not of course exist at the time. This was just the end of town, hence the name derivation. The Irish form of the name is Sráid Cnoc Labhar- the Street of Lazar's or Lepers' Hill. All that existed at the time was a footpath leading south. That footpath eventually led to the Dodder which, at the time had a very unpredictable course. Beyond the Dodder was a small tongue of land known in Irish as Rinn. This is the origin of the name Ringsend.⁽²⁾

One of my earliest memories is of walking along the South Quays with my dad and hearing from him that Ringsend got its name from the fact that the rings for berthing boats ended there. Not so I'm afraid. Ringsend is first mentioned in a map of 1673, long before the quays were built. It was a small tongue of land- present day Thorncastle Street.

About thirty years later, the Normans invaded and banished the Danes to the north side of the river. Henry the Second granted the city to the people of Bristol who made up the majority of the population south of the river.

The area south of present day Townsend Street was open land with occasional large houses or castles like Baggot Rath and Rathmines. I was intrigued to learn that Baggot Rath was on the location of the present day Searson's Pub on Baggot Street.

The land was owned by one family, The Fitzwilliams of Merrion. A booklet produced by The City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee - *The Township of Pembroke*⁽³⁾ informs us that - *"The Fitzwilliams of Merrion first came to Ireland in the reign of King John and became firmly established in the southern part of Dublin during the 14th century. By the 15th century they owned four manors- Merrion, Thorncastle, Dundrum and Baggotrath. Merrion, Thorncastle and Dundrum Manors covered the area now known as Merrion, Booterstown, Mount Merrion, Kilmacud, Dundrum, Ballinteer, Donnybrook, Ringsend, Irishtown and Sidney Parade. Baggotrath was what is now Merrion Square and Fitzwilliam Square. Generally speaking, the property of the Fitzwilliams stretched from Blackrock and Kilmacud to Trinity College."*

The expression "can there be such poverty" comes to mind. The main source of income for the estates came from agriculture, the sale of rabbits and a tribute exacted from the fisheries extending from Blackrock to Ringsend which was also the main landing port for Dublin. The Liffey, although very wide at the mouth was also very shallow - only 4 feet deep in places - making it very difficult to sail up-river.

So it remained until 1708, when the Dublin Ballast Board was founded. They set about dredging the river to make it more navigable. The soil raised by dredging the river was used to form the base for streets like Great Brunswick (now Pearse) Street. Denzille (now Fenian) Street, Grand Canal Street and so on. The land was allocated in lots - hence the South and North Lotts Roads.

In his book, published in 1907, Samuel Fitzpatrick tells us what a mighty task it was.⁽⁴⁾

"By driving piles and sinking kishes and large wooden frames filled with stones in the river bed below Ringsend, so as to raise the south bank of the river, the foundation was gradually laid on which the present south wall, three miles in length, was afterwards built, and the Poolbeg Lighthouse was commenced in 1761, and finished seven years later. The corrosive effect of saltwater rendered the breakwater, connecting the lighthouse with The Pigeon House, insecure and expensive to maintain, and it was accordingly gradually replaced by massive granite blocks, dovetailed into each other and clamped together by iron bolts; the intermediate space was partly filled with gravel, on which granite blocks were again laid on a bed of cement until the whole distance was so completed".

The work stood the test of time. In a court case in 1906, Counsel for the contractors for the Dublin Mains Drainage operators described the south wall as "A Chinese Wall having no foundation below ordnance datum". He accounted for its solidity by stating that "it had settled into a solid block, 20 feet wide and 'made a foundation for itself.'"

1.3 The Parish takes shape

In 1713, John Rogerson acquired 133 acres of the south strand and set about building the quay which still bears his name. In the years which followed, the Dodder - earlier known as the Rafernham (Rathfarnham) Water was tamed. It was not finally contained between its present artificial banks until 1796. Bridges over the river allowed access to Ringsend and Ballsbridge.

The area we now know as Westland Row Parish began to emerge and take on a familiar shape as is evident from the map of 1798, set out below.



Nearly all the familiar landmarks of the parish were in place over 200 years ago. The Fitzwilliams of Merrion had left their mark everywhere. The main squares - Merrion and Fitzwilliam, with their imposing architecture, are the most obvious trace elements. It runs much deeper than that however.

One member of the family, John Holles, was the Earl of Clare. His mother was the daughter of John Denzill of Denzill in Cornwall. His daughter married Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford. That little family group give us the name origins of Clare, Holles and Denzill(e) Streets as well as Wentworth Place.⁽⁵⁾

Denzille Street is now Fenian Street. Wentworth Place is today called Hogan's Place, named after the sculptor John Hogan who had his studios there - see Section 2 below on St Andrew's Church.

1.4 The real property crash

At this time, all of these streets were stylish areas with magnificent houses like those on Merrion and Fitzwilliam Squares.



The Act of Union in 1800, which came into effect on 1 January 1801, and which resulted in the loss of the Irish Parliament, changed all that. Kevin Kearns writes⁽⁶⁾:-

“Directly following the dissolution of the Irish Parliament there occurred a mass exodus of prominent citizens who had occupied the spacious Georgian houses.”

“Property values plummeted dramatically. Resplendent Georgian abodes purchased for £8,000 in 1791 sold for £2,500 a mere decade later and by 1849 could be bought for a paltry £500.”

“Once the grand domiciles had depreciated sufficiently in value they were grabbed up by what the Irish Press described as ‘despotic and merciless’ slum land lords.”

This process led gradually to the emergence of the tall centre –city tenements many of us remember from our childhoods.



There were other tenement dwellings of much earlier provenance spread throughout the parish. Many of these were in small alleys off Townsend and Sandwith Streets.



Brady's Court, off Lime Street, was a fairly typical example-two roomed white-washed cottages with totally inadequate sanitary arrangements. In the 1901 and 1911 censuses each of these small cabins housed families of about ten people. Life expectancy was very low.

The Dempseys at number 15 were fairly typical. Thomas and his son Michael were originally fishermen from close to Arklow. In the aftermath of the Great Famine, they moved to Dublin to improve their prospects.

Michael married Margaret Smyth from Belfast. Her two brothers shared the small cabin with them. Michael and one of his brothers-in-laws were merchant seamen. The other brother Edward was a stone cutter. He later joined the Merchant Navy and died in the Battle of Jutland in the Great War.

Michael and Margaret had nine children. Only two survived to adulthood - Kitty and Michael Junior. Kitty, in quite remarkable fashion, won a scholarship to Queen's University Belfast. After graduation, she returned to Dublin as a school teacher until she married later in life. She had no children. Michael Junior was the only one of the family to have children - six in all. His thirty or so grand-children live today in Dublin, Perth, Boston and St Helier in Jersey.

The parish was a mix of well-to-do families who lived in luxurious surroundings and those for whom survival was a real struggle. Somehow, they survived.

In 1925, Herbert George Simms was appointed as Architect to Dublin Corporation at the age of 27. In his sixteen years in office he oversaw the completion of 17,000 housing units in an early attempt to deal with the tenement problem. In the 1930s, these included flats complexes based on the Dutch prototype in Markievicz, Pearse, O'Rahilly and George Reynolds Houses and Canon Mooney Gardens. In the 1960s, tenement clearance was given added impetus after the collapse of a number of dangerous buildings. Two young girls - Marion Vardy and Linda Byrne - were killed when tenements collapsed in Fenian Street in 1963. In the decade which followed, the population of Westland Row parish fell from 20,000 to 6,000.

1.5 From Trinity to Ringsend

Great Brunswick (now Pearse) Street is perhaps the longest Street in the parish. It was quite a handsome thoroughfare at the outset of the twentieth century as can be seen from the contemporary photograph set out below:-



It is quite a remarkable picture, revealing a great deal of the history of the area.

The handsome shop front at number 22 is Dublin's first fish and chip shop. In the 1880s, Giuseppe Cervi disembarked from a ship bound for America in Cobh. He made his way on foot to Dublin. He began by selling ice cream from a bicycle cart in Summer and in Winter switched to fish and chips. By 1900, Giuseppe and his wife had opened their shop at number 22. The story goes that his wife Palma never fully mastered English. She would simply point to the fish and chips saying "*Una di questo, una di quello?*". In Dublinese, this translated as a one and one.⁽⁷⁾

The large building to the right of Cervi's extending through numbers 23 -25 was the British Army recruitment centre throughout the Great War. Two doors down from that, beyond the awning, is number 27, the home of the Pearse family whom we will meet later in this history - see The Revolutionary Years. The white objects outside number 27 are, I imagine, examples of the family's sculptures. The elegant pillars running down the centre of the street hold the overhead cables for the trams running from Nelson's Pillar to Sandymount.

The street at this time was replete with historic artefacts. The Crampton Memorial just to the west of the RIC Station opposite Trinity College was on the site of the Stein which marked the landing site of the Danes in Dublin. Between there and Cervi's was the main Dublin City Fire Station. Opposite it, was The Queens Theatre - home to the Abbey Theatre during the 1960s.

Further east, one would have encountered Saint Mark's Church where Oscar Wilde was baptised and The Ancient Concert Rooms where John McCormack and James Joyce performed. At the corner of Westland Row was the terminus to the Dublin to Kingstown Railway – the oldest commuter service in the world.

Walking from there towards Ringsend you would have passed one of Dublin's finest Libraries, Queen's (now Pearse) Square - named to honour a visit by Queen Victoria at the beginning of the Century, the Dublin Coal-Gas Company and Dublin Glass Bottle plants.

1.6 Dublin to Kingstown Rail terminal

The Dublin to Kingstown rail link opened in 1834. The construction contract was won by William Dargan - Ireland's counterpart to Isombard Kingdom Brunel. The driving force behind the development, and the principal fundraiser, was James Pim Junior whose family owned Pim's Department Store in South Great Georges Street. The family had interests in the steam packet company serving Kingstown, and the prime driver was a wish to speed up the mail delivery service between Dublin and London. The original line was just over eight miles in length but was so successful as a passenger as well as a freight carrier, that it was extended to Bray, and later beyond.

At the time, the Westland Row premises were intended as a terminal, as in the illustration below,⁽⁸⁾ dating from 1849.



The line connecting Westland Row to Amiens Street was a much later development, one that many people opposed on the grounds that it spoiled the appearance of Westland Row, Great Brunswick Street and, most especially the view across the Liffey to the Customs House.

2 ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

2.1 Townsend Street

We saw earlier evidence of the presence of a Church of Saint Andrew in the general vicinity since the earliest times. After the Reformation, Dublin became largely a Protestant City. Over the years, the Protestant share of the population was estimated at 70 - 80%. In the period preceding the building of the Catholic Church in Westland Row, the parish boundaries related to the Established Church of Ireland. There were four separate parishes in the area: those of St. Andrew (Suffolk Street), St. Anne (Dawson Street), St. Mark (Great Brunswick Street) and St. Peter (Donnybrook).

Under the Penal Laws, there were serious impediments to the building of Catholic Churches. Over the years, there were a number of Catholic Churches of Saint Andrew, primarily in the Townsend Street Area. One early version was in a stable in Hawkins Street on the site of the later Royal Theatre. It was destroyed by fire. A later version in Townsend Street collapsed, killing a number of parishioners.

In her very valuable history, *An Enduring Presence*, Elizabeth Watson gives a very succinct summary of the move to Westland Row.⁽⁹⁾

“Following the Relief Act 1793, Catholics could legally build their churches. However there were still some restrictions on where Catholic Churches could be constructed. The Townsend Street Chapel served the united parishes of St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Mark and St Anne. In 1826, the parish had grown to the extent that the present Chapel could no longer accommodate its needs.”

A heated argument developed on whether to extend the building in Townsend Street or move to a fresh site in Westland Row. Following the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the Westland Row site was decided upon. The move was encouraged by Daniel O'Connell, a resident of nearby Merrion Square, who said “Too long have we Catholics been slaves and cowards, let us come forward into the light - we are no longer felons. Leave Townsend Street, let us build our Church in Westland Row”.

2.2 New Home in Westland Row

The foundation stone for the new church was laid in 1832. Work was completed and the church was opened for worship in 1834. This sketch from 1849 suggests the church looked very much like it does today.⁽¹⁰⁾



There is a, perhaps apocryphal, story which suggests that the original plan was for the church to face into Cumberland Street with the rear facing into Westland Row, reflecting the earlier ban on Catholic Churches facing on to main thoroughfares. The story is that the plans were reversed after they had been approved. It may not be true, but it is a nice story.

One thing that is clear from the sketch is the fact that the Christian Brothers house next door did not exist at this time. Henry Shaw's Dublin Pictorial Guide and Directory for 1850 (the source of the sketch) tells us the site was taken up by Thomas Bushe's Marble Yard.

The splendour of the Church interior must have astonished the parishioners.⁽¹¹⁾



More than fifty years on I can still remember Father McCarthy giving a talk on the origins of the Church to members of the Youths' Sodality. He was subbing for Fr. McMahon who was in charge of Youth Affairs - Sodality, Boys' Club and Scouts, and must not have had time to prepare a sermon. If I remember correctly, he pointed out that Daniel O'Connell had a regular seat in the right-hand transept.

The marble figures in the high alcoves on either side of the altar were two of the four Evangelists. The other two were in facing alcoves out of sight in our picture. Each one could be identified by the symbolic creatures alongside them - Matthew a winged man, Mark a winged lion, Luke a winged ox, and John an eagle. Each symbol was a key to the writing style of the individual author.

I can still remember the little heads of his audience turning in unison as Father McCarthy pointed to the central domed ceiling, the circular shape symbolising the whole of creation. The twelve segments represented the divisions of the heavens and alluded to the twelve apostles. The central figurine represented the coronation of Our Lady. Most surprising of all to me at the time, were the identities of the four figures at the perimeter of the circle - St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Mark and St. Anne, the four saints giving the church its full name.

In thinking back to those times my most vivid recollections are associated with the wonderful organ and the choir in which I sang as a young boy.



Elizabeth Watson tells us the organ was completed in 1873 and was rebuilt in 1975 under the supervision of Fr. John O'Brien. *"The cost of the renovation of the organ was £14,500 and the donations of the parishioners and sponsors were such that the cost of the organ was paid within nine months"*.⁽¹²⁾

The figures of the four saints for whom the church is named were sculpted by John Hogan whose studios were in Wentworth Place, now renamed Hogan's Place in his honour. His masterpiece is the Dead Christ in St. Theresa's, Clarendon Street.

A less well known sculpture in St. Andrews is that of Our Lady of Sorrow, a work by Willie Pearse who we will encounter elsewhere in this history. This altar is located in the Mortuary Chapel in St. Andrews.



The new church was located on the edge of the parish. Present day Pearse Street marked its northern boundary, City Quay Parish ran from there to the Liffey. These two parishes, along with Ringsend, formed the natural catchment area for the school.

There had been several attempts to link Ringsend to the rest of south central Dublin over the years. Bridges were built and washed away on several occasions until the present bridge was completed in 1803.⁽¹³⁾

3 WESTLAND ROW SCHOOL

3.1 The Christian Brothers

The story of the Christian Brothers in Westland Row has been told in earlier commemoration booklets but it is worth repeating.⁽¹⁴⁾

The first Christian Brothers group arrived in the Parish of Saint Andrew over two hundred years ago, in 1812. The Society had been founded by Edmund Ignatius Rice only ten years earlier. This was the fifth Christian Brothers School and the first in Dublin. The earlier establishments were in Waterford, Carrick-on-Suir, Dungarvan and Cork.

At that time, the Catholic Church in the parish was, as we have seen, based in Townsend Street. The Brothers opened their school nearby in a large site at the intersection of Hanover Street and Lime Street.⁽¹⁵⁾



Two Brothers were sent from Waterford - one of whom, Br. Thomas Grosvenor, had been a companion of Br. Rice when he founded the Society.

In 1828, the Government of the Institute and the Novitiate moved from Waterford to Hanover Street and remained there for three years until new premises became available in North Richmond Street.

In its first year, the school had 120 pupils. By 1844, there were 400 pupils. In that year Br. Rice died and the school in Hanover Street was forced to close due to the bankruptcy of the lease holder.

When the new church was built at Westland Row, new parish schools for boys and girls were built to the rear and left of St. Andrew's Church and these were placed under the control of the National Board. Twenty years later, the Archbishop of Dublin, Cardinal Cullen, invited the Brothers to return to the parish and take-over the boys' school.

They took over where they had left off with 454 pupils on the opening day, 17 October 1864. Enrolments continued during the year, swelling that number considerably. The Brothers continued to live at Number 9 Townsend Street until their monastery in Westland Row was completed in 1868.

In 1872, the rooms at the rear of the Church, which had up to then been in use as a girls' school were taken over. The school continued as a "boys only" establishment until 1988.

I found the etching below in the National Library Archive. It is a view of Westland Row station from a vantage point in Cumberland Street in 1832. On the left, one can see the entrance to the laneway running to the side of the church, very close to an entrance to the school that was in operation in the 1960s.



**This image is from the National Library of Ireland
and has been used with permission**

3.2 The pupils

Typical of similar schools, the school operated almost as a collection of what were known as schools, which, nowadays, we would call classes. The name on the plasterwork outside the school to this day – Scoileanna na mBráthar gChríostamhail (Christian Brother Schools) - indicates as much. Similarly, O’Connell’s Schools is in the plural. In those days, progression through education was sometimes referred to as “4th or 5th book” etc. The early records show that the school was divided into what were known as School Rooms, of which there appeared to be 6. When a pupil was leaving School Room 1, the record in the register included something along the lines of “gone to School 2”.

The early records date from the school’s foundation in 1864, and survive in reasonable shape, though not as well preserved as those from the 1870s onwards, which we will come to presently. The school appears to have opened its doors on 17 October, 1864, and the records suggest that 454 pupils were admitted on that day. They were allocated to 4 School Rooms, as follows:-

- School Room 1: 135
- School Room 3: 103
- School Room 4: 130
- School Room 5: 86

There appears to have been some testing of proficiency, recorded in the registers, which may have dictated the allocations process. At a time when education was not compulsory, it’s not surprising that there is a great disparity in proficiency at different ages. Therefore, the spread of ages in the same school room is quite large. For example, in School Room 1 in 1864, the age range is 6 to 14, in School Room 3, 6 to 15, School Room 4, 6 to 15, and School Room 5, 7 to 14. The pupils were almost exclusively drawn from the immediate vicinity of the school.

The other striking feature by today’s standards is that enrolment continued after the initial, and vastly the bigger one, on 17 October 1864. For example, School Room 1 had a further 118 enrolments at various stages up to June 1865, at an average monthly rate of nearly 15. There were 454 enrolments on that first day. It would be invidious, therefore, to pick out any pupil as the first pupil of Westland Row CBS, but the honour of being the first on the registers was shared by the following 4 pupils:-

- School Room 1: **Michael Boylan**, age 11, 38 Sandwith St., father’s occupation, Shopkeeper.
- School Room 3: **James Hynes**, age 14, 39 Boyne St., father deceased.
- School Room 4: **Thomas Byrne**, age 12, 17 Denzille St., Father’s occupation, Carpenter.
- School Room 5: **Thomas Farrell**, age 13, 10 Stephen’s Lane, Father’s occupation, Carpenter.

An analysis of the parent’s (mostly father’s) occupations would suggest predominantly working class, as suggested in the comparative table for 1864, 1890 and 1920 on page 29.

A full list of the admissions on that day is contained in Appendices C, D, E and F at the end of this book. These may be of interest to people whose antecedents lived in the area in the mid to late 1800s.

The later roll records from 1887 are generally more legible than those of 1864. As with 1864, the bulk of the pupils were drawn from a fairly narrow catchment area surrounding the school. One of these early pages is set out below.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year		
32	Sept	90		John W Carr				144 St Annmarick St	Carpenter
3	Sept	90		Andrew Dunne				20 St. Columban's St.	Carowner
4	Sept	90		Thomas Chase				Lara Street	Calman
5	Sept	90		William Corbell				14 Innes's Terrace	Book Porter
6				Patrick Murray				Merrion Square	Coachman
7	Aug	86		Christopher Kelly	11	Aug	'75	8 Sandwith Place	Carpenter
8	28 Aug	89		Patrick Connell				16 Albert Place	Cannon
9	22 Aug	88		Patrick Kenny	20	Mar	'76	1 Windsor Terrace	Labourer
40	28 Aug	88		Patrick Flanagan	13	June	'73	10 Ely Place	Black
1	28 Aug	88		Michael Flanagan	8	Sept	'77	10 Ely Place	Black
2	8 Jan	89		Thomas Thornton				3rd Frederick St.	Hill Porter
3	Jan	89		Patrick Malone	12	Dec	'75	9 Brighton Street	Sailor
4	Jan	89		James Henry	15	Nov	'75	5 Stephens Lane	Cartman
5	Jan	89		William H Power				69 Beth Avenue	Bookbinder
6	23 May	89		Edward Clarke	24	Sept	1879	12 Benzille St.	Butler
7	23 May	89		John Farrell	12	Dec	1878	20 Clarence St.	Graman
8	23 May	89		James Saffy	27	Nov	'80	9 Leinster Market	Stone Cutter
9	23 May	89		Alfred Ruston	21	Jan	'76	9 Stephens Lane	Writer
50	23 May	89		Michael Conway	16	Aug	'79	11 Benzille St.	F. Dead
1	23 May	89		Stephen Murray	14	Jan	'78	10 Kellan Place	Bookbinder
2	23 May	89		John Carroll	12	Apr	'78	11 Hagan's Court	Coachman
3	23 May	89		Thomas J Delahunty	7	May	'81	32 Le Mount Street	Grocer
4	23 May	89		James Leary	1	July	'78	11 Sandwith Street	Carman
5	23 May	89		Francis Ruston	14	April	'78	5 Grotton Terrace	Writer
6	23 May	89		Martin E. Ryan	1	Sept	'80	12 Townsend St.	Harbour Master
7	23 May	89		Charles Thompson	16	Sept	'79	88 Townsend St.	F. Dead
8	23 May	89		David Kelly				1 Old Cumberland St	Butler
9	14 Mar	90		Francis Kelly	9	June	'78	27 Innes's Square	Stone Cutter
60	14 Mar	90		Michael Devine	14	July	'78	14 E. James's St.	F. Dead
1	14 Mar	90		Thomas Mulligan	16	Nov	'76	45 Townsend St.	F. Dead
2	14 Mar	90		George Gannon	13	Aug	'77	1 Sandwith Lane	Coal Porter

These Registers, from 1887-1928 will soon be available in searchable format on our website - www.rowppu.ie. They give, in most cases, the name of the pupil, date of enrolment, address and occupation of parent. Unfortunately, they do not give parental names which made the task of definitively finding participants in the Great War, The Rising and the War of Independence quite difficult - see The Revolutionary Years.

From a sample of 150 pupils between 1887 and 1890, we can see that pupils at this time were drawn almost exclusively from an area running from St. Stephen's Green to Ringsend. The Catchment area widened at the turn of the century with the advent of the Dublin City Electric Tram Service. The original service began as a horse drawn operation in 1867. The original plan linked the main rail stations at Westland Row, Amiens Street and Harcourt Street. The service was electrified in 1898 and, in expanded form, became very popular.

This expanded the catchment area of the school. A sample of 150 pupils taken from the rolls of the mid 1920s confirms this. Pupils were still drawn mainly from the streets near the school but with a healthy smattering of pupils from Sandymount, Donnybrook, Merrion, Ranelagh, Clonskea and Blackrock.

The roll extract below, from the mid-1920s, gives some idea of this shift.

112

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	The LAST SCHOOL (if any) attended by Pupil.	HIGHEST STAND in which Pup was th exam
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year				
3443	5	7	25	Hennessey Michael Jos	28	9	11	22 Morehampton	Civil Servant	Rochownd. 9 C.S.	V
4	5	1	25	Hennessey Thomas	15	12	12	-Lee, Donnybrook	"	-	-
5	5	1	25	Mulligan Richard	28	11	10	1 Beech Hill Rd. Clonsilla	Saddler	Kellinicy Dunlough C.S.	NS. VI
6	12	1	25	Cox Vincent	31	3	11	Cullinagh, Ballymin Rd.	Retired Merchant	Haddington C.S.	V
7	12	1	25	O'Shanagan Michael Jas.	21	1	13	38 Gordon St.	Painter	Haddington	VI
8	27	1	25	Woods Bernard Fr.	14	1	12	6 Eglinton Ter. D. Brook	Butcher	Donnybr.	N.S. I
9	17	2	25	Henderson James.	17	1	15	4 Nassau St.	Gardener.	Holy Wk	C.S. VI
3450	17	2	25	Tracy Michael	12	4	16	Commissioner Agent	101 Li. Baggot St.	Holy Wk C.S.	Clonsilla
1	9	2	25	Murphy Leo.	25	4	15	10 S. King St.	Saddler.	C.C.S.	I.
2	9	2	25	Hegarty John.	7	5	14	6 Grand La Blackrock	Tram Conductor.	Blackrock	N.S.
3	25	2	25	Birt James.	49	9	14	29 Up Fitzwilliam St	Traveller.	St. Andrew's	II
4	9	2	25	Ladden John Stanislaus	13	11	14	10 Havelock St. Sandymount	Bank official	St. Andrew's	San Fran
5	9	2	25	Ladden Kieran Albert	23	9	16	"	"	"	"
6	17	2	25	McLaugh Desmond	27	1	12	45 Merrion Rd. Blackrock	Black	C.S. Dun Blackrock	NS. I
7	2	3	25	Sheahan Richard J.	9	3	15	1 Oaklands Park, Sandym.	Doctor (dead)	Cheser	C.S. II
8	14	10	25	Smith Henry.	14	10	15	186 Townsend St.	Carpenter	St. Andrew's	NS. I
9	9	3	25	Cunningham James	12	11	15	88 Sandwith St.	Carrier	St. Andrew's	NS. I
3460				Smith James.							
1				Gallagher. Rict. Fr.	20	1	11	29 Urasow St.	Mechanical Engineer	St. Mary's	NS. I
2	2	3	25	Hynes James	27	9	15	27 Hanover St	Labourer	St. Andrew's	NS. I
3	23	3	25	O'Hanlon Thomas Jos	8	6	14	11 Somerset St. St. Killo Rd.	Trade U. Official	St. Andrew's	NS. I
4	30	3	25	Powe William	17	12	12	44 Sandwith St.	Dead.	St. Andrew's	NS. I
5	2	4	25	Kelly Michael Wm	27	5	13	24 Seaforth Villas	Chauffeur	St. Andrew's	NS. I
6	7	4	25	McKie James Wm.	1	1	16	14 Holles St.	Dead.	St. Andrew's	NS. I
7	20	4	25	Kelly Joseph.	31	6	14	32 Joy St.	Irish Glass Co.	Ruggsland	NS. 2
8	20	4	25	Lennon Peter.	12	6	13	14 Sella Gardens.	Fitter	Star of Sea	3. NS.
9	21	4	25	Lyns Robert.	1	11	13	1 Proca Pl. Blackrock	Foreman P.O.	St. Andrew's	C.S. I
3470	22	4	25	McDonagh. Benedict.	13	4	10	426 Pearse St.	Watchman.	Summerhill	NS. I
1	21	4	25	Heagney John Gerard.	27	11	13	21 Claremont Rd.	Commercial Tr.	Star of Sea	NS. I
2	21	4	25	O'Shaughnessy Rict.	1	1	16	17 Holles St.	Publican	Clarendon	C.S. I
3	4	5	25	Yeates James Christopher	20	4	17	19 Penrose St.	Breadvan Dr.	Haddington Rd.	C.S.

The socio-economic mix remained primarily working class throughout these years as can be seen in the following table.

Westland Row Pupils- 1864 - 1925				
Occupation of Father				
	1864	1890	1925	Average
	%	%	%	%
Services	42	42	28	37
Skilled workers	28	27	21	25
Labourer	16	5	16	12
Clerical	5	6	15	9
Sailor	1	4	1	2
Other	4	4	7	5
Father dead	4	12	12	9

Remarkably in the two later samples, the fathers of one in eight pupils were recorded as dead, a big increase on 1864. None of the fathers were recorded as unemployed, though in 4% of the 1864 sample there was no entry in the Parent's Occupation column. This, of course, does not necessarily mean they were unemployed. Undoubtedly many were, at least periodically - the numbers involved in the coal trade is a pointer to seasonality. The jobs recorded were those at which fathers worked, when work was available.

The relatively low incidence of unskilled labourers may be somewhat surprising. Many fathers worked in skilled trades, carpenters, plumbers etc. The largest single group were in services - shop assistants, waiters, coachmen, car drivers or even butlers. In the 61 year period spanned by this analysis, many of these service jobs began to disappear, with an increase in labouring and clerical jobs.

A small final point of interest. The tram system early on adopted the same numbering system as was used later by Dublin Bus. The Number 1 went from Nelson's Pillar to Ringsend. Numbers 2 and 3 served Sandymount Green and Tower, respectively. The number 6 served Blackrock and so on.

On the destination board they carried a range of symbols - a shamrock, a double diamond and so on, to allow people who could not read, identify their correct tram. ⁽¹⁶⁾

3.3 The New Irish in the early 1900s

In the school today, the roll books are very reflective of the enormous demographic changes the country has experienced in the past two decades, in particular the wave of immigration. The *New Irish* families represent a good proportion of the school's pupil base. But this wasn't the first time this happened in the school's distinguished history.

The ethos of Westland Row School was Roman Catholic. But archive records show that the school opened its doors to people of other religions when the occasion demanded.

One example of this was mentioned by **Br. V.S. Nelson** who taught at the school for a number of years from 1901. Fifty years later, he remembered that there had been a group of eight to ten Jewish boys in the school at the turn of the century.

With the help of the search facility linked to our Roll Registers for that period we have identified all ten:-

- **Joseph Pushinski** from 171 Great Britain Street
- **Michael Myerson**
- **Maurice Myerson**
- **Louis Wigoder**
- **Bernard Spiro**
- **Samuel Weinstock**
- **Benjamin Epstein**
- **Simon Clein**
- **Bernard Goldberg**
- **Bernard Shillman**

Unfortunately the register is not as detailed at this period as we might wish. Indeed, there is a complete gap in the records between 1904 and 1906. However, we have been able to trace details of some of the pupils from the Census records from 1901 and 1911.

All of these pupils were the sons of Jewish parents forced to leave Russia by the pogroms of the late 1890s.

Joseph Pushinski's parents were both from Russia. They owned a drapery shop on Merchant's Quay.

We find **Michael Myerson**, aged 8 in 1901, living at 30 Lower Clanbrassil Street with his parents Henry and Annie and four siblings and a young servant girl from County Meath - recorded as Mead in the Census records. Henry, a grocer, and Annie had been born in Russia.

We have not been able to trace Maurice Myerson. I will leave **Louis Wigoder** until later as we have some of his recollections in our archive.

Bernard Spiro's parents were also from Russia. The family lived in Lower Clanbrassil Street and Windsor Terrace.

We don't need to travel too far from the school to locate **Samuel Weinstock**. In 1911, he was 23 years old, and a qualified Dental Surgeon, sharing premises at 2 Westland Row with his father Lazarus, a dental mechanic. Samuel was one of only two of this group of students who had himself been born in Russia.

At the time of the 1911 Census, **Benjamin Epstein** was working as a clerk in his brother's watchmaking business. They lived with their parents at 3 Emorville Square in Wood Quay, where their father Ruben was a general marine dealer.

Simon Klein was born in Cork City along with his four siblings. By 1911, they had moved to Dublin where they lived at 15 St. Alban's Road, Merchant's Quay with their parents and grandmother Sissy, aged 70.

Their history parallels that of **Louis Copeland's** family. The Copeland's were not Row boys but I recall one of the younger members of the family relating how his grandfather was forced out (of Lithuania, I think) by the pogroms. Trying to escape to the USA, he got off the ship in Cobh, having been told it was America. He apparently walked to Dublin where he set up his very successful tailoring business.

Bernard (Benny) Goldberg was born in Limerick with three of his siblings. His older brother Harry had been born in Russia in 1897. At the age of 14, Harry was working as a draper's pedlar with his father Bernard Senior.

Louis Wigoder was the second of our group of Jewish students born in Russia. His brother Harry and two older sisters, Annie and Leah, were also born in Russia. By 1896, the family had moved to Dublin where three more siblings were born. By 1911, the family were living at 33 Grove Park, Rathmines. The eldest son, Harry and the father Myer worked as frame-makers. By then Louis, aged 19, was studying to be a doctor.

In 1964, there was a letter from Louis E. Wigoder from his home in Leeds, congratulating the Christian Brothers on their Centenary Year. Enclosing a cheque for five guineas for his annual subscription, he recalled - "Close on sixty years have elapsed since I, as a Jewish boy, had the privilege of attending your Christian Brothers' School, even though it was originally confined to boys of the Catholic religion. And once again I want to extend my gratitude to those teachers who were concerned with my preliminary education. I recollect the fact that Barney Shillman and I were exempted from attending catechism and Christian prayers and were allowed home early on Friday winter evenings to celebrate the Jewish Sabbath. I shall never forget the lectures on religious tolerance and brotherly love from our devoted teachers who laid emphasis on the debt due to the Jewish people".

Bernard (Barney) Shillman concurred with these recollections. We have not been able to locate Bernard's registration record but he retained contact with the school and was pictured at an open evening in 1964 with a famous past pupil, Jerry Dempsey of Aer Lingus.



The 'Open Night' in the School.
Messrs.: J. F. Dempsey, Bernard Shillman, J. Canavan

Bernard Shillman's family also hailed from Russia. The older children in the family were born in Cork, the younger ones in Dublin. The 1901 census shows that various members of the family were involved in watchmaking, photography and piano tuition. Bernard's mother was a midwife.

By 1911, the family were living at Victoria Street, Wood Quay. Bernard, by then aged 18, was working as a civil servant.

We found ten more Jewish boys in a later period - 1916 – 1928. Here they are:-

Name	Address	Father's Occupation
Arthur Clein	18 Dufferin Avenue	Commercial Traveller
David Clein	18 Dufferin Avenue	Commercial Traveller
Hyman Clein	18 Dufferin Avenue	Commercial Traveller
Julius Levin	20 Grove Park	Engineer
Elijah Isaacson	7 St. Kevin's Road	-
Solomon Leventhal	10 Wolseley Street	Traveller
Jacob Elliman	29 Dufferin Avenue	Manager
Abraham Baigel	9 Wellington Park	Manager
Cecil Leventhal	10 Wolseley Street	Traveller
Reuben Leventhal	10 Wolseley Street	Traveller

There were two groups of brothers – the Cleins (brothers of Simon whom we met earlier) and the Leventhal's. Reuben Leventhal is the last entry in the digitised roll records, bringing our story full circle.

3.4 Pupils in the 1950s and 1960s

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, both Westland Row CBS Primary and Secondary Schools experienced a serious decline in numbers enrolling, to the extent that the very viability of both schools was threatened.

Past pupils of the school will recollect that, in its heyday in the 1950s and 1960s, students travelled from far and wide to attend the school, regularly filling the 48A bus from Milltown, the 61 from Churchtown, the 44 from Enniskerry, various 47s from Rathfarnham and further afield and the 62 from Goatstown. In pre-Dart days, many arrived by train into Westland Row Station from as far north as Drogheda and south to Gorey. In those days, the school catered for over 850 pupils. During the late 1950s and the 1960s, there were about 500 pupils in the Primary School, and about 360 in the Secondary School. By today's standards, that was very crowded.

However, following the advent of free second level education in the late 1960s, schools began to spring up in these 'outlying' areas. This, coupled with increasing traffic and safety concerns, led to a consequent drop off in the number of students willing to travel long distances to attend a city centre school.

There was a second factor also at play. From the early 1980s, the Christian Brothers began a process of re-focusing their mission, placing an extra emphasis on trying to meet the needs of the more marginalised in society. In the case of a city centre school like Westland Row CBS, this meant beginning to gradually focus on the local population.

These two factors, declining numbers and a re-focusing of Christian Brother ministry, led to the amalgamation of Westland Row CBS Primary boys' school with Scoil Cairtriona Mercy Sisters Primary girls' school in the Mercy Sisters premises in Baggot Street with Br Denis Vaughan as the first principal. That school continues to-day in that same location.

What many saw as the logical next step of the Secondary School going co-educational was not quite as simple, because there was no local girls' school with which it could readily amalgamate. Any change in its status, however desirable, would have to be just that – a change in status – and would have serious implications for the viability of neighbouring second-level girls' schools.

After protracted negotiations, agreement was reached and Westland Row CBS opened its doors to female students from the beginning of the 1988 school year.

Much preparation was made in advance of the big event. The building was refurbished as much as limited funds would allow. The extra space available when the primary school moved to Baggot Street was utilised; classrooms were reconfigured and an internal corridor was put in, parallel to the balcony, so that students were no longer exposed to the elements as they changed classes. Much of the work involved in this refurbishment was carried out on a voluntary basis by members of the staff during the summer holidays. Staff also undertook in-service training in preparation for the change-over and provision was made for the teaching of extra subjects, most notably Home Economics.

As population in the inner city areas began to increase again, this, too, was reflected in the enrolment pattern. Addresses like Markievicz House, Pearse House, St Andrew's Court and Leo Fitzgerald House began to feature more prominently in the school register and it was gratifying to see some of the first students to attend the co-educational school remain on in school to sit the Leaving Certificate, in many cases being the first members of their families to do so.

Today, the vast majority of the pupils are drawn from the immediate catchment area, with a much reduced pupil population of 130, essentially returning to its roots. Westland Row CBS is now a community school in the best sense of that word.

3.5 The Past Pupils Union

The Westland Row CBS Past Pupils' Union was established in 1954, with the objectives:-

- *To promote the spiritual, social, intellectual and material welfare of the members of the Union. As a means of achieving these objectives, the Union may promote such functions and form such subsidiary societies as it may consider desirable*
- *To promote and foster the interests of Westland Row CBS, and*
- *To actively promote membership of the union.*

Among the founding members were many prominent businessmen and academics. One of the early Presidents was **Dr. J. F. (Jerry) Dempsey** (Row Man of the Year 1979), the first General Manager of Aer Lingus. Jerry joined Aer Lingus in 1936 as Company Secretary on secondment from Kennedy Crowley, Chartered Accountants. He was appointed General Manager in 1937, in which position he served for 30 years.

The well-known hotelier, **P. V. Doyle** (Row Man of the Year 1980) was an early member. Vincent and his family have been very good to the PPU down the years with sponsorship and hospitality in their hotels. Our annual dinner has always been held in a Doyle hotel and that tradition continues with our presence in the Westbury every January.

Like many laudable objectives of their time, the PPU's objectives are framed in somewhat grandiose terms. Essentially, the PPU is the conduit for past pupils to come together from time to time, and to be there to assist the school in whatever way possible. The traditional annual events are the Mass in November, where deceased past pupils are especially remembered and the Annual Dinner on the last Saturday of January. It elects a Row Person of the Year annually, provides awards for Pupils of the Year, helps with career guidance and provides Gaeltacht scholarships. It has also assisted with fund raising for various projects such as refurbishment in the school and the display cabinets for trophies and the Pearse Room. There is of, course the Annual General Meeting to elect the officers and committee to run the PPU's affairs.

The PPU took the initiative in 1964, the Centenary of the school, to put in place a major and very successful series of events to celebrate the occasion. The events attracted the President, Eamon De Valera, Taoiseach, Seán Lemass, and Lord Mayor Seán Moore TD – himself a past pupil- (in all three cases at least twice during the week of celebrations). They also produced a very popular record of the school and its history following those celebrations.

The PPU organised a special event in 1991 which marked the establishment of the first CBS school in Dublin in 1812. They arranged for a bronze plaque to be erected on the building in East Hanover Street where the school was established. The plaque was unveiled by the Taoiseach, Charles J Haughey TD on March 1st 1991. The original building changed hands in the 1990s and the plaque was lost but, with the help of the new owners, Bewley Group, and past pupils such as **Michael O’Sullivan and the Kealy family**, it was found in a builder’s yard and restored to its place on the new building where it can still be seen today.

The PPU set up a Golf Society in the 1970s. The exact date of establishment is not clear but the minutes of a meeting of May 25th 1975 said: *“S Fitzsimons announced that he had succeeded in booking Abbeyleix Golf Club for 14th June”. It was agreed that a mini bus be booked for the day and the all-in charge be £5 per person”*. The Golf Society has proven to be a great social outlet for past pupils over many years. Read more about it in Section D10 below.

The PPU has recently risen to the challenge of planning and leading the celebrations for the 150th Anniversary of the school – matching what the 1964 committee did 50 years earlier. This time, the celebrations were more leisurely, spanning a year from November 2014 - the 1964 boys put together a hectic programme compressed into one week. This publication captures the events in the 150th celebration programme.

Following is a list of all the Presidents of CBS Westland Row Past Pupils Union:-

W. Blackbyrne (1954), J. F. Dempsey (1955/56), W.J. Meagher (1957/58), J. O’Reilly (1959), L. Ó Cuinn (1960), W.J.Meagher (1961), C. O’Neill (1962), J. P. O’Doherty (1963), E. Saul (1964), J. O’Reilly (1965), W. J. Meagher (1966), W. O’Reilly (1967), G. Doyle (1968), D. Quigley (1969), B. Hogarty (1970), G. Bolger (1971), T. Keogh (1972/73), J. Byrne (1974/75), V.T. Lynch (1976/77), L.P. Browne (1978/79), T.D. Coburn (1980/81), T.G. Kealy (1982/83), P.C. Costello (1984/85), D.J. Blayney (1986/87), M.J.Coady (1988/89), P.Finn (1990/91), J.C.Sheridan (1992/93/94/95), J.Conway (1996/97), K.J.McGinley (1998/99/2000/01/02), B.O’Higgins (2003/04), D.Kane (2005/06/07),M.O’Sullivan (2008/09), J.Murray (2010/11), J.Costello (2012/13), and J.Cullen (2014/15).

3.6 Memory Lane

Before leaving this section, and for the sake of nostalgia, we re-produce a selection of old photographs from our archives. Do you recognise anyone? We hope to make our full archive available on our website in due course.

















Footnotes for Section A - Origins of the Parish, Church & School




- 1 Dublin – a historical and topographical account of the city. (1907):- Samuel A Ossory Fitzpatrick - Page 17.
- 2 Dublin- Street names dated and explained (1892) Christopher Teeling M’Cready - Page 95
- 3 Township of Pembroke - DCVEC
- 4 Fitzpatrick - Pages 148/9
- 5 M’Cready - Page 51
- 6 Dublin Tenement Life: Kevin C. Kearns - Pages 6 - 8
- 7 Source - Vinnie Caprani - Author and raconteur.
- 8 The Dublin Pictorial Guide and Directory - 1850:- Henry Shaw - pages not numbered.
- 9 An Enduring Presence - Elizabeth Watson (2007) Page 21.
- 10 Shaw H. - Pages not numbered.
- 11 Watson E. Page 49 - Picture by Noel Hillis
- 12 Watson E. Page 28 - Picture by Noel Hillis
- 13 Dublin Historical Record - Spring 2014:- Thorncastle Street Through the Ages:- Phil Comerford
- 14 Cuimhneachain -1959
- 15 Westland Row Centenary Booklet 1964
- 16 Through Streets Broad and Narrow - A history of Dublin trams: Michael Corcoran.






SECTION B SUPERIORS, PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS







Over a century and a half, the school has been well served by the Superiors, and later, Principals who served in the school, and by the teachers, some of the more prominent of whom we mention below.

B1 Superiors & Principals

The records suggest that there were 21 Superiors (Christian Brothers) and, in later years, 5 lay Principals. Two of the Superiors, Brother JL Gilmore (1962 – 1968) and Brother Paul Hendrick (1981-1994) were themselves past pupils. For the record, we list all the Superiors and Principals below.

1864 – 1869: Br Louis Yorke	1869 – 1896: Br Francis Clifford 
1896 - 1904: Br Kenny	1904 - 1906: Br J Leddy
1906 - 1914: Br DH McLaughlin	1914 – 1916: Br JG O’Brien
1916 – 1922: Br TJ Ryan	1922-1928: Br JP Geoghegan 
1928-1930: Br JL Rice	1930 – 1936: Br EF Lonergan 

<p>1936 – 1942: Br GD Franklin</p>	<p>1942-1945: Br JG Curtin</p>
<p>1945 – 1951: Br PC O’Hanlon</p> 	<p>1951-1955: Br EL Carew</p> 
<p>1955-1959: Br TG Ó Muimhneacháin</p> 	<p>1959-1962: Br MB Ronan</p> 
<p>1962 -1968: Br JL Gilmore</p> 	<p>1968-1972: Br Mac Thomáis</p>

<p>1972-1975: Br Bermingham</p>	<p>1975-1981: Br Cullen</p> 
<p>1981 - 1994: Br P Hendrick</p> 	<p>1994-1995: Mr Brendan Keane (Acting)</p>
<p>1995 - 1997 Ms Margaret McMahon</p> 	<p>1997 - 1999: Ms Mary Fleming</p> 
<p>1999 - 2008: Mr Ken Duggan</p> 	<p>2009 to date: Ms Kate Byrne</p> 

B2 Prominent Teachers

As with most schools with a long history, some teachers stand out, either for their longevity - often teaching two generations of families - or for their characters. Westland Row CBS is no different. This is an attempt to single out just some of them. By all accounts, **Brother TW Hogan** was a force of nature. A Tipperary man, and brother of Michael Hogan, who lost his life at the hands of the Black and Tans on Bloody Sunday. Michael was on the pitch, playing football for Tipperary at the time. The Hogan stand is named in his memory. Brother Hogan first arrived in the Row in August, 1929, and remained there until his death in 1943. He is largely credited with the enormous successes the school achieved in Gaelic games over the period of his tenure. But he wasn't just about sport. He played a big role also in the success of the operatic society which we will deal with in Section E below.

Another high achiever in developing sport in the school at the same time as Brother Hogan was **Brother Michael Lynch**. Brother Lynch was a much more reflective man than Brother Hogan, but nonetheless contributed to the Gaelic games heritage in the school. He came from a strong Republican family. His brother was General Liam Lynch, who played a major role in the War of Independence in Cork, and, later, on the Anti Treaty side in the civil war.

Brother PL Hickey was also an institution in the Row. Tall and gaunt, he cut an imposing presence. Unusually for a secondary school teacher, he taught all subjects, and confined his teaching to the First Year honours class. He had a passionate interest in Gaelic football and hurling, and brought his pursuit of these games beyond the school to mentor and support juvenile teams in the Clanna Gael club. He served in the Row for a long time, and died while in service there, on 28 April, 1980, aged 65.

Mr Jeremiah O'Connor (aka Percy) was one of the few "lifers" who spent their whole teaching careers in the Row. Percy was a flamboyant character, who taught two generations of many families. For whatever reason, Percy managed to find himself on the wrong end of schoolboy pranks, but he is remembered with great affection by those who passed through his hands.

Mr P O'Connor (aka Yoricks) was also a "lifer" who also taught two generations of families. A quiet unassuming man, he introduced most of us to French. He was well respected by the pupils he taught and, despite his understated nature, managed to keep very good discipline in his classes, relying on his wry sense of humour, and occasional steeliness.

Mr T Ó Riain (aka Flowery), another "lifer" taught several subjects, including Geography. As with the previous two teachers, most pupils didn't know his real name, just his sobriquet.

Mr Jim O'Doherty (aka The Doc), also a "lifer", taught Commerce among other subjects. A past pupil himself, he was very active in the PPU, serving as its President during the centenary year, 1964, and led the celebrations with aplomb

Mr Kevin O'Halloran (aka Jove), also a past pupil, and a "lifer", served in the Row from 1960 until his retirement as Deputy Principal in 1998. In his early years, Kevin used to cycle to work from Ranelagh every day, and had to suffer the vicissitudes of pupils frequently "re-arranging" his bike. His reaction to these events was often tempestuous, but Kevin was a real institution in the Row.

Mr Brendan Keane joined the teaching team in 1968, and served for 28 years, until his retirement. From Kilmaine in County Mayo, he trained as a primary teacher in St Patricks after leaving CBS Ballinrobe. He subsequently re-trained as a secondary school teacher and joined the Row staff. He taught Irish and Maths, and was highly respected and popular with colleagues. He was acting Principal for a year during the 1990s. He won an All Ireland Minor medal with Mayo in the 1950s, and was the regular full back on the Mayo Senior team into the early 1960s.

Mr Gerry Durack joined the teaching team in 1972, and spent the next 35 years in the Row until his retirement in 2007. He taught Irish and English. He involved himself very much in the school soccer teams of the 1990s, and was Home School Liaison teacher from 2004 to 2007.

Mr Paddy Finnegan, a past pupil of St James's CBS, joined the teaching staff in 1973, and served for 30 years until his retirement in 2003. Known affectionately as "The Professor" (presumably by the staff!) for his wealth of general knowledge, he taught English and History to the senior classes. He was actively involved in fund raising for the school, running a weekly school lotto.

Mr Roy Atkinson (aka Acko, somewhat unoriginally) was from Cork City and educated in CBC Cork. He joined the teaching staff in 1973, and retired 38 years later in 2011. He taught Maths, Science and Physics. He was the school's IT guru, and looked after all the equipment.

Mr Tom Kavanagh also joined the big influx of teaching staff in 1973, and served for 21 years, teaching business and accounting. He was very much involved in promoting school musicals. In 1994, he emigrated to Australia, and became Principal of St Lukes CBC, near Geraldton. He retired recently. His son, Fergal played hockey for Australia.

Dr Séamas Ó Maitiú joined the teaching staff in 1974, and served for 31 years. Séamas was himself a past pupil. Originally from Rathmines, he taught Irish and History. He published a monthly magazine in Irish for teenagers, called *Mahogany Gaspipé*. Married to Gráinne of Bosco fame, he lectured in local studies in NUI Maynooth following his departure from the Row in 2005

Mr Eddie Kelly (nickname unknown) is the current Deputy Principal, and has pretty much already qualified as a "lifer". He joined the school in 1980, after qualifying and has served there continuously since. Eddie has been a constant in the many battles to keep the school afloat over recent years, and his sense of commitment to the school is palpable.

SECTION C - 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.⁽¹⁾

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 these three traumatic events in a single square mile of south central Dublin - the natural catchment area of Westland Row CBS. 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 100th 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 the names Patrick and Willie immediately bring to mind the Brothers Pearse whose stories have been told and re-told to generations over the 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				Mespit Road.	car. owner.	2nd
8				Edward Verley						
9				William Curtis				Bath Avenue.	Oric & Donahue	2nd
10				James Kelly				City Quay	Provision Shop	2nd Sch
1				William Pearse				Brunswick St	Sculptor	Henry Murphy's Sch
2				James Godkin	28	Febry	81	Lombard Street	Hair Dresser	2nd Sch
3				John Brown	11	Sept	81	Reverend		2nd Sch

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).

410 Week. 1891 OCTOBER, 1886.

SATURDAY 30 [303-62]

Oct 23	1	Lang Murphy	14	5	Free
	2	John O'Brien	10	6	do
	3	L. C. Connor	14	6	do
	4	Liam Boylan	14	6	do
Oct 2	5	John Malone	15	6	Free
16	6	Rich. O'Leary	12	5	Free
	7	Frank Boylan	12	5	do
Nov 7	8	Thos. Campbell	14	6	Child
17	9	John O'Connell	14	6	do
	10	Patrick Pierce	11	5	Free
Nov 2	1	Thos. O'Connell	12	6	Free
	2	John Ryan	14	5	Free
	3	John Ryan	12	5	Free
	4	Liam O'Connell	13	5	do
Dec 7	15	John O'Connell	12	6	Free

15 Boys Received for year 1891

1892

Oct 11	1	Rev. O'Connell	14	6	Free
Oct 22	2	John Murphy	12	6	Free
	3	Liam Murphy	11	6	Free
Nov 28	4	John O'Connell	14	6	Free
Dec 11	5	John O'Connell	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 Óglagh 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 those 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 26th 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 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 Sailyly- 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 19 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 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’s 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 - 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 these troubled times.

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.⁽²⁾ 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.

Leo's Story

Leo enrolled in Westland Row CBS, along with his brother James on the 16th 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 (if any) attended by Pupil.	
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year				
2427	15	10	98	Neame Cornelius	01	4	7	91	Mark St.	Labourer	N.S.
2428	4	11	98	Rooney John	09	5	7	91	5 Cumberland St.	Coal Porter	N.S.
2429	2	11	97	Bayne Arthur	8	2	11	93	8 54 Westport Place	Ex Soldier	0
2430	8	1	99	Bonnolly Frederick	6	15	10	93	32 1/2 Brunswick St.	Clerk	0
2431	16	5	98	James Lee	01	4	7	93	Carroll's Lane	Clerk	0
2432	16	5	98	Fitzgerald Leo	8	11	3	94	107 1/2 Brunswick St.	Painter	Ad.
2433	16	5	98	Fitzgerald James	6	14	6	96	107 1/2 Brunswick St.	None	0
2434	15	5	98	Kelly John	11	17	8	94	Denzille St.	Van Driver	0
2435	9	1	99	James William	16	3	91	Cumberland St.	Labourer	0	
2436	4	11	98	Rooney Edward	5	6	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 CBS.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	The LAST SCHOOL (if any) attended by Pupil.	HIGH STAM in 1911
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year				
32	13	5	98	Fitzgerald Theobald	7	9	99	132 Brunswick St.	Painter	N.S.	2
3	10	9	06	Fitzgerald Leo	9	4	96	North Strand	Painter	CBS	71
4	10	9	06	Gaynor Bernard	17	1	97	1 Hollis St.	Tailor	N.S.	7
5	10	9	06	Groome Michael	9	10	96	1 Hamilton Row	Father dead	N.S.	7

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.⁽³⁾



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 3rd Battalion at 144 Great Brunswick Street sent out a group of Volunteers to attack police or military targets in reprisal.⁽⁴⁾ 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 3rd 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.

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.

850	1	X	98	Thomas Henry (1)	17	IX	98	5 St. Michael's St.	Carpenter	U.S.
851				St. Stephen's St. (1)				St. Stephen's St.	Journalist	U.S.
852				Malone Bryan (4)	10	IX	91	7 Pembroke Cottages	Stationer	U.S.
853				Fairfield James (3)	2			1 Pembroke Cottages	Gardener	U.S.
854	17	X	98	Feld John (2)	6	X	91	30 Dwyerbrook	Victualler	U.S.
855	21	IX	98	Swidan Charles (3)	21	X	90	11 Clama Place	Cook	U.S.
856				Krook Patrick (1)	17	IX	90	12 Nassau Street	Father Seal	U.S.
857				Tait Patrick (1)	11	X	98	30 City Quay	Artist	U.S.
858				Hayden James (2)		X	90	2 Clarendon St. S. S. Quay	Barry Man	U.S.
859	14	X	98	Walsh Charles (1)	29	IX	90	6 Corn Exchange	Labourer	U.S.
860				Conrad John (1)				6 Blarney Terrace	Bookbinder	U.S.

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.⁽⁵⁾ Amazingly, William's Army records survive.⁽⁶⁾ 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. ⁽⁷⁾

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 24th 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 20th 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:-

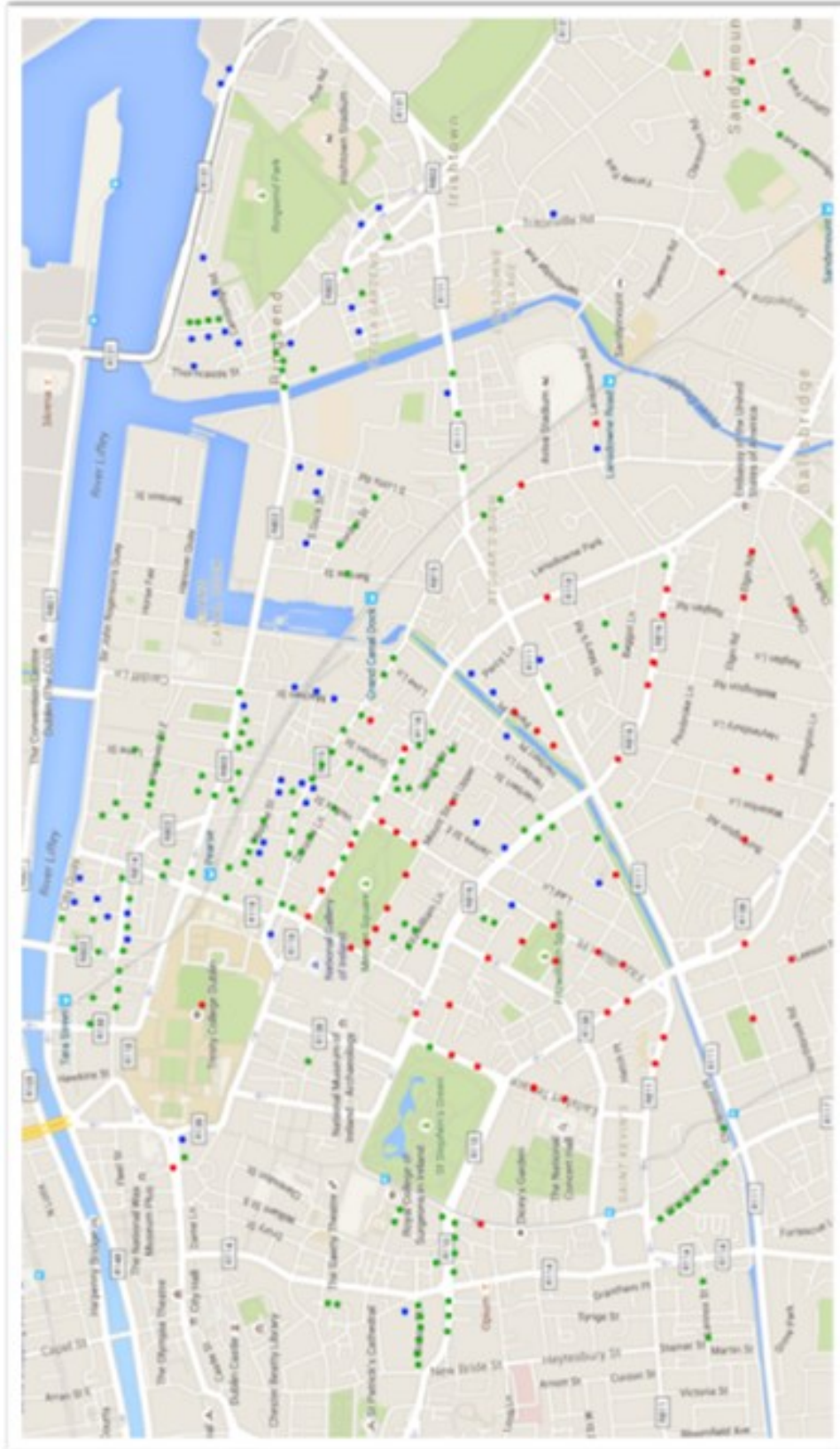
- 86 Officers from the Army and Air Corps.
- 197 "Other Ranks", the term used for general servicemen.
- 53 Naval and Marine personnel.

The total number located was therefore 336.⁽⁸⁾ 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.

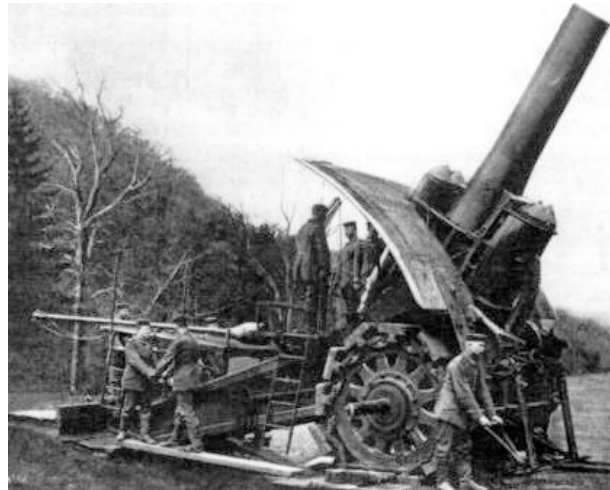
The emphasis among the victims is on working class homes but an area like Merrion Square did not escape the horror. Neither did Pembroke and Morehampton Roads with 11 victims between them.

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 CBS). 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.

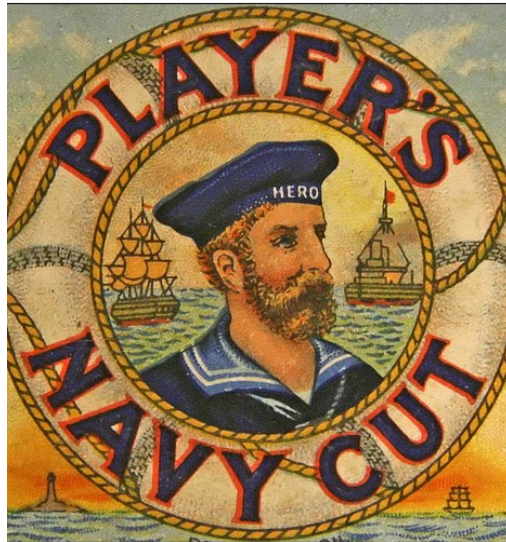
The Royal Dublin Fusiliers were one of the first Regiments to be attacked by gas - at Mouse Trap Farm. (See Chapter on The Brennocks earlier).

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.



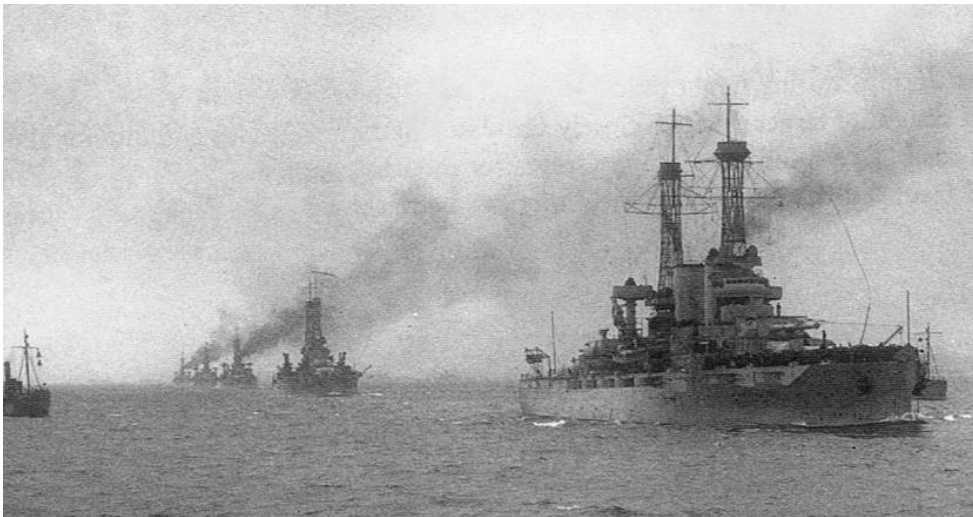
There was another pack, more popular in England than here, called Senior Service. It took many years for me to realise that the Senior Service referred to was The Royal Navy - the guarantee of Britain's supremacy at sea.



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*.⁽⁹⁾

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.⁽¹⁰⁾

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 8th 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
Total	86	197	283

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

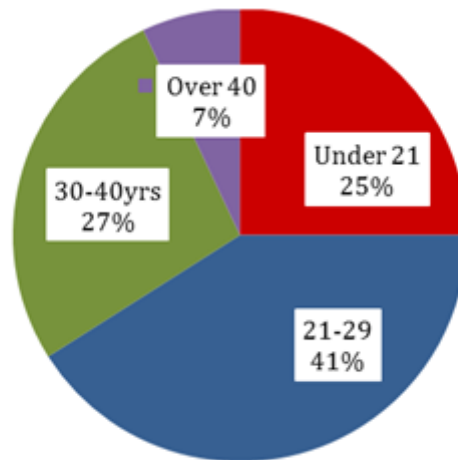


It is hard to believe that Lawrence Binnyon's "Ode to the fallen", lines from which are quoted every Remembrance Day, was first published in *The Times* only one month after the commencement of hostilities.

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 (if any) attended by Pupil.
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year			
66	3	3	'14	Barker John	28	3	'03	8 Gordon St. Ringwood	Engineer	N.S.
7	9	3	'14	O'Leary Edward Patrick	14	9	'05	12 Bridge St. Ringwood	Car attendant	N.S.
8	9	3	'14	O'Leary Patrick Leo	18	11	'07	"	"	N.S.
9	9	3	'14	Dolan John	19	4	'06	23 Benjillie St.	Cycle Mechanic	N.S.
10	12	3	'14	Angus William	27	11	'06	11 Church Lane	Car	N.S.
1	16	3	'14	Moran Frederick	9	9	'01	Beggar's Bush Barracks	Military Sergeant	N.S.
2	12	3	'14	Bayliss Leo Francis	29	12	'02	28 Church Lane	Student	N.S.
3	19	3	'14	Finlay Edward Patrick	9	9	'05	13 Le Lombard St.	Mechanic	N.S.
4	23	3	'14	Callaghan John Christopher	29	12	'06	45 Cross St. Ringwood	Labourer	N.S.
5	23	3	'14	McLoughlin John	3	6	'05	6 Ormeau St.	Carpenter	N.S.
6	23	3	'14	McLoughlin Michael	5	3	'07	6 Ormeau St.	Carpenter	N.S.

By early 1916, the military presence was becoming more evident. On the page opposite, 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.

53

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			
63	3	1	'16	Delaney Henry	9	12	'06	16 St. James St.	Constable	N.S.
4	3	1	'16	Clarke John	18	6	'07	16 St. James St.	Dead	N.S.
5	3	1	'16	Murray John	4	12	'06	35 Queens Lee	Soldier	N.S.
6	3	1	'16	Ratlidge Simon	3	5	'06	99 Townsend St.	Shipkeeper	N.S.
7	3	1	'16	Ratlidge Cornelius	26	1	'08	99 Townsend St.	Shipkeeper	N.S.
8	4	1	'16	O'Hare Hugh Charles	21	12	'07	26 St. Marys St. S. C. R. Con. Lane.	C.P. Con. Lane.	C.B.S.
9	7	1	'16	Boyle Edward	24	1	'07	33 Denzille St.	R. A. M. G.	N.S.
20	10	1	'16	Boyce Thomas	17	11	'07	35 Dawson St.	Sgt. Major	C.S.
1	10	1	'16	Garaghty James Jnr.	2	6	'07	52 Dr. Ex. Canal St.	Sea Merchant	N.S.
2	17	1	'16	Kilduff Martin	21	9	'09	36 Townsend St.	Barney or	C.S.
3	17	1	'16	Wen James	23	8	'08	5 Stephens St.	Carrom	C.S.
4	17	1	'16	Justice Joseph	21	8	'05	46 Denzille St.	Hairdresser	C.S.
5	17	1	'16	Carler Edward	2	2	'05	12 Holles Row	Father Dead	N.S.
6	18	1	'16	Manley Michael Jr.	17	12	'05	1 Pimhoke Pl. Ballin.		N.S.
7	31	1	'16	Mahony Robert		10	'06	192 St. Annick St.		N.S.
8	31	1	'16	Raid Richard	16	7	'07	53 St. William St.	Van driver	C.S.
9	31	1	'16	Murray Patrick	14	9	'00	9 Rich Hill Rathmines	Dentist	N.S.
30	7	2	'16	Robert Richard	5	6	'06	6 Albert Villas Donnybrook	Clerk	C.B.S.
1	15	2	'16	Murray Thomas	18	1	'06	38 Cavendon Pl.	Father dead	N.S.
2	18	3	'16	Lavanagh Arthur	25	4	'07	78 St. Annick St. Traveler	Traveler	C.B.S.
3	20	3	'16	Kearney William			'03	37 Shelburne St.	Carrom	C.B.S.
4	22	7	'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.S.
6	22	3	'16	Ryan Patrick	28	5	'07	86 Jowers Court	Sailor	C.S.
7	24	3	'16	Roche Joseph	16	12	'07	20 Marks St.	Navy	N.S.
8	27	8	'16	Curran Patrick	2	2	'05	Blacksmith	Blacksmith	C.S.
9	27	3	'16	Curran Kevin	27	9	'07	122 St. Annick St.	Blacksmith	C.S.
40	29	3	'16	Orle Frederick Biggs	2	7	'05	24 Queens Sq.	Tradesman	N.S.
1	3	4	'16	Tupin Walter	15	1	'04	22 Queens Sq.	Ship Steward	N.S.
2	5	0	'16	Stafford Stephen	6	0	'07	20 Glasswell Pl.	Soldier	N.S.
3	3	4	'16	Ryan John Joseph	3	8	'05	1 Stephens Pl.	Chimney Sweep	N.S.

3.2 The New Regime

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

7	3	6	19	Dunne Edward	6	9	11	16	Mark St.	Dead	C.S.
8	3	6	19	Dunne Patrick	7	10	10		do	do	C.S.
9	14	6	19	Doolin Patrick	5	5	12	9	Leinster St.	Vanman	-
5	17	6	11	Donnelly William	11	6	11		Craig Liath	Head	N.S.
1	23	8	20	De Valera Vivian					Craig Liath	President I.R.	C.S.
2	12	4	19	Howard Chudry	6	6	11	5	Baggot Con	Dead	N.S.
3	6	3	18	Heart Michael	4	7	10	46	Lo Gardens St.	Labourer	N.S.
4	15	9	18	Dempsey Patrick	11	6	18	11	Oakland St.	Clark in G.P.O.	C.S.
5	8	4	17	Lyons Peter	17	5	10	3	Blackrock	Iron Driver	C.S.
6	15	9	18	Lawlor Leslie	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. Vivion (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	24	De Valera Eamon	6	8	12	Craig List Geytress	President I.R.	C.S.
2	9	8	24	McAllicate Charles	10	9	14	18 Geytress St.	Police	R.S.
3	9	8	24	Murray Robert J.	12	11	12	14 Wentworth Pl.	Labourer	C.S.

1674	17	8	26	Mail Carpent.	9	11	10	36 Fawcett St.	Postman	St. John's
7	17	8	25	Dawson Robert	15	3	15	46 Leonard St.	Book	St. Andrew's
8	17	8	25	Luddy Alexander	7	1	16	8. James Lane S.	Postman	St. Peter's
9	18	8	25	Edwards John	15	8	17	40 Up. Eves St.	Railway Clerk	St. John's
1210	18	8	25	Donohy Christopher	1	12	14	40 York St.	Iron Worker	St. Andrew's
1	18	8	25	Wright William	11	12	16	100 James St.	Labourer	St. Andrew's
4	11	8	25	De Valera Brian	25	7	16	Elm Villa	President I.R.	St. John's
3	11	8	25	De Valera Rory	3	11	16	Serpentine St.		
4	11	8	25	Wright James	1	8	11	100 James St.	Labourer	St. Andrew's

By the time the younger boys arrived, the family had moved home to Elm Villa, Serpentine Avenue. De Valera's term 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.

14	9	19	Lynne Michael	22	4	07	10	Connaught St.		
17	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.	-
2				Butler Ignatius	Name and particulars entered under No. 2					
3	8	11	21	Kolan James				1	Burke's Rd. D. Park	Tailor C.B.S.
4	9	11	21	Davis Sydney	3	5	'08	33	Haddington Rd.	Printer H.S.
5	4	12	21	Hoare Andrew	30	6	12	5	Hawking St.	Engineer C.S.
6	9	12	21	Dunne Patrick H.	26	12	13	26	Bowling Green	D.H.P. C.S.
7	9	1	22	Moore Laurence	12	2	09		Co. Wick	Steward H.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	Dehan Patrick	13	5	12	10	Connaught St.	Publican C.S.
70	2	5	22	Dehan Michael	24	7	13	do	do	do
1	8	5	22	Redmond Pat. J.	10	3	13	71	Pearse St.	Quartermaster IRA H.S.
2	9	1	22	Collins Michael				26	Edinboro	Iron Line C.B.S.
3	9	1	22	Moore 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.

116

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	THE LAST SCHOOL (Class attended by Pupil)	HIGHER EDUCATION
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year				
267	7	9	25	Keon James	10	12	16	84 Hollis St.	Painter	Leigh St.	C.S.I.
8	7	9	25	Dunne Nicholas	6	9	17	7 Sussex St. Rd.	Briney Conner	Rosehill	C.S.I.
9	7	9	25	O'Brien Bartholomew	8	8	17	9 Leahy's Ter. Sandycove.	Com. Trades	St. John's	C.S.I.
3570	8	9	25	Kavanagh Vincent C.	28	6	17	19 Hastings St.	Br. Naval Officer	Pearse	STHS
1	9	9	25	Dunne Edward J.	21	8	16	Castlemore	Lawyer	St. Vincent	STHS
2	14	9	25	Donohoe James	28	1	13	15 Hastings St.	Master Mariner	Pearse	STHS
3	25	9	25	Branderast James	10	1	14	32 S. William St.	Labourer	Francis	STHS
4	30	9	25	Fletcher Joshua	7	6	11	2 Strasburg Ter.	Agent	St. Vincent	STHS
5	2	10	25	Bellard Thomas	7	3	14	47 Queen's St.	Composer	Ringsend	STHS
6	5	10	25	Clery Joseph B.	25	2	11	15 Doneraile St.	F.S. Soldier	St. Vincent	STHS
7	1	10	25	Redmond Capt. J.	11	7	14	71 Pearse St.	Capt. F.S.A.	Beggar's Bush	STHS
9	7	9	25	O'Keefe Matthew	5	6	11	9 Leahy's Ter.	James O'Keefe	Pearse	STHS
3580	14	3	26	Woods Jo. Cath.	30	1	18	25 St. Vincent St.	Ex. Post Office	St. Vincent	STHS

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 A 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 7th Bn. Leinster Regiment when he died in Flanders on 9th September 1916. He was aged just 19.
- Robert Byrne's father, Thomas, was aged 32 and serving with the 9th Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers when he died on the 16th 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 2nd Bn. RDF. If I am right, it is a particularly poignant story. James died on 8th 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.⁽¹¹⁾

“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.”

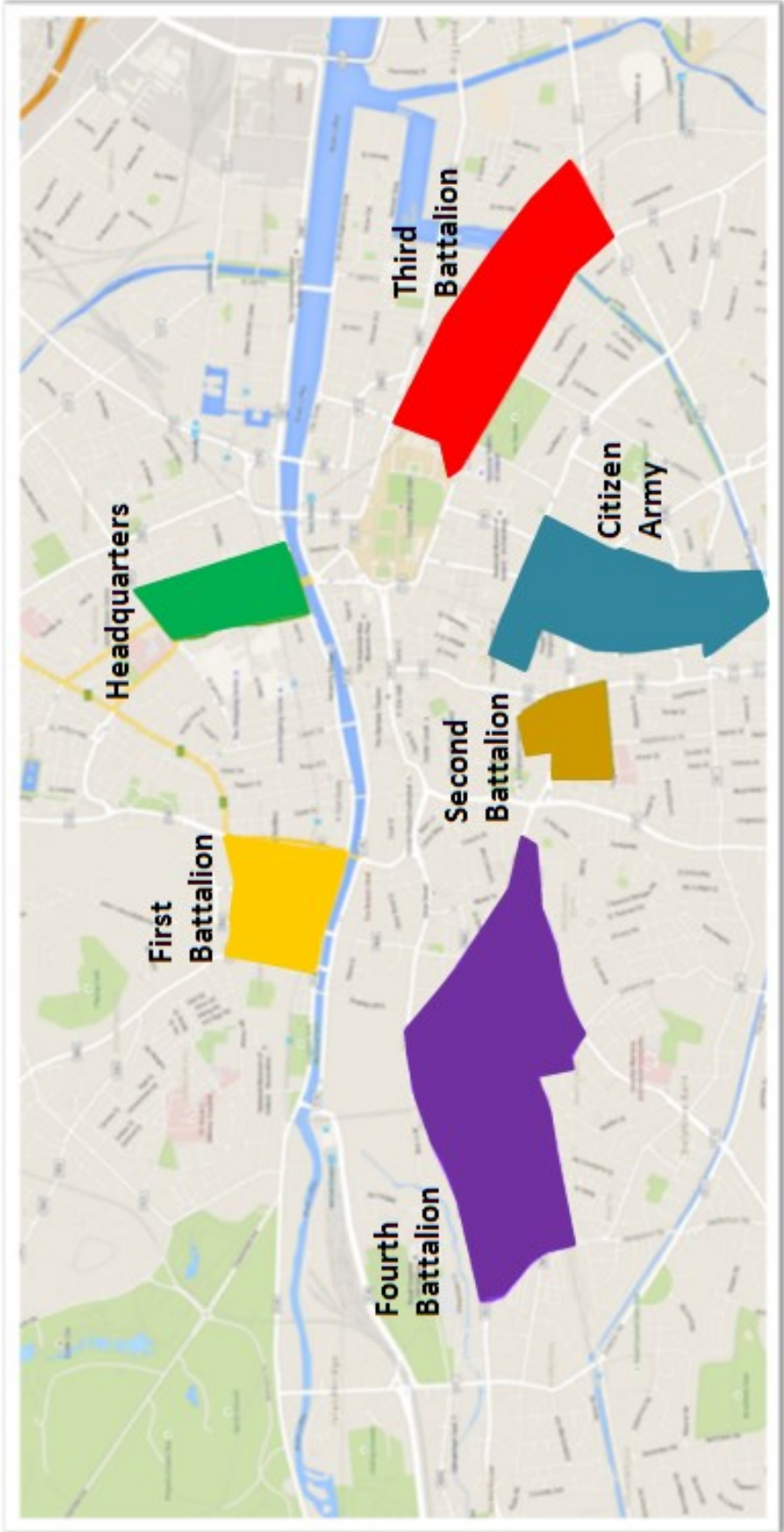
Foster himself adds - *“It is not surprising that the most exclusive schools failed to produce large numbers of revolutionaries; the prospectuses of Blackrock and Tullabeg specifically promised ‘a sound English education’ and ‘an English mercantile education respectively.’ ”*

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 opposite 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."⁽¹²⁾

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*⁽¹³⁾ *“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,⁽¹⁴⁾ 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.⁽¹⁵⁾

“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.⁽¹⁶⁾

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 CBS 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,⁽¹⁷⁾ 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*.⁽¹⁸⁾

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⁽¹⁹⁾ 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.”⁽²⁰⁾

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.”⁽²¹⁾

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 CBS. He became a skilled carpenter, distinguishing himself during his apprenticeship by taking many prizes in drawing and wood-carving in the Technical Schools.⁽²²⁾

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 2nd Lieutenant by the men of C Company 3rd 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.⁽²³⁾

“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 3rd 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.⁽²⁴⁾

“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.⁽²⁵⁾ 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. ⁽²⁶⁾ *“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 3rd 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”.*⁽²⁷⁾

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”.*⁽²⁸⁾

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.’*⁽²⁹⁾ *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 3rd 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:⁽³⁰⁾ *“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*.⁽³¹⁾ We are greatly indebted to her for shedding light on this man who for so long seemed such an enigmatic figure.

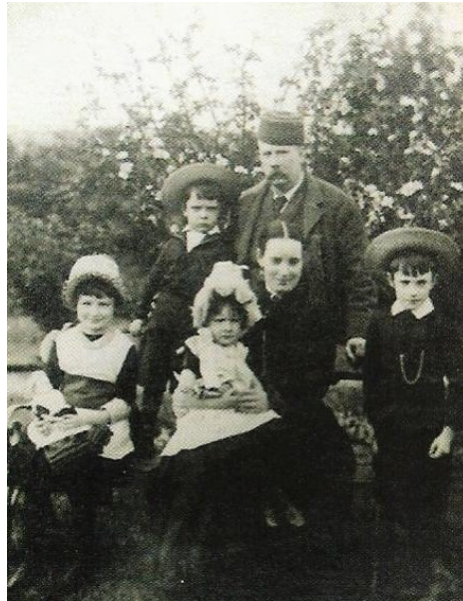
She also throws valuable light on the Pearse family itself, and we begin this part of our story with some of that background material.

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 CBS. 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,⁽³²⁾ 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 CBS⁽³³⁾.

"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⁽³⁴⁾ 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".⁽³⁵⁾

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⁽³⁶⁾ 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.⁽³⁷⁾

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.⁽³⁸⁾

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 Ghairbhí 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”.*⁽³⁹⁾

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⁽⁴⁰⁾

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*”.⁽⁴¹⁾

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.⁽⁴²⁾ Clarke’s widow, Kathleen, never quite accepted Pearse’s primacy.⁽⁴³⁾

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*”.⁽⁴⁴⁾

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.*”⁽⁴⁵⁾

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*”.⁽⁴⁶⁾

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 Verschoyle 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.⁽⁴⁷⁾

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 CBS 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 67.

Their witness statement⁽⁴⁸⁾ 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 3rd Battalion "*parading at Camden Row⁽⁴⁹⁾, 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*".⁽⁵⁰⁾

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." ⁽⁵¹⁾

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”.⁽⁵²⁾

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.”⁽⁵³⁾*

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.”⁽⁵⁴⁾*

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”.⁽⁵⁵⁾*

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.

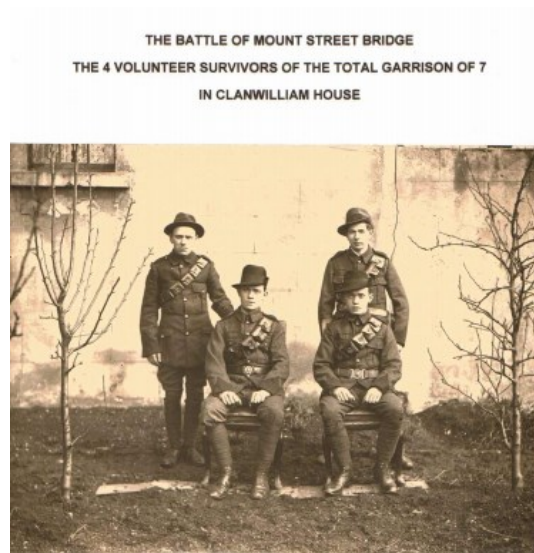
The Walsh brothers eventually found refuge in the playground of Baggot Street Convent. They were eventually given shelter by a Mrs Hearne, the housekeeper at Dennehy's coach factory nearby. In the following days, they gradually made their way to Granby Row where they stayed with the Broe family. They 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"*.⁽⁵⁶⁾ 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⁽⁵⁷⁾ 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⁽⁵⁸⁾ 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 Street/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 2nd 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 3rd 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. ⁽⁵⁹⁾

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 Henry Williams and George Lyons. 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 3rd 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 Seán 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 Leaving 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 for Section C - The Revolutionary Years

- 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
- 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 McCooole, page 173
35 Roisin Ni Ghairbhi, page 241
36 Roisin Ni Ghairbhi
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 McCooole Page 364
44 Witness Statement 724 - Desmond Ryan, page12
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.

SECTION D: THE SPORTING HERITAGE

Westland Row CBS has always had a proud history of sporting achievements, and its pupils and past pupils have featured prominently in Gaelic Football and Hurling, Soccer, Athletics, Hockey, Watersports, Cricket, Wrestling, and, more recently, Snooker.

The principal team sports through the late 1920s and up to the 1970s were hurling and football. Though not supported by the school, perhaps even frowned upon in certain periods, pupils and past pupils were heavily involved in soccer, and contributed greatly at all levels of the game right up to international level.

Other sports, such as Gymnastics, were supported by the school, mainly for the purposes of exhibitions, rather than competition. A major annual event – dating back to at least 1930 -- was the annual drill display and sports day, held in Shelbourne Park. We take a look at each of these sports in the paragraphs which follow.

D1 Drill Displays

The earliest reference we can find to the drill displays which took place annually in Shelbourne Park was 1930. British Pathe filmed the display, and it can be viewed at <http://www.britishpathe.com/video/fine-drill-display/query/fit>

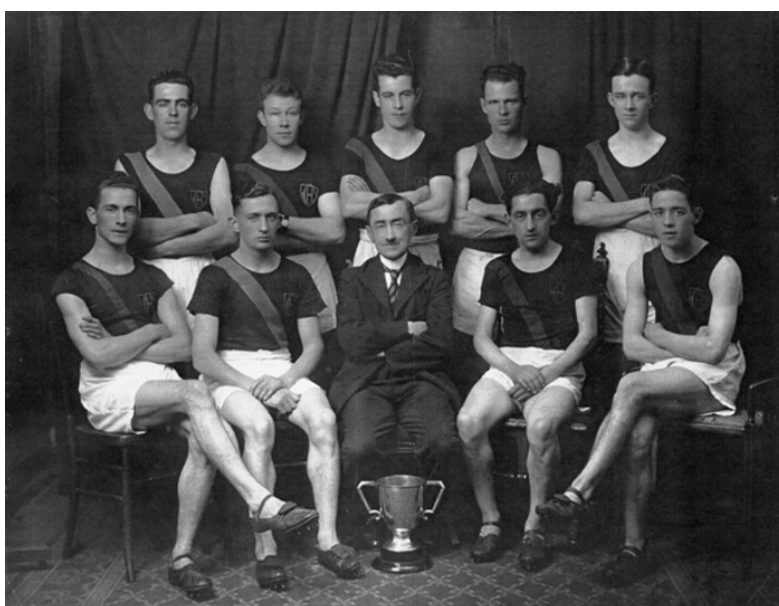
The film is silent, but, anecdotally it is said that British Pathe implied that these were young fascists in training! If this is true, it is perhaps because school archival photographs show that General Eoin O’Duffy, of Blueshirt fame, was invited to present the prizes at the annual prize giving day around the same time. Interestingly, the caption accompanying the British Pathe clip extolls “*the discipline instilled in these boys by their Jesuit (sic) teachers.*”



D2 Athletics

While the drill display was the centrepiece of the annual sports day, the day also included a whole suite of athletics competitions. These were big affairs. Press reports of the time suggest 1,000 boys involved in one way or another, and a crowd of 10,000 watching. It would also appear from press cuttings that while Westland Row CBS hosted this event and had competitions confined to its own pupils, it also featured an inter-schools competition. Over time, this evolved into Comórtas na mBunscol held annually in Croke Park. The “Row” continued to have its own athletics competitions and from these, the most prominent athletes were selected to compete in Comórtas na mBunscol. Pupils won many medals in this event. The late **Terry Daly**, who completed his Leaving Certificate in 1964, won the Lord Mayor’s medal for the best athlete in 1959.

Perhaps it was these school-sponsored athletic events that gave the legendary **Billy Morton**, a past pupil, his life-long love of athletics. Billy was born on 28 June, 1910 in Sandwith St., just around the corner from the school. He qualified as an optician and practiced from two premises in the city. Billy became synonymous with Santry Stadium, and his life’s work revolved around promoting athletics and saving the stadium. Billy was a life-long member of Clonliffe Harriers. The club’s first record of Billy shows him as a member of the team, pictured below, which won the Dublin Junior Cross Country Championship



Dublin Junior Cross Country Champions 1935. Back: P McCormack, P Higgins, F Burke, P O'Hara. Seated: S Gray, H Cooney, TP Burton (Captain), B Morton, J Foley

In 1936, Billy was Irish Marathon Champion in a then Irish National record time. Clonliffe Harriers website says his time was 2 hours, 47.28, but Athletics Ireland's Roll of Honour would suggest 2 hours, 48.27. His record stood for a considerable period of time – 8 to 11 years, depending on which time is correct. Typical of a man who put the good of athletics ahead of personal achievement, he apparently complained for years that nobody had bettered his record!

But it was as an athletics administrator that Billy really hit his stride. By 1946, when the club celebrated its diamond jubilee, he had become the club's Honorary Secretary, and developed a legendary capacity for attracting world class athletes to race meetings in Ireland. These meetings were held in several venues, since Clonliffe Harriers had no fixed abode. Meetings were held in Ballsbridge, Lansdowne Road and Shamrock Rovers' ground in Milltown. These meetings featured world famous athletes, such as Roger Bannister and Fanny Blankers-Koen of the Netherlands, and attracted large crowds.

The club, with Billy to the fore, eventually ended its nomadic days, and realised its dream of having its own stadium, and so, in 1955, Santry stadium emerged. Three years later, a cinder track was laid down, and so began the golden summer of world records for the stadium. On 9 July, 1958, Australia's Albie Thomas set a new world record time of 13:10:8 for the 3 mile distance, apparently unplanned. But more was to follow.

At a meeting on 6 and 7 August that same year, Morton assembled one of the best fields ever of world class athletes in Dublin. The field for the mile race on 6th August included Ireland's Ronnie Delany, then Olympic 1500 metres Champion, Herb Elliot (regarded as the world's best miler), Australians, Albie Thomas, Merv Lincoln and Dave Power, and New Zealander, Murray Halberg. Before a crowd of 20,000 packed into the stadium, Elliot won the race in a new world record time of 3:54:5. Lincoln was second in 3:55:9, Delany, 3:59:5, Halberg 3:59:5 and Thomas, 3:59:6 followed. This was the first time in history that 5 men had run sub 4 minute miles in the same race. And remember, it was just 4 years earlier that Roger Bannister had broken the 4 minute barrier. The race can be viewed at http://www.criticalpast.com/video/65675066596_Herb-Elliot_mile-race_gun-being-fired_run-on-the-track

The following day, Thomas set a new world record time of 8:32 for 2 miles, and Halberg a world record at 4 miles. Santry Stadium was now on the world map. The photo on the page opposite shows Billy Morton, second from left, with Herb Elliot and Ronnie Delany



Billy Morton with Herb Elliot and Ronnie Delany, 6 August 1958

Billy was more than just an athlete and club administrator. In 1952, he was manager of the Irish Olympics team at the games in Helsinki. He was probably the most important figure ever in athletics in Ireland. The Stadium was re-named John F Kennedy Stadium in 1960, but, following Billy's untimely death in December 1969, the stadium was re-named Morton Stadium. An annual mile event – the Morton Mile - also celebrates his magnificent achievements. Nice legacy for the “Row” boy.

D3 Gymnastics

There are photographs in the archives suggesting that the school had a gymnastics team as early as 1930, which obviously won silverware. This appears to have fallen away in later years, but was resurrected in the early 1960s.

Gymnastics Team 1930



The talented 1960s team performed to great acclaim at the annual sports day and at concerts in various venues, including the Dagg Hall and St Francis Xaviour Hall. Training sessions for the gymnastics team were interesting affairs, given the tight confines of the classrooms, especially for vault disciplines requiring a long run to the apparatus. But the team coped admirably.



Gymnastics Team c. 1963 under the watchful eye of Brother Cullen

D4 Gaelic Football and Hurling

For many years, the main team sports officially sponsored in the school were Gaelic football and hurling. The school teams achieved much success, first in football, and later in both codes. Players from the school teams also played with clubs, mainly those in the area, and went on to contribute at club and county levels. Currently, the only GAA club in the area is Clanna Gael Fontenoy, based on Seán Moore Road (Seán Moore, former Lord Mayor of Dublin was, incidentally, a past pupil). But the history of GAA clubs in the area is a rich one, and one worthy of a few paragraphs. We are indebted to the Clanna Gael Fontenoy club for the following information on the development of Gaelic games in the area.

History shows that quite a number of clubs played Gaelic games in the area at one time or another before eventually evolving into the Clanna Gael Fontenoy club as we know it today, and the one we most associate with the “Row”. The name Fontenoy itself comes from a small town in Belgium. It was scene of a battle on 11 May 1745 and was part of the War of the Austrian Succession between the French on the one hand and the British and Dutch on the other. The latter were assured of victory, or so it seemed, until the Irish Brigade – fighting for the French – made one last charge. To the cry of ‘Remember Limerick’ – a reference to the long defence of Limerick from the Williamites – the Irish Brigade, led by Lord Clare, Charles O’Brien, routed the British and Dutch forces and won the day. The Celtic Cross Memorial erected at Fontenoy by nationalists was unveiled there by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on 25 August 1907.

It is reported that the Ringsend/Sandymount area was greatly represented in the Irish Brigade. So when the first meeting took place at 20 Bath Avenue on 7 October 1887, the name Fontenoys was proposed for the new club and passed. The first meeting was chaired by Mr J.J. Murphy. After a large number of members were enrolled, the following officers and committee members were elected: President, W. Nolan; Vice President, E. Mongoven; Captain J.J. (Joe) Byrne; Vice captain, C. Purfield; Treasurer P. Redmond; Hon. Secretary J.J. Murphy, 6 Havelock Square West, Committee Members: P. Dunne, W. Moore, L Mooney, P. Ricken and J. Reade.

Fontenoys' first match was a Gaelic football match in Elm Park (now St Vincent's Hospital) against John Mitchells on 23 October 1887. Fontenoys scored first but didn't score again as they were beaten 1-15 to 0-1. The team on that day was D Holland, J Reade, P Wall, C Breslin, J McLoughlin, M Downes, J Byrne, W Walsh, A Breslin, J McCaul, F Looney, W Byrne, W Keogh, A Wilson, H Cullen, E Eustace, W Allen, E Fox, J Keating, J Kavanagh and J Yoe.

There is a record of a notice from the Secretary for all members to be at 'Fontenoy Hall, Bath Avenue, Monday 18th March 1888 for the first production of The Harvest Storm with grand variety, songs, dances, recitations, etc.'

The next team on record playing for Fontenoys is on 13th July 1888 against Belfast Gaelics which Fontenoys won by 0-13 to 0-0. The team on that occasion was: J Reid (Capt) J Moore, J Kane, J Sparks, J Bull, P Wall, P Kearney, M Redmond, J Long, J Murphy, M Murphy, J Darcy, P Halligan, P Doherty, J.J. Giltrap. In the next match added names include J Lee, P Fagan, G Whelan, J Rooney, W Carpenter, T Abby.

The first reports on Fontenoys as a hurling club actually don't appear until 1901 when the 'Freeman's Journal' states: *"Fontenoys Hurling Club, Sandymount – All members are requested to meet on their practice grounds at Londonbridge Road, next Sunday morning, 10th ins., to play friendly with Metropolitan H.C. at 10.30 sharp"*. From the Dublin County Board minutes of that time Mr James Mullaney, of 4 Rosemount Terrace, Londonbridge Road, Sandymount affiliated Fontenoy as a Hurling club.

It is noted for the first time that Fontenoys are using Ringsend Park for training on No 5 pitch and the first fixture played at this venue is 14 May, 1910. From 1900 until 1910, prominent names in the Fontenoys' lineout were Behan, Boggan, Campion, Connor, Cullen, Donohue, Dunne, Flanagan, Halton, Kiernan, Mullany, McCormack, Quigley, Rossiter, Ryan, Treacy, Tully, Finn, Ryan, Quinn, McCann, Bissett and Tobin. In 1914, the first reference to the famous **Fletcher** family is made when **Joss** lines out for the team against Collegians in Croke Park. More about the Fletchers anon.

Clanna Gael was founded in 1929, essentially as a team for primary school teachers. Its meetings were held, in fact, in the Teachers Club in Parnell Square, and the club played its matches in St Anne's Park, Raheny. The club was exclusively football, but around 1960 developed a hurling presence at juvenile levels. The juvenile section drew heavily from the pupils of Westland Row CBS, and hit a purple patch at that time, particularly in hurling. The Westland Row connection was perhaps as a result of a teacher in Haddington Road - **Ted Cooling**, who was a founding member and stalwart of Clanna Gael and held high office in the Dublin County Board. The club played in the senior football championship.

Around 1965, the club branched into adult hurling, attracting most of the Westland Row CBS pupils who had played in the juvenile ranks with them (and who had been playing briefly with Fontenoys). They won the Dublin Junior Hurling Championship in 1968. However, the two clubs amalgamated within a short few years, and quickly acquired senior hurling status. The club had its greatest ever success in 1968, when it won the Dublin Senior Football Championship (before the merger), helped by the **Davey Brothers, Gerry and Eugene** and **Chris Kane**, past pupils of "the Row". Clanna Gael supplied a good number of the team that won the All Ireland Football Championship in 1963, including **Paddy Holden** (Centre Back), **Mickey Whelan** (Centre Forward), **Aidan Donnelly** (Bench) and Past Pupils **Chris Kane and Gerry Davey**.

Here is a listing of the various GAA clubs, apart from Fontenoys and Clanna Gael, which operated in the Ringsend/Sandymount area at various times in the past:-

Isles of the Sea (Ringsend), Peadar Mackens (Pearse St/ Ringsend), Brother Sheares GFC (Baggot St), St Andrews (Pearse St/ Ringsend), Sandymount GFC, Erins Isle GFC (Ringsend), Desmond GFC (Donnybrook), Ed Grays (Merrion), Henry Joy McCrackens (Ballsbridge), Hillside GAC (Westland Row), St Marys (Donnybrook), Inishfaels (Leeson Street- Pembroke Street), Kevin Barry GFC (Haddington Rd), Michael Dwyer (Ringsend), Donnybrook Davitts and Shamrock GFC (Fenian St).

Isles of the Sea have a Westland Row CBS connection, which we should note here. One of their members, **Val Harris** (a past pupil of "the Row"), represented Dublin in Gaelic Football. But Val was a dual star (but not in the way the GAA would like to suggest). He played soccer for Shelbourne and Ireland and became a professional soccer player. See Section D6 below.

Peadar Mackens, named after the Westland Row CBS past pupil who lost his life in the 1916 Rising, deserves a special mention, because of its association with the school. The club was founded in 1917 but seems to have faltered, only to be revived in January 1933. It became the de facto football club for Westland Row CBS past pupils, and survived until the 1950s. The club was exclusively football (Fontenoys were regarded as the hurling wing). Two members of the club, both past pupils, won All Ireland Senior Football medals with Dublin in 1942. **Charlie Kelly** was the goalkeeper and **Matt Fletcher** left corner forward. Matt tacked on a late point as Dublin beat Galway 1-10 to 1-08. This was a significant achievement for the two "Row" boys, as native Dubliners were more the exception than the rule on Dublin teams of that era.

Dublin All-Ireland Football Champions 1942



Tommy McCann, Sean Healy, Paddy Henry, Tommy Banks, Colm Boland, Charlie Kelly, Paddy 'Beefy' Kennedy, Brendan Quinn, Joe Delaney, Matt Fletcher, Mick Richardson, Bobby Beggs, Frank Ryan.
Peter O'Reilly, Paddy Bermingham, Caleb Crone, Joe Fitzgerald, Paddy O'Connor, Gerry Fitzgerald, Mick Falvey, Johnny Joy, Sean Moriarty.

Dublin 1-10, Galway 1-08.

That was not the only All Ireland medal to enter the **Fletcher** household that year. Their sister, **Rose** won her third of **seven** Senior All Ireland Camogie medals that year for Dublin, as they beat Cork in the final. **May**, another sister, won a Senior Camogie All Ireland medal with Dublin in 1938. The Fletcher women learnt their camogie pucking a ball around behind the Fontenoys pitch in Ringsend Park. The youngest of the boys – **Liam (Bill)** pocketed a minor hurling medal with Dublin in 1946, when they beat Tipperary after a replay. **Matt** also won a Junior All Ireland medal in 1937, when Dublin beat Offaly in the Leinster final, Galway in the home final, and London in the All Ireland final. **Bill** also won the Junior Hurling All Ireland Championship with Dublin in 1952. The Fletcher family, all the sons of which were “Row” pupils, were the glue that kept Fontenoys alive over the years.

The team sheet of the Fontenoy team, pictured below, that won the Dublin Junior Hurling Championship in 1945 bears this out.



FONTENOY HURLING CLUB (Winners of Dublin Junior Hurling Championship 1945)

Fourth row: W. Fletcher, M. O'Riordan, B. Hogan, M. Jacob, J. Nutley, J. Silke, J. Fletcher, P. O'Grady, P. Fletcher, T. Nealon.

Third row: J. Greene, T. Kavanagh, F. Hogan, C. Donohue, S. Keating, J. Fahy, P. Walsh, P. Quinlan, R. Brown (Trainer), J. Boggan.

Second row: J Fletcher Snr., D. Coakley, J. Delaney, M. McCabe, M. Fletcher (Captain), S. Fletcher, F. Hallinan, J. Lawlor, M. Tobin.

Front row: B. O'Riordan, S. Dolan, W. Kavanagh.

The Fletcher family lived in Strasbourg Terrace right beside Ringsend Park. The patriarch of the family was Joss Senior who, as noted above, was first mentioned as a player in newspaper reports in 1914. As late as the early 1960s, he often lined out with the team, complete with trousers and soft black hat, whenever they were short a player. Joss Junior (known as the Bishop), whose beatific smile belied his well-earned reputation as an enforcer on the field of play, continued as a club official, including as Treasurer of Fontenoy Clanna Gael. He was a constant feature as an umpire at club hurling matches. He had an interesting approach to the job. For a point, he reached into his pocket, and brandished a white handkerchief, but a goal saw him solemnly remove his cap. When Fontenoy's were on the attack, anything within 2 feet of the posts was good enough for Joss to reach for the white hankie.

The family pedigree came through in the next generation when May's sons, the **Hogan** boys, **Michael**, **Joss** and the late **Enda** lined out for the "Row" and Fontenoy's. Photos of Joss in school football and hurling teams in 1964 and 1965 appear later. The sons of Matt, Seán and Rose, Matt, Seán, Seamas and Joss, respectively, also represented Fontenoy's. Another of the third generation, **Tony Fletcher**, representing the Ballyfermot club, was right corner back on the Dublin Minor Hurling team of 1965 which won the All Ireland. A "Row" boy, **Eugene Davey**, representing Clanna Gael, was centre forward on that team.

Our next major success at senior level for past pupils was when **Gerry Davey and Chris Kane** played on the 1963 All Ireland winning Dublin football team. Gerry was a member of the Class of 1962 and he went straight into the Dublin Senior Football team on leaving school. Dublin won a very exciting All Ireland in 1963 and Gerry played a key role especially against Down in the semi-final and Galway in the final, scoring the vital goal from his left corner forward position. Chris was at right corner back on the Dublin team that year.



Chris Kane and Gerry Davey with the Sam Maguire Cup

Chris was a member of that great Westland Row CBS team that won the Leinster Schools Senior Championship in 1958. More about that below.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the following past pupils represented Dublin at senior level – **Gerry Davey and Chris Kane** (football), **Matt Wallace, Declan Kavanagh, John Cullen** and, representing Kilmacud Crokes, **Ger Hogarty** (Hurling) and **Eugene Davey and Declan McGrath** (Football and Hurling). **Declan** was in the Dublin Senior Football squad that lifted the Sam Maguire Cup in 1983, beating Galway in the final. For many years, past pupils were the backbone of the Fontenoy Clanna Gael teams.

So, if past pupils produced outstanding success in Gaelic games, what of the school itself? It, too, had a formidable record of success in Gaelic games – initially football, and then both football and hurling. A driving force behind much of the success achieved was **Brother TW Hogan**, who arrived in the school in 1929. He was a brother of Michael Hogan, the Tipperary player who was killed in Croke Park on Bloody Sunday, and after whom the Hogan Stand is named. As an aside, Brother Hogan also made a huge contribution to the operatic society, as noted in Section E3 on page 145.

The earliest photographic evidence we can find is of a football team in the winners' enclosure is 1928.



The early 1930s appears to have been an extraordinarily successful period for Gaelic football in the school. In 1931, the school won the Dublin Schools Championship, and reached the final of the Leinster Junior Schools Championship, only to be beaten 2-5 to 2-3 by Knockbeg College from Carlow. In 1932, the school had a clean sweep of the Junior, Intermediate and Senior Dublin Schools Football Championships. The picture below is of the Intermediate team.



1942/43 was a year of spectacular success. The photograph below lists wins in the CBS Intermediate Cup, Leinster Colleges Football medals, Metropolitan Senior Hurling medals, the Leinster Colleges Junior Shield, Metropolitan Junior medals, and the Junior Football Cup.



The next major milestone was the final of the Leinster Senior Colleges Championship in 1958. The final was played in Doctor Cullen Park, Carlow and we travelled by train to the big event. Our heroes beat Carmelite College, Moate in a very closely fought encounter. The team included **Chris Kane** who went on to win a senior all Ireland football medal with Dublin in 1963. The team is pictured below.



The next particularly fertile period was 1964 and 1965, where Row teams in both football and hurling swept all before them in Dublin. In 1964, the senior hurlers easily won the Dublin Schools Senior Hurling League, but, much to the displeasure of the team, were withdrawn from the Leinster Championship by reason of the time commitment to the centenary celebrations that year.



That year also saw the Junior Footballers seal the Dublin Schools title.

Dublin Schools Junior Football Champions 1964



The nucleus of that same team was to achieve even greater success in 1965. They won the Dublin CBS Senior Football League, and, for good measure, the Leinster Colleges Division B Conlon Cup, thus repeating the success of the 1958 team, pictured earlier. They played St Peters, Wexford in the final, and the match ended in a draw – Westland Row 2-4, St Peters 0-10. St Peters refused to play extra time, and the match and Championship were awarded to Westland Row CBS.

Dublin Senior Schools and Leinster Colleges Champions 1965



Standing: Con Kelly, Seán Ryan, Dermot Kelleher, Noel Kelly, Ben Conlon, Brendan Hudson, Christy Kelly, Liam Colgan, Frank Carton

Seated: Eoin O’Sullivan, Tony Johnston, Eugene Davey, Paul Kelly, Liam Hooten, Joss Hogan, Joe Ennis, Joe O’Regan

The golden decades of Gaelic football and hurling in the school were coming to an end. During the late 1960s, teams from the school had some successes in the Primary School, and graduated to repeat that success at under 15 and 16 levels in the Secondary School, mainly in hurling. But there was a final flowering.

The graduation class of 1975 had shown promise in both hurling and football while they were in the Primary School, winning the Miller Shield in football when they were in 6th class in 1970. They lost some pupils along the way, most notably a fine hurler, **Tom Cooke**, but they were still strong enough while in 5th year to win the Under 17B Hurling title, where they were powered by players such as **Brendan Kelly, Declan McGrath and Shay Connolly**. Declan was later to represent Dublin at senior level in both hurling and football, and was on the 1983 panel when Dublin beat Galway in the All-Ireland Football final. The strength of that crop manifested itself at club level for Fontenoy’s. Joined by **Declan Kavanagh** from Synge St (also to represent Dublin at senior hurling level), **Peter Delahunty** from Gormanstown College, and the afore-mentioned **Cooke**, they won the Dublin Under 15 Championship, were runners up in the Minor Championship, and won two Under 21 League titles. They were to go on to power the Clanna Gael Fontenoy senior hurling team for many years, joining the remains of the 1964/1965 wave. Included in that successful period for Clanna Gael Fontenoy was a certain **Liam O’Neill**, a teacher in Haddington Road, who went on to be President of the GAA in 2013/14.

The final flourish came with **Ger Hogarty**, who left the school in 1978, and later went on to play senior hurling with Dublin, representing the Kilmacud Crokes team.

D5 Snooker

Westland Row CBS has been promoting snooker since the late 1990s. The school's most famous player is **Ken Doherty**, pictured below, who to this day is the only professional player from the Republic of Ireland to win the coveted World Professional Championship in 1997 beating Stephen Hendry in the final, adding this to his World U21 Title and World Amateur Title, the only player ever to win all three.



Ken made his breakthrough when he won World Amateur Championship in 1989 and, of course, we have the iconic photo from 1997 when he conquered the World of Snooker.



Ken donated tables to the school in 1998 and, ever since, the sport has been on their curriculum. Ken is very much involved with our school snooker activities.

In more recent times, the school joined Stars Academy Ireland (SAI) and the Republic of Ireland Ladies Snooker Association (RILSA) and once more gained fantastic success through their involvement with these organisations. Over the past 10 years, the school students never failed to bring back silverware from events in which they took part, by reaching the semi-finals on many occasions.

However, in 2014, the school took the U14 SAI National School title with **Ciaran Sheridan**, pictured below, and the runner up was **James Bray Duffy** also from the school. A fantastic win for the “Row”.



L-R: Ciarán Sheehan, Larry O’Dea, President RILSA, and James Bray-Duffy

RILSA held their first National U21 Championship and **Emirjeta Doda** of the “Row” took the title and went on to represent school and country at the inaugural RILSA International Open in July 2014. Emirjeta is the current national number 1 junior ladies player in the RILSA Rankings. She reached the final again in 2015, only to be defeated by Danielle Randle from Wicklow, however a fantastic achievement for Emirjeta.



Emirjeta Doda, RILSA U21 Champion 2014

Alan Bailey, the main organiser for snooker within the school, has worked very hard to keep the sport and various events running throughout the school calendar; this includes spending time in after- school projects which are very successful.



L-R: Alan Bailey, Emirjeta Doda, U21 RILSA Champion 2014, Englentina Doda, Faye Jameson, and Caitlín Tucker

Westland Row CBS is the leading school in Ireland out of 60 schools now promoting snooker and, in particular, in the ladies area which has grown greatly over the past two years. They have helped grow RILSA to become the largest ladies snooker association in the world.

Alan Bailey has developed a structure and plan to suit the school calendar in order to organise events around classes and after-school projects. This took many years to develop, and RILSA and SAI have since adopted Alan's structure, and it has been rolled out to member schools throughout Ireland.

D6 Soccer

Although frowned on at certain stages in the school's history, soccer has been an abiding passion for Row boys for more than a century. The school's hinterland is replete with excellent schoolboy and junior clubs, and, of course, is the spiritual home of Shelbourne FC. Despite the GAA "ban" the area has produced players who have had success in both soccer and GAA games. **Conor Dwyer**, whom we feature below, commented on the many great players the area has produced, the connections, and the cross code activity.

Conor pointed out that Peter Farrell and Tommy Eglington (both ex Shamrock Rovers and Everton) were close pals of Ray McCarthy's father Tommy (Conor's uncle). Tommy McCarthy played for Rovers with them. Conor and Ray McCarthy (first cousins) caught the same number 3 bus on the same day to join Home Farm.

One of the great men of Dublin schoolboy soccer, who used to sit outside the school on his gas fitter's bike, was Jem Kennedy founder of the Johnville club, which Gerry Mackey joined.

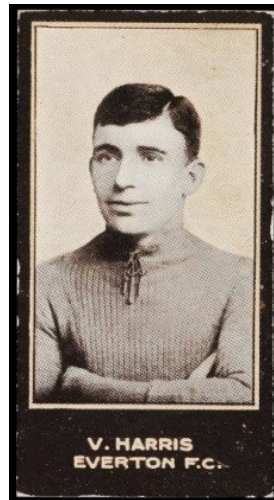
Gerry Davey and Conor played Gaelic football with the "Row" and against each other when Gerry was at Star of the Sea Primary school. Arthur Fitzsimons lived 2 streets away from Conor in Penrose Street. Arthur was one of the excellent footballers who came from the South Lotts Road area. He also became a Republic of Ireland International.

VAL HARRIS

One early indicator of this cross-code activity is found in the school registration records for 1917. Young **Val Harris** gave his father's occupation as a professional footballer - something that must have been very unusual then, and would undoubtedly cause a great stir of excitement if it were to be replicated today.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	LAST SCHOOL (if any) attended by Pupil.
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year			
1092	14	8	'17	Fitzsimons Michael	11	8	'09	25 Hollar Street	Taxi Driver	C.S.
3	14	8	'17	Fitzsimons Thomas	29	7	'10	25 Hollar Street	Taxi Driver	C.S.
4	14	8	'17	Retmond Andrew	7	8	'05	16 Wentworth Pl.	Engine Driver	C.S.
5	14	8	'17	Retmond James	1	7	'10	16 Wentworth Pl.	Engine Driver	C.S.
6	14	8	'17	Harris Valentine	28	8	'09	17 St. Dock St.	Prof. Footballer	H.S.
7	14	8	'17	O'Neill Pats William	27	10	'05	36 Howdock, Spence	Plasterer	H.S.
8	14	8	'17	Fitzpatrick Terence	5	3	'07	11 St. Marcus St.	Tanner	C.S.
9	14	8	'17	Whyte Joseph	1	6	'07	7 Green St. Sandycott		H.S.

Val Harris senior was born in Ringsend in 1884. He was a precursor of Kevin Moran in that he played Gaelic Football for Dublin and Soccer for Ireland.

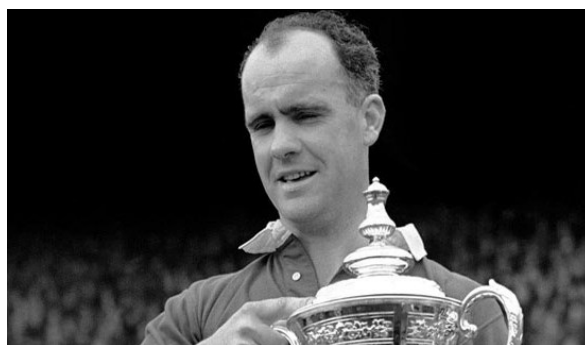


Val played Gaelic Football for Isles of The Sea and represented them when only 17. He played for Shelbourne before moving to Everton in 1908. He returned to Shelbourne at the outbreak of The Great War.

He gained his first cap for Ireland during his first stint with Shelbourne and remains that club's most capped player. In 1913, he captained the first Irish team to beat England in soccer and, in 1914, he was a member of the Irish team that won the British Home Championship - equivalent of the Triple Crown in rugby.

Since then, there has been a steady stream of fine players, who were Row boys, including **Johnny Carey, Gerry Mackey, Ray Treacy, Liam O'Brien, Conor Dwyer, and Graham Kavanagh**. If we could have captured them all at the peak of their careers, "the Row", on its own, could have fielded an Irish International team of some quality. It is impossible to give a detailed account of all their careers but we present a flavour of them below.

JOHNNY CAREY



One of the greatest footballers ever to play for Manchester United and Ireland, **Johnny (or Jackie) Carey** was born in Dublin on 23 February 1919. Johnny was playing for St. James's Gate when he was signed for a fee of £200 by Manchester United in 1936. He made his debut at Old Trafford in 1937 and helped United to get back to the first division. He won his first international cap when he played at inside left for Ireland against Norway in Dublin in 1937. The game ended in a 3-3 draw and Carey played well.

The war interrupted international competition but, when official competitions were resumed, Johnny was chosen to captain the Rest of Europe against Britain at Hampden Park in 1947. He went on to captain United in the 1948 FA cup final against Blackpool when United fought back from a goal down to win 4-2. Johnny won the League with United in 1952 after being runner up for three seasons in a row.

In his later playing years, he moved to play in defence and became one of the finest defenders in the game. He played in every position for United including taking over in goal against Chelsea on one occasion. Johnny's international career included captaining an All-Ireland team to beat England 2-0 at Goodison Park in 1949. On one famous weekend, he was on a Northern Ireland team that played England in Belfast on a Saturday and he lined out for the Republic against England again on the Sunday. He was chosen "Footballer of the Year" in Britain in 1949. Johnny ended his football career in management with clubs Blackburn Rovers, Leyton Orient and Nottingham Forest.

Johnny Carey was elected Row Man of the year in 1987 and we have some great photographs and articles as well as a lovely letter from Johnny to Michael Coady, Secretary of the PPU. These are treasured items in our PPU archive. Johnny died at his home near Manchester in 1995.

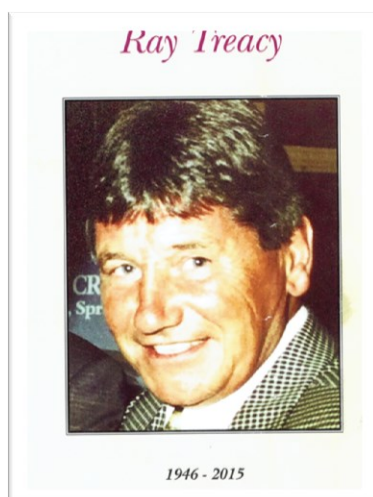
GERRY MACKEY

One of the best players ever to play for Ireland, **Gerry Mackey** was Row Man of the year in 1989. He played Hurling and Gaelic Football for Star of the Sea and The Row as well as Clanna Gael. He commenced his soccer career with Johnville and captained the Irish Schoolboys and Youth International teams before joining Shamrock Rovers in 1951. Gerry was a member of the famous "Coad's Colts" team of the mid-1950s to early 1960s, during which time he won every honour in the game, as well as captaining the League of Ireland and Irish International teams. He was a member of the first ever Republic of Ireland team to play England at Wembley in 1956. Gerry also had a very successful career in business with Irish Shell and BP Ltd. He lives in Shankill, Co Dublin and still manages a good game of golf at his favourite club, Castle in Rathfarnham. He is a past Captain of The Row Golf Society and a regular supporter of PPU events.



Gerry in action in F.A.I. Cup Final 1956 vs. Jimmy Delaney of Cork, stopping a hat trick of cup medals for Jimmy, English, Irish and Scottish

RAY TREACY



Row Man of the Year 1996, **Ray Treacy**, won 42 caps for Ireland and scored 5 goals. Ray was installed in the FAI Hall of Fame but he had a great line in self-deprecation. Where others gloried in their deeds, Ray made little of his ability. He told the story of how then Irish manager, Liam Touhy, said to him "Ray, my missus can run faster than you". Ray would agree with Liam but add "but I could run all day". He played in England for West Bromwich Albion, Charlton, Preston and Swindon and for Shamrock Rovers at home. Ray said that his finest hour in an Irish jersey was the game against the USSR in the European Championship in 1974 in Dalymount Park when he partnered Don Givens up front and Don scored a hat trick in the 3-0 win. Unfortunately, Ray was taken from us at too young an age when he died aged 68 in April 2015.

CONOR DWYER



Seen here wearing his Ireland jersey when he was capped at under 16 level against England in Tolka Park whilst still at school in "the Row", Conor hailed from the Shelbourne Road/South Lotts Road area like many a "Row" lad before and since. Conor had a short but very successful career with Home Farm before he emigrated to England and then on to Australia where he had a very successful career in the Insurance industry. Conor retired in 2006 and lives in a lovely villa on a golf course on the Gold Coast. He is one of the Class of '62 boys who are in regular touch.

LIAM O'BRIEN

Liam had a very successful youth career with Stella Maris FC, and went on to play senior football between 1982 and 1986 with Bohemians and Shamrock Rovers. He was a midfielder. His talents soon attracted attention from across the sea and in 1986, he was signed by Manchester United for whom he played 31 times, scoring 2 goals. While with United, he had the distinction, in January 1987 in a game against Southampton, to get a red card after just 85 seconds, a record that stands to this day. Frustrated with lack of a starting role, he transferred to Newcastle United in 1988, had 151 appearances and scored 19 goals. Then it was off to Tranmere Rovers in 1994, where he put in 181 appearances and scored 12 goals. He finished his career back in Ireland with Cork City and Bohemians from 1999 to 2002.

He was capped 16 times for Ireland between 1986 and 1996, winning his first cap while he was still with Shamrock Rovers.



Liam O'Brien

GRAHAM KAVANAGH

Graham Kavanagh cut his teeth with Home Farm FC, before signing for Middlesbrough in 1991. A midfielder, he was to go on to represent Darlington, Stoke City, Cardiff City, Wigan Athletic, Sunderland, Sheffield Wednesday and Carlisle United in a 19-year career with English clubs. In that period, he made 536 appearances and scored 75 goals. His career spanned the Premier League and the First, Second and Third Divisions. He was capped 16 times for the Republic of Ireland from 1998 to 2006, scoring 1 goal. He had a brief spell as manager of Carlisle United.



Graham Kavanagh

D7 Watersports

Water sports did not feature significantly until the arrival in the school of a group of gifted swimmers, including **Kevin Page**, who enrolled in the early 1960s to complete his secondary education, which he did in 1964. Very quickly, swimming and water polo teams were assembled, involving **Kevin, Liam O'Reilly, Pat Purcell, Declan O'Brien, Breffni Byrne, Liam Mortimer, Dermot Kelleher, Jim Mullally, Tony King, Art O'Malley, Dermot** and **Paul Byrne** and **Brendan O'Reilly**. The teams had to compete with schools which had their own swimming pools, and were therefore much better prepared. Despite this, the teams achieved great success.

This success was greatly facilitated by the extremely affable **Brother Cullen**. He spotted the talent and set about nurturing it into competitive units. He hired Tara St pool for 1 hour each week, and oversaw training. By his own admission, he knew little about swimming techniques in the beginning but was a quick learner, and earned the respect of the excellent swimmers in his charge.

The teams achieved notable successes in the Leinster Schools Championship in 1963/64. They won 8 medals in the Cuffe Cup. **Liam Mortimer** won the Freestyle and the Butterfly, creating Leinster records in both disciplines. **Paul Byrne** did likewise in the Breaststroke. Liam and Paul took first place in the under 16 Life Saving Championship for Leinster, Munster and Connacht. And, for good measure, the Water Polo team of **Dermot Byrne, Kevin Page, Breffni Byrne, Liam Mortimer, Paul Byrne** and **Dermot Kelleher** won the Leinster Championship, beating High School in the final. The photograph below shows the 1963/64 swimming teams with their haul of medals.

Swimmers who represented the School with much success in 1963-64.



Chun tosaigh: Liam Ó Raghallaigh; Pádraig Puirseál; Breffni Ó Broin; Déaglán O Briain; Séamus Ó Maolalaigh. I lár: L. Mortimer; D. Ó Ceilleachair; C. Page; Antoine Mac Con Rí. Ar chúl: Art Ó Máille; Pól O Broin; Breandán Ó Raghallaigh.

After these pupils passed on, water sports in the school went into decline, but the pupils themselves were to contribute much to water sports as past pupils. **Liam Mortimer**, in particular had a stellar career, representing Ireland at the European games, and holding many Irish records. **Kevin Page** also represented Ireland in the 100m Butterfly and 4 x 100m Individual Medley. **Kevin, Dermot** and **Paul Byrne** and the late **Dermot Kelleher** represented Ireland in Water Polo. **Dermot Kelleher** was a noted long distance sea swimmer. In his schooldays, he was also a very impressive Gaelic footballer – see photograph on page 127 of the 1965 all-conquering Senior Football team. And **Paul Byrne** won the Irish Senior Breaststroke Championship, while he was still in “the Row”.

Our most successful swimming past pupil was probably **Liam Mortimer**. Liam sadly died in 2002 in a tragic car accident in South Africa.

D8 Cricket, Hockey and Rugby

A trawl through the history of the Railway Union Sports Club on Park Avenue, Sandymount throws up the names and achievements of many past pupils of “the Row”. The club was established in 1904 originally for Cricket but quickly added Hockey, Rugby and many other sports, all of which attracted pupils of the school who lived in the area.

The Cricket Club still regards Row Man of the Year 2008, **Brendan “Ginger” O’Brien** as one of its outstanding players. Ginger scored 21,765 runs in 705 senior appearances, a Leinster record. He won 52 caps for Ireland, many of these as Captain. Ginger’s sons, Niall and Kevin, are current Irish internationals and played with distinction in recent World cups. His daughter, Ciara, has over 150 Irish Hockey caps.

Past Pupil, the late **Dessie Byrne** is also mentioned with distinction. Described as “Stumper Supreme”, Dessie played for 32 years from 1955 to 1987 and had 478 dismissals in 493 appearances. These included an amazing 254 stumpings to go with 224 catches.



The above is the Railway Union team that won the Leinster Senior Cup in 1960. Ginger O'Brien is second from the left in the back row and Dessie Byrne is the last man on the right in the back row.

Our Annual Dinner MC, **Frank Whelan**, also comes in for special mention not only for his ability with bat and ball but as an administrator. Frank served as President of the Leinster Cricket Union in 2005 and 2006 and was the LCU delegate to the Irish Cricket Union in those years also.

The Club history also pays tribute to many other "Row" boys such as the **Donnelly Brothers, Des** (Row Man of the Year 2010), **Brian and John, Jack Phelan, Cyril and Des Stirrat**. Pembroke Wanderers Cricket Club is a near neighbour to Railway Union in Sandymount and it also attracted a number of "Row" boys to its ranks over many years. The most famous past pupil was **Stanley Bergin** who won 53 caps for Ireland between 1949 and 1965.

The above are just a few of the many past pupils who enjoyed their sporting days in Railway Union and other sports clubs in the Sandymount area. I'm sure that many other "Row" Boys played on their teams down the years and benefited from the development and camaraderie it gave them.



A fine body of men, the Donnelly brothers, Paul, Brian, Des and John seen here at the Annual PPU Dinner 2014. They all feature prominently in the sporting annals of Railway Union.

Given its location, Railway Union was the natural focus for "Row" boys, predominantly after they left school, because the sports catered for in Railway Union were generally not ones played by the school. We focus primarily on cricket above, but "Row" men made their mark with Railway on the rugby fields also. **Des Donnelly** (who also had a very successful rugby career in England, before returning to Railway) and **Brian Mullally** are two that spring to mind.

However, there's a much more recent contribution from a current pupil who is achieving success in rugby against the odds. **Brandon Uzell**, in the graduation class of 2015/16, is a proficient snooker player, but is now showing considerable potential in rugby. The story behind this is worth telling. Dublin City Council, through its Sports Development Officer, **John Sweeney** has a mandate to promote sporting activity in schools. Leinster Rugby also has a mandate to spread the game wider than the traditional rugby schools. A combination of these forces saw the development of after- school tag rugby.

Brandon's ability was spotted, leading him to be selected for the Dublin City Council's Under 14 team which trained in Clontarf RFC, his pace seeing him operate as a winger. John Sweeney approached Lansdowne RFC and Brandon received one on one coaching through Lansdowne RFC's Youth Mentoring Programme. He was enrolled in the club's under 17 team. As Lansdowne don't currently have an under 18 team, Brandon has relocated to Suttonians RFC, where his physique and pace are being used to good effect at inside centre.

This is a great success story. The game of rugby is complex, and Brandon had a steep learning curve. But he seems destined to mark out a good career in the game at club level and, perhaps, higher. Watch this space



Brandon Uzell

D9 Wrestling

Not many current or past pupils know that the school had representatives at the Melbourne Olympics of 1956 and Rome 1960. Past pupil, **Gerry Martina**, finished 4th in the Men's Light Heavyweight Freestyle Wrestling in 1956. Irish people remember the Melbourne Olympiad for Ronnie Delany's gold medal in the mile.

Gerry also wrestled, with distinction, in Rome, in 1960 as did another past pupil **Dermot Dunne** from the South Dock Place, off South Dock Street. His family had an engineering business in Barrow Street in the 1960s and 1970s. The Rome Olympiad was memorable for a number of reasons such as Cassius Clay announcing himself to the World of boxing by winning gold at light-heavyweight, Abebe Bikila running barefoot in the Marathon to become the first black African champion, and the dominance of the 1500 metres by the great Aussie Herb Elliott.

Dermot Dunne formed a folk group which was very successful in the US but, unfortunately, he died tragically at a young age when he fell down stairs at home on holiday

D10 Golf Society

The Minutes of the PPU committee of 26 February 1975 give us a clue as to the origins of the Row PPU Golf Society. It states that **Mr S. Fitzsimons** suggested that a Golfing Society be formed by the Past Pupils and that he hoped that a meeting would be held after the next committee meeting.

The Minutes of a meeting in May of the same year mentioned that Mr Fitzsimons had succeeded in booking Abbeyleix Golf Club for 14 June. It was agreed that a mini bus be booked for the day and the all in charge be £5 per person. Happy days indeed!!

The Golf Society has proven to be a great social outlet for past pupils and their golfing friends over the years. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Society was greatly served by past pupils such as **Bill Doran, George O'Hara, Des Coburn and Michael Hargedon** all, sadly, no longer with us. One stalwart who is, thankfully, with us and plays in most of the outings, is **Cyril Stirrat**. Cyril acted as Treasurer for many years and kept the Society afloat in difficult times.

The modern team of President **Des Donnelly**, Captain (in the 150th anniversary year) **Stephen Kenny**, Secretary **Tony Kenny** and Treasurer **Brian Donnelly** do a great job and arranged very enjoyable outings over the years. **Alan O'Connor Junior** is the incoming Captain and "young guns" of his calibre are just what the Society needs.



Left to right: **Des Donnelly (President)**, **Brian Donnelly (Treasurer)**, **Denis Cleary**, **Stephen Kenny (Captain)** and **Kevin Ryan** all hard at work at Foxrock Golf Club Oct 2015.

The Society has had its autumn outing in Foxrock for over twenty years. The main trophy played for is the **Pat McGrath** Memorial Trophy. Pat was a great sportsman, including a Gaelic Footballer of note, and his family put up a magnificent trophy in his memory when he died a few years ago. Pat is pictured on Page 125 in the “Row” team that conquered Leinster in 1958. The **Des Stirrat** trophy for the Golfer of the Year is also presented at this outing.



Stephen Kenny (Class of '62) was the Captain of the Golf Society during the 150th Anniversary year.

D11 Current School Sports Activities

In addition to Snooker, the current leading sport in the school, a number of other sports including fencing, boxing, rugby and football are very popular in the school. The following photos show the pupils engaging in some of the sports they enjoy best.





SECTION E - Music and The Arts

E1 Introduction

Westland Row CBS has, in its time, made a major contribution to the development of music and the arts in Ireland. This heritage was fostered by the Christian Brothers as part of the school curriculum, and was carried forward by past pupils. Early records show the school's active participation in the Feis Ceoil. In the 1930s, there was a vibrant operatic society of present and former pupils who put on performances in major theatres such as the Theatre Royal, and attracted capacity audiences – no mean feat as the capacity of the Theatre Royal was around 4,000. This tradition continued through the 1950s and 1960s, though on a lower scale, with regular plays mounted in venues such as the Dagg Hall, and a series of performances in St Francis Xavier Hall to celebrate the school's centenary in 1964.

The school had an active accordion band through the 1950s and 1960s, and then a very successful brass and reed band, whose members went on to very successful musical careers after leaving school. The advent of RTÉ television in 1961 gave an extra outlet for the talents of many "Row" boys. Many of the school's past pupils have also contributed greatly to theatre and film in Ireland and internationally. The following paragraphs give a flavour of the school's contribution in these various areas.

E2 Feis Ceoil

The Feis Ceoil is a major Irish institution which has contributed immeasurably to the development of Irish talent in music and song. The initial Feis Ceoil was held in 1897, and had 32 competitions. The intention then was to rotate it between Dublin, Belfast and Cork, but after a few years it located itself permanently in Dublin. It famously gave singers and instrumentalists their first start. The great tenor, John McCormack won the gold medal in the tenor competition in 1903, and, not a well-known fact, James Joyce took the bronze medal in the same competition the following year.

From archive photographs, Westland Row CBS clearly took an active part in the Feis Ceoil in the 1920's and 1930's, and won several prizes, as the press photographs below demonstrate.





In the last photograph, Louis O'Brien, the conductor is captured. He went on to spearhead the major triumphs for the school and its past pupils in the field of opera, which we record below. The Feis Ceoil connection continued, and, in 1974 and 1975, there were notable successes in instrumental competitions. These are referred to later in Section E5 below.

E3 Opera

To get a sense of the sheer scale of the early operatic activities, we re-produce below a short article entitled *Operatic Triumphs of the Past* penned by Christopher Hand, which appeared in the 1959 publication, *Cuimhneachán*, to celebrate the opening of an extension to the school building.

“With the help and full co-operation of the Brothers, the formation of the Westland Row Past Pupils’ Operatic Society in the year 1931 was really a simple matter. The pupils for choral and female parts were well trained by the Brothers Healy, Ahearne, Muldowney, Hogan and by that master of music and voice production, the late Louis O’Brien, musical director and organist of St. Andrews, Westland Row. The male parts were taken by the past pupils who, in their school days, had been members of the famous Intermediate choir under Brothers McCloskey and McCann. This choir brought great renown to the “Row” by winning many prizes in musical festivals, notably the Feis Shield, which was the prize in the Inter-Schools competition. The members of this choir, now left school and out in the world seeking their fortunes, found their relaxation by being members of choirs and musical societies, especially St Andrews Church Choir, where many of them won medals in the Feis Ceoil, again under the guidance of their friend and teacher, Louis O’Brien.

A meeting was called in 1931; word went out for the formation of a Past Pupils' Operatic Society – and back came the McLoughlins, Gillettes, O'Dohertys, Neilans, Casserleys, Leeches, O'Briens, O' Donoghues, Podestas, Farrans, Collins's, Mortons, Mooneys, Peacocks, O'Kellys, and a host of others all delighted and willing to help out their old Alma Mater. Yes, the talent was all there only waiting to be tapped. The opera selected was "The Bohemian Girl" (Balfe). What a triumph it was for all! – produced by Dan Byrne (hold your picture!) whose attention to detail was, to a large extent, responsible for its tremendous success, and the success of subsequent productions. The press of those days was lavish with its praise and encouragement to the pupils and past pupils of Westland Row for their wonderful performances, saying that they brought back the memory of those days when Operas composed by Irishmen, held their rightful place in Operatic Societies' Repertoires. The Society went from triumph to triumph and drew capacity houses to the Theatre Royal and the Gaiety with such favourites of Dublin audiences as 'Maritana', 'Lily of Killarney', 'The Emerald Isle' and 'Satanella' – that lovely opera with its beautiful religious theme.



Maritana Theatre Royal 1931

Then came 'Lurline', probably the greatest of them all, by William Vincent Wallace, the music of which is compared with that of the great Mozart. It would be wrong not to mention the soloists, Messrs. Kane, Synnott, Casserly, Neilan, Doherty, Craemer, Doyle, Quinn, Peacock, Flood, Bohan, Thompson, Morrison, O'Connor and others who gave wonderful performances in their respective parts. Yes, the Society brought fame to our old Alma Mater, and please God will do so again. The boys in plenty are there and the past pupils are also there, always ready and willing to help out, only waiting for the call. Many of those who participated in the triumphs of a quarter of a century ago have since gone to their eternal reward, but the pleasure they gave to those who were privileged to hear them will always remain a happy memory.

E4 The Accordion Band - 1950s and 1960s

In the early 1950s, an accordion band was established. Under the direction of Frank Cowzer, the band flourished, and put on many appearances in various venues around Dublin city and beyond. The band's repertoire under Cowzer was predominantly operatic and light classical. The band was later directed by **Brother Keegan**, and the repertoire changed to mainly Irish tunes: this didn't please the Irish Times critic, Charles Acton, - see Section E5 below. However, under strong prompting from the boys in the band who had reached a certain age, Brother Keegan was persuaded somewhat against his better judgement to include the Elvis Presley number *Wooden Heart* in the band's repertoire. In one famous foray outside Dublin – to Brother Keegan's native Rathew in deepest Westmeath – *Wooden Heart* was played in the parish hall and the band members became instant boy band stars with the young female teenagers congregated around the stage. Regrettably, the band was whisked back to Dublin before its members could capitalise on their new- found stardom.

The Accordion Band circa 1956



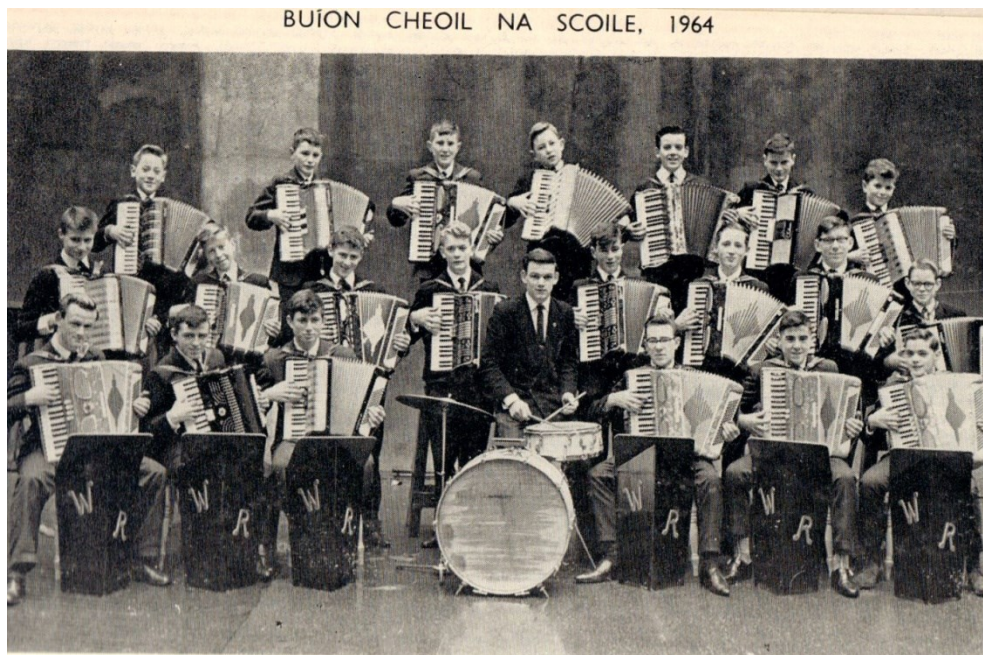
BUION CHEOIL SCOIL SRAITH AN IARTHAIR

Chun tosaigh—S. Ó Cuilinn, É Ó Donghaile, S. Ó Gannáin, E. Ó Súilleabháin, M. Ó Muirceartaigh, G. Ó h-Aonghusa, D. Ó Broin.

I lár—T. Ó Canáin, T. Ó Broin, S. Mac Gmháin, A. Ó Duibhlín, F. Mac Creidín, I. Mac Gearóid, A. Ó Ru.3, S. Ó Ciaradha, D. Mac Gmháin, M. Ó Ceallaigh.

Ar chúl—P. Ó Buiséal, P. Ó Caomhnaigh, S. Ó Donghaile, C. Ó Colaráin, G. Mac Domhnaill, S. Mac Cuirc, P. Coen, F. Ó Dálaigh, A. Mac Neibinn, S. Green, K. Mac Raghnaill.

In later years, the main soloist in the band was **Anthony Dowling**, pictured front left in the photograph, below, of the band in 1964. At one stage, the drummer was a very cool **Ian McGarry**, who went on to greater things as we will see in the next Section.



E5 The Concert Band of the 1970s



A prescient review by a charming and irksome critic

Charles Acton was the music critic of The Irish Times for 31 years until his retirement in 1987. He was revered and feared in equal measure. The reasons for this were captured rather well in a piece written by Arminta Wallace in that paper in June 2010.

The title of the article captures the man's character, described as, "our charming and irksome critic". In it, she points out that "A decade after his death, Charles Acton is remembered in certain musical circles for delivering ferocious reviews of the wrecking ball variety." He raised hackles to the extent that some musicians would refuse to play if he was present at their recitals.

And yet, he must have known his stuff. He was one of only two critics from outside the UK who gained admission to The Critics Circle; the other being Clive Barnes of The New York Times.

A piece Acton wrote in The Irish Times in April 1976 captures the man's style very well. His wrecking ball is directed at The Westland Row Accordion Band which operated in the 1950s and 1960s. As a former member of that band I will, I hope, be forgiven for flinching a little at his comments - not so much for myself but for talented musicians like **Chris Keneavy** and **Ian McGarry**. Chris has had a highly successful fifty year career as a jazz pianist and can count among his accomplishments a stint as accompanist to the great Perry Como. He is also the father of Cormac, one of our most talented jazz musicians of the present day - look him up on You Tube. Ian McGarry went on to be the drummer with two of Ireland's best bands of the sixties – Bluesville with Ian Whitcomb and Peter Adler and The Action with Adler and Colm CT Wilkinson. Subsequently, he had a very successful career in RTÉ as a producer of musical programmes including the 1979 Eurovision Song Contest.

Acton's eye for talent, and the delicate requirements for nurturing it, are also evident in the piece when he details the emergence of The School Concert Band which he tipped for stardom. It is such a prescient piece that it deserves to be read in full.

Westland Row CBS Concert Band recital by Charles Acton

In the nineteen fifties I used to be saddened that an extremely slick accordeon band from the Christian Brothers' School was playing what I thought were musically deplorable arrangements, and that the Brother in charge of it regarded it purely as a social activity, the music not mattering, and was persuading the parents to spend up to £120 each on instruments—a formidable sum in Pearse Street in those days.

Accordingly it was a great pleasure to attend at Coláiste Mhuire last night for the first public concert of the Westland Row CBS Concert Band and find a packed hall and an extremely stimulating performance.

This is a brass and reed band of about 30 which Brother Manning started from scratch some six years ago. In this short time he now has six of the members sitting their Grade VI exams and no less than eight (two trombones, four trumpets, 2 flute and a clarinet in the Irish Youth Orchestra. As well as that there are two other bands following.

Four people gave individual tuition in the school to the members of the bands. One of these is Bobby Houlihan of the Army School of Music who is their trainer and conductor.

The music of last night's concert ranged from medleys and Sousa's marches via film music to such as a suite of Offenbach numbers and Boieldieu's "Caliph of Baghdad" overture. It was all played completely in the spirit of the music with great verve and real skill.

The overture is a very testing item and occasionally showed itself to be a real challenge, but the band won, especially with some very accomplished playing from the clarinets. Again, at the start of the Offenbach the brisk, staccato playing, excellently together in real ensemble, was not only delightful but very accomplished.

For the future, they may look for more dynamic light and shade, but I understand that they have to rehearse in too small and low-ceilinged a room where the sound is oppressive. It was remarkable that they seemed in no way disconcerted by the relatively spacious acoustic of last night's hall. They are so good and so well worthwhile that someone should offer them better rehearsal accommodation.

John Roche (accompanied by Lila Dunne) was the soloist in such items as "One Enchanted Evening" but it was quite wrong to make him put his fine voice through the public address system. For the matter of that, it was quite unnecessary (and sad) that the compere used it too.

If this was only the band's first public concert, it is clear that a great deal more will be heard of them and they, their parents and the school can be very proud of last night's achievement.

Acton's predictions for the band were fully borne out. For a period in the mid to late 70's they dominated the Irish Concert band scene winning prizes, including the National Band Championships (and admirers) everywhere they went.

In the beginning, **Brother Jack Manning** - mentioned in Acton's review - was the visionary who got it all started. He arrived in Westland Row, from teaching in Kerry, with a history of involvement in music education and a network of former student connections ready to be given full rein.

Early in 1970, he recruited a large group of seven and eight year olds to learn to play the flageolet. A year later they switched to the recorder, and in late 1971, twenty one of this group began learning full woodwind and brass instruments. By the mid -1970s nearly eighty boys were learning serious instruments, each receiving a weekly individual lesson by a team of tutors gathered together by the indefatigable Manning, and were being prepared for their Associated Board examinations in Theory and Playing.

A concert programme around this time proudly boasts;-

"Next year some of the boys should have completed their final grade (Grade viii) examination. In 1975 we achieved some notable successes in the Feis Ceoil: 1st and 2nd places in the Junior Woodwind, 2nd place in the Junior Brass." This followed from a breakthrough in 1974 when one of the Band's trumpet players won the Junior Feis Ceoil and he and one of the Band's trombone players became members of the Irish Youth Orchestra. It is hard to believe now but this was only the beginning. Eventually no less than fourteen of the Irish Youth Orchestra were recruited from the Westland Row Concert Band. The story of how this came about is worthy of a Hollywood movie - well perhaps an RTÉ documentary."

The instruments

In December 2014, we assembled a group of seven former members of the band in a focus group to reminisce about these magical times. If you want to get a flavour of how fresh and warm the memories are after an interval of forty years or so, you might like to download the edited version of that chat at www.rowppu.ie. Go to video & audio, and Interview with the band.

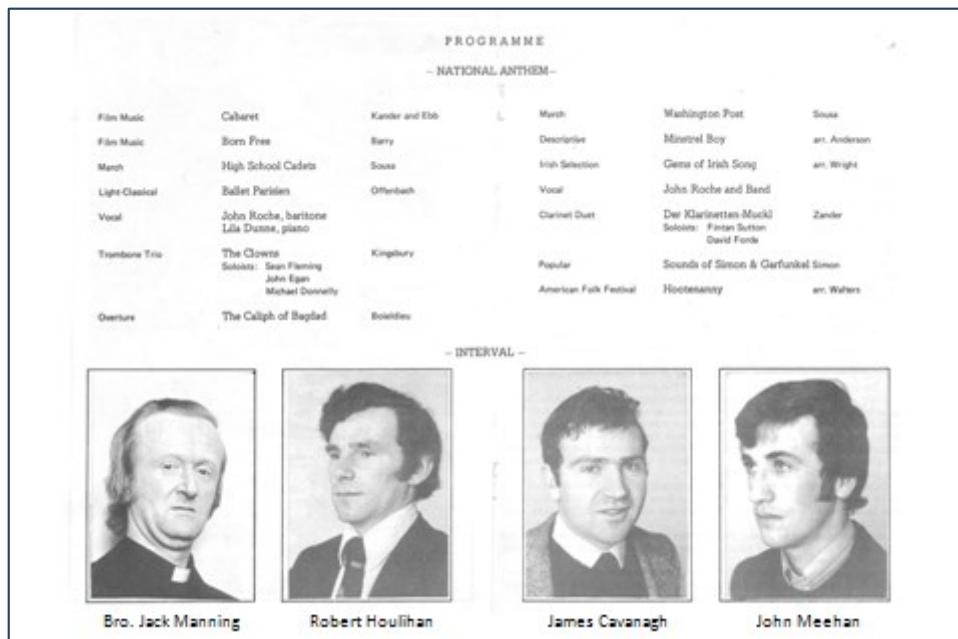
In the video you will see clear evidence of how these men remember with enthusiasm how it all happened. Even something as simple as acquiring instruments is a source of wonder. As best we can work it out, the instruments came through Jack Manning's network of former pupils playing in esteemed musical institutions such as The Band of An Garda Síochána, and The Number 1 Army Band.

All were "tapped" for old instruments that could be passed on to a new generation of budding musicians. Inevitably, the instruments had seen better days. One instrument had been made in 1914. Others were probably of similar vintage but they were, in many cases, beautiful if somewhat bedraggled instruments. One member describes the saxophone he acquired then (and still owns) as the Stradivarius of saxophones.

The father of one of the fledgling musicians - **Tommy Kealy** (A former Row Person of the Year) - had a metal works in Denzille Lane, close to the school. The members of our discussion group remember with great affection going to Tommy with "an ugly duckling" trumpet or trombone and picking it up a few days later as a beautiful glittering "swan".

One band member recalled being given a pair of white gloves by Tommy when he returned the polished instrument to him and being told to wear them always when playing the instrument so as not to tarnish it. The student took the hint. He went on to win many competition prizes, was accepted by the National Youth Orchestra, graduated to the RTÉ National Symphony Orchestra and now teaches young musicians in The Royal Irish Academy of Music and Rathfarnham Concert Band Society.

The tutors



The Charles Acton review which opened this essay mentions the band's conductor at that time - **Robert Houlihan**, then attached to The Army School of Music. The name may ring a bell for music fans. He went on to win prizes and scholarships through the 1970s and 1980s before becoming an internationally acclaimed conductor at The Opera Theatre in Metz, Principal Conductor of the Tirgu Mures Philharmonic of Romania and Principal Conductor and Artistic Director of the Savaria Symphony Orchestra in Hungary.

Another of the early tutors, **James Cavanagh** went on to play trumpet with the National Symphony Orchestra of Ireland. He was Head of Wind Brass and Percussion at the Royal Academy of Music for nine years. He is now Professor of Trumpet and conducts the RIAM Symphony and Intermediate Orchestras.

John Meehan, who taught clarinet and saxophone, was the Solo Clarinet player in the Army No1 Band and went on to become Clarinet Lecturer in the DIT Conservatory of Music and also Music Director of the Rathfarnham Concert Band Society.

These pioneers were followed by others. One of our group discussion participants recalls - "they were not just good teachers, they were the very best on their particular instruments."

With that kind of input, and the commitment of students to practice and rehearsal, it was almost inevitable that success would follow; and it did.

The Band was run by a group of dedicated parents in a committee which Jack Manning had the foresight to set up. Their efforts in raising funds and running the Band were a huge and integral part of its success.

Notable successes

One of the delights of the focus group is to listen in to former band members describe memories that have not faded after forty years.

Vincent Kennedy (Row Person of The Year 2013) remembers the competition in the RDS. “ You could actually hear people laughing as we went on stage- we were so small and we had no uniform- just the red and black tie and a white shirt. There was an audible gasp when we started to play and we won first prize.”

Frank Mullen- “Yes but I can remember some of us were a little cocky and two trumpeters who won’t be named coming in chanting- ‘We are the champions.’”

Seán Fleming remembers- “The day we won, coming back to the school with the cup and having to parade it around every class room. I think we got a half day.”

Tom Clarke’s standout memory is of an international contest. “The one that stands out for me is when we were up against The American Band and they must have had a hundred instruments and we beat them.”

All remember the final band performance in Trinity College. Luckily, a recording of that performance survives and you can listen in by going to www.rowppu.ie. Go to Video & Audio, and Semper Fidelis and Trumpeter’s Lullaby.

Long term benefits

Band members gained more than just cherished memories. Many made full time careers in music, playing in orchestras and teaching in music academies. Others play in jazz and pop groups on a regular basis.

All are agreed that they got a huge boost in self-confidence from the experience of performing in front of an audience.

Robert Chester - “The first time you get up to perform in public you’re a bag of nerves. Second time - still a bit nervous. After that it’s no problem.”

Fintan Sutton experienced the benefits himself and saw them manifest in his son - a medic and a musician. “When they are doing their practical medical exams they are put through their paces by surgeons who deliberately put them under pressure. My son couldn’t believe it, he saw friends of his, who knew the answers, crumbling under the pressure of having to stand up and perform”.

A less expected benefit was the pleasure taken by parents in the venture. In part, this was the sense of pride in the achievements of their children. In some cases, it extended to the buzz parents themselves got from their being drawn in as participants in band activities. "For some of them it was their lives".

"My dad was a bus driver and suddenly he was The Band's Transport Manager."

Perhaps the most lasting legacy however is that of being agents of change. They learned a precious skill, and a sense of self-esteem. The tutors, who were all very young men, had a unique opportunity to hone their craft as music teachers, composers, arrangers and conductors. The ripple effect had started and the benefits continue to this day.

Many of the boys went on to create music establishments based on the format of The Westland Row Concert Band. These include The Rathfarnham Concert Band Society and Knocklyon Concert Band. One co-founded the Crash Ensemble and others now teach in the RIAM and DIT Conservatory of Music along with playing with The RTÉ Concert Orchestra and National Symphony Orchestra. One conducts The Army Band of The Western Command. Another manages The RTÉ Concert Orchestra. Others set up Route 66 Big Band while the music of another is performed all around the world.

As one group participant put it- "It reminded me of that scene from Schindler's List where he (Schindler) says - but I only saved a few people - and then the scene cuts to all their descendants coming over the hill and I thought - oh now I get it"

Based as it is on a small sample of interviews, this essay cannot hope to do justice to all members of the band throughout its history. One wonderful example of how much has been left unsaid can be seen from the subsequent career of one young member of the band, Michael Seaver.

Michael is Principal Clarinetist with the RTÉ Concert Orchestra, dance critic with the Irish Times and Irish Correspondent with the Christian Science Monitor. He also writes for Ballet Tanz, Dance Theatre Journal, Dance Magazine and Dance Europe. His publications include *Stepping Into Footprints*. In 2004, he received a New York Times/National Endowment For The Arts fellowship for his dance writing and was scholar in residence at the 2005 Bates Dance Festival.

He is a former Vice President of Dance Research Forum Ireland and served on the editorial board of the journal - *Choreographic Encounters*.

Further Engagement

We enclose with this essay, a selection of photos which, we hope, may bring back happy memories for some past pupils.

Des Byrne would like to thank the following Band members for sharing their memories with him.-

- **Frank Mullen** - Saxophone
- **Joe Bergin** - Saxophone
- **Vincent Kennedy** - Trumpet
- **Sean Fleming** - Trombone
- **Tom Clarke** - Saxophone
- **Fintan Sutton** - Clarinet
- **Robert Chester** - Trumpet



E6 Stars of Stage and Screen

FJ McCORMICK

The early school records are full of surprises. In 1900, there is an entry for a young boy named Peter Judge living in Tara Street. His father was an employee of the Phoenix Brewery.

77	"	"	O'Brien Joe	1	-	77	70	"	"	"
78	1	2	Wibber S. F.	1	-	78	72	William S.	Shop keeper	"
79	21	1	Shay John	1	8	79	74	John S.	Labourer	"
80	28	1	Tommas O'Neil	1	-	80	75	"	Base Ball	"
81	"	"	Coak Wm	1	-	81	75	"	Labourer	"
82	"	"	Seamus Henry	2	18	82	78	"	Labourer	"
83	"	"	Judge Peter	4	1	83	78	"	Labourer	"
84	28	1	Hand John	1	-	84	78	"	Labourer	"
85	"	"	Quackey Joe	1	12	85	78	"	Labourer	"
86	"	"	Burke Dan	1	-	86	78	"	Labourer	"

to name just lobby, there's actor under the name F. J. McCormick Box 24-4-47

Alongside the entry an unknown hand added a comment over forty years later pointing out that he had become famous as the actor F.J. McCormick

F.J. McCormick was a very famous actor indeed. He joined the Abbey at the age of 19 and appeared in over 500 of their productions. He was especially noted for his work in the plays of Seán O'Casey.

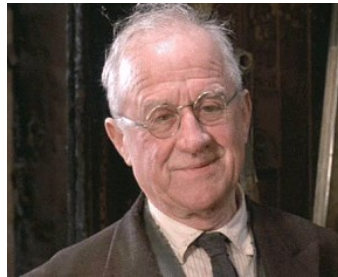
He appeared in four films, including O'Casey's *The Plough and the Stars* and, most famously, in Carol Reid's *Odd Man Out* in which he starred alongside James Mason - see McCormick, left, and Mason in the still below.



In their review of the 1947 film *Hungry Hill*, the New York Times critic wrote "F.J. McCormick is truly magnificent, giving an even more subtle portrayal of Irish character than he did as the wily tramp in *Odd Man Out*."

McCormick died in 1947 of a brain tumour. An appreciation of him, written by Thomas MacGreevy at the time of his death is accessible on the internet and is worth reading.

CYRIL CUSACK



The son of an English actress, Alice Violet Cole and an Irish mounted policeman, Cyril Cusack was born in Natal, South Africa, in November 1910.

After his parents' separation, his mother brought young Cyril to England and then Ireland. Educated in Westland Row CBS, Newbridge College and UCD, he joined the Abbey Theatre in 1932. He appeared in over 60 productions at the Abbey. Like McCormick, he particularly excelled in the plays of O'Casey.

He formed his own company in 1947 and staged productions in Dublin, Paris and New York. He joined the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1963 and performed with them for a number of seasons.

A fine actor, he appeared in over 50 film and TV productions, appearing with stars such as Robert De Niro, Robert Duvall, Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman.

Cusack's last stage performance was in Checkov's 'Three Sisters' in which three of his four daughters played the sisters.

Cyril was Row Person of the Year in 1985. He died in 1993.

NIALL O'BRIEN



Niall O'Brien was born in 1946 in Dalkey Village and was brought up in nearby Glasthule. He was a member of the Westland Row CBS Leaving Cert class of 1963.

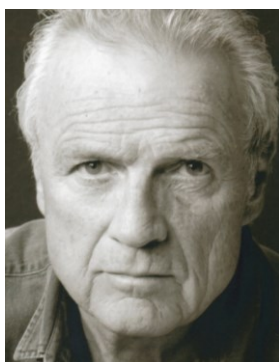
Niall joined the Abbey in the mid-sixties. He took part in 130 of their productions including 27 world premieres. He toured with the Abbey in Europe, Russia and the US. He appeared in many films, including *Ryan's Daughter*, *Excalibur*, *The year of the French* and *Gorky Park*.

He was for many years a familiar face on TV programmes like *Lovejoy*, *Boon*, *A touch of Frost*, *Bachelor's Walk* and *The Royal*.

Niall died at home in February 2009.

EMMET BERGIN

A member of the class of '62, Emmet Bergin became something of a cult figure when he appeared as Dick Moran, the local solicitor in the long running RTÉ series *Glenroe*.



He later appeared in *No Tears*, *Veronica Guerin*, *The Clinic* and *Alarm*.

PATRICK BERGIN



Emmet was not the only member of the Bergin family to attend the Row and move on to a career as an actor.

His younger brother Patrick became the first Irish actor to appear in a movie with a 100 million dollar budget when he starred as the menacing husband of Julia Robert's character in the thriller *Sleeping with the Enemy*. Newsweek magazine tipped him as the next Seán Connery at that time

He went on to appear in approximately 40 movies and TV productions including the role of *Robin Hood*, opposite Uma Thurman, Kevin O'Donnell in *Patriot Games* and the Glasgow gangster Arthur Thompson in *The Wee Man* (2015).

SECTION F - Row Men/Persons of the Year

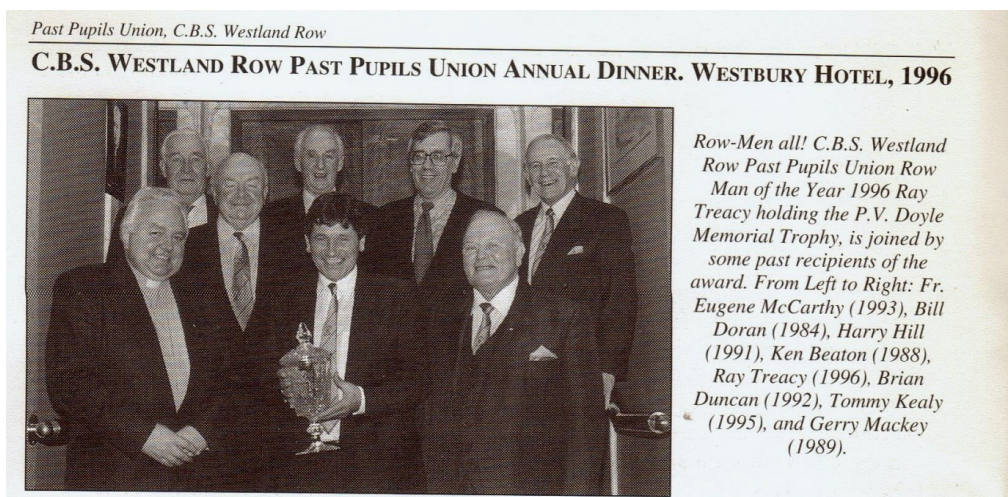
In previous Sections, we've celebrated the achievements of "Row" past pupils in the fields of Music, the Arts, and Sport. But Row past pupils have made significant contributions in many other fields – in politics and public administration, in business, in education, in religious vocations, and in social development. Sometimes, these contributions lack the visibility that goes with Music, the Arts and Sport. Therefore, to attempt to cover all the achievements of "Row" past pupils in these areas would necessarily be incomplete. That said, we do operate an "honours" system through the PPU, introduced in 1979, where nominations are received each year to recognise significant achievements of past pupils, including for services to the PPU itself, and those nominations are voted upon.

The first recipient was the first General Manager of Aer Lingus, Jerry Dempsey and, happily, the tradition has continued in each year since then with RTÉ Political Journalist, Brian Dowling, being the 2015 winner.

The title was changed to *Row Person of the Year* when the school went co-ed but, unfortunately, there have been no female winners as yet. That is likely to change in the near future as many of the female students have been winners of the PPU *Pupil of the Year* award. Past pupil, Eimear Brennan, was the recipient of a Medal of Honour award in 2015.

In this Section, we include pen pictures of the thirty seven *Row Persons of the Year* who received their awards because of outstanding careers in business, education, academia, the civil service, religious vocations, charitable services, sports, music and the arts as well as service to the Past Pupils' Union. Many of our "Row Persons" were major achievers in the fields of sport and the arts; they are mentioned in this section, but feature more prominently in Sections D and E, above.

The "Row" produced many graduates who distinguished themselves in their careers and in their work for the school, country and the PPU. Many have featured in the annual competition for *Row Person of the Year* and been narrowly defeated. Many of these could have featured in this publication but pressure of space dictated that we only include past pupils who were elected to Row Person of the Year, apologies to the many that missed out.



1979 – Jerry Dempsey

Among the founding members of the Past Pupils' Union were many prominent businessmen and academics. One of the early Presidents was Dr J. F. (Jerry) Dempsey, the first General Manager of Aer Lingus. Jerry joined Aer Lingus in 1936 as Company Secretary on secondment from Kennedy Crowley, Chartered Accountants, and was prominent in the task of establishing the fledgling national carrier. He was appointed General Manager in 1937 in which position he served for 30 years.

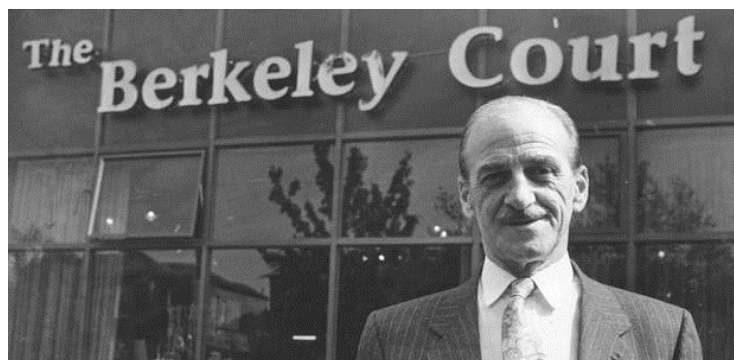


1980 – Vincent (PV) Doyle

P. V. (Vincent) Doyle founded the hugely successful Doyle Hotel Group. His first hotel was the Montrose in Dublin which he opened in 1964. When he died in 1988, PV owned eleven hotels including the Westbury in Dublin and the Kensington in London, and had built up a formidable empire. PV's widow, Margaret, died in 2010 at the age of 93.

PV was an early member of the Past Pupils' Union. He and his family have been very good to the PPU down the years with sponsorship and hospitality in their hotels. Our annual dinner has always been held in a Doyle hotel and that tradition continues with our presence in the Westbury every January. The 150th Anniversary Dinner in January 2015 was attended by Vincent's daughter, Ms Bernadette Gallagher, who is currently Chair of the Doyle Collection, as the company is now known

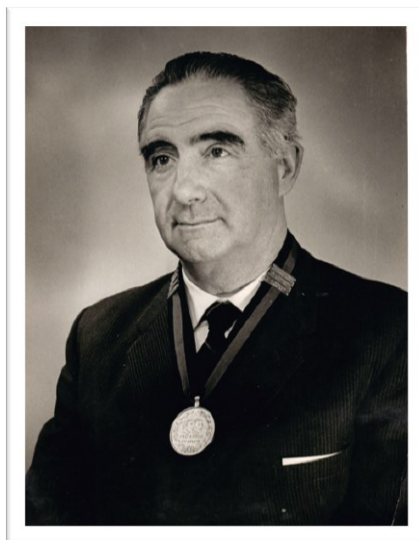
PV Doyle outside one of his famous hotels



1981 – Jim O’Doherty

Jim was a past pupil and teacher in the school. His entire teaching career was at the Row. His main subject was Commerce. There are rumours that some of his pupils benefited from his knowledge of the stock market, one example being when Rolls Royce fell to 2p and Jim recommended “buy”.

Jim was very active in the PPU and was President in the Centenary year 1964. The committee produced an outstanding programme and many of the events left us with great memories.



1982 – Chris Kane

Chris was an outstanding footballer with school, club and county. His exploits are chronicled fully in Section D – Sporting Heritage, but he is also worthy of mention in this Section because of his outstanding career with Bórd Fáilte. Chris represented Ireland with distinction at home and abroad and was responsible for attracting many visitors to Ireland. He played a huge part in securing the 2006 Ryder Cup for Ireland and the K Club. The match itself was an outstanding success and proved a great advertisement for the country and golf tourism.

Chris was very active in the PPU over many years and he gave freely of his very valuable time and energy.

1983 – Shay Healy

Shay was born in 1943 and lived in Sandymount with his parents and five siblings. His parents were musical and Shay actually performed a self-penned piece on Radio Éireann at the age of 15.

On leaving “the Row” in 1961, Shay tried his hand at song writing and performed his own work entitled *songs of social significance*. Later, he wrote comedy songs for Billy Connolly including the *The Shitkickers Waltz* and *The Country and Western Supersong*. Shay achieved his greatest success as a songwriter with *What’s Another Year*, sung by Johnny Logan, which won the 1980 Eurovision Song Contest. The song proved a great hit over the next fifteen years.

Shay went on to achieve many more successes with his song writing, including another Eurovision winner with Johnny Logan singing *Hold Me Now* in 1987. He had a lot of success on TV especially with his own production company which made a series of television documentaries. His 1995 documentary on Phil Lynott *The Rocker* was broadcast on RTE 2 and BBC 2 and released as a DVD. Many successes followed, including a successful novel *The Stunt* in 1992. Shay’s memoir *On The Road* was published in 2005.



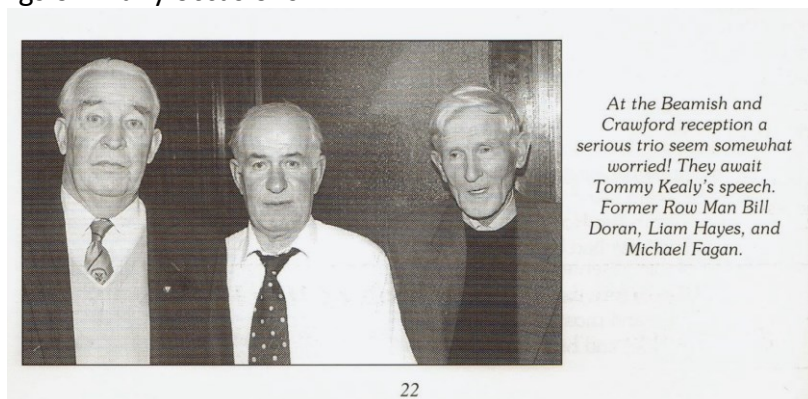
1984 – Bill Doran

Bill was a stalwart of the Past Pupils' Union in its early years. On leaving school, he and his brother, John, established Doran Printers which grew to become one of the leading printing companies in Dublin. The company, now called Typecraft, still operates very successfully under the management of Bill's son and daughters.

Bill was a keen golfer and he played to a high standard despite having suffered a severe hand injury in a workplace accident. He became the World Champion One Armed Golfer in June 1991, when he beat all comers at Rosses Point in Sligo. The win came during Bill's tenure as President of the World Organisation of One Armed Golfers, a body founded in 1933. He had a habit of scoring holes-in-one, which earned him the nickname "Aces Doran".

Bill and his friend, Jack Fagan, bought a fine piece of land at Slade Valley in the foothills of the Dublin Mountains in the early seventies. They built a golf course with help from Watty Sullivan who was a well-known professional at the Grange Golf Club at the time. When the course was completed and the club house built, Bill and Jack sold it to the members for the princely sum of £1.

Bill was very good to the Row Golf Society down the years and gave Slade Valley free of charge for outings on many occasions.



1985 - Cyril Cusack

See Section E – Music and The Arts

1986 – Joe Taaffe

Joe was a chartered accountant with his own practice in Molesworth St. He served on the PPU committee for many years, and was awarded the trophy predominantly for services to the Union. He was Honorary Auditor to the PPU in the 1980s.

1987- Johnny Carey

See Section D – Sporting Heritage

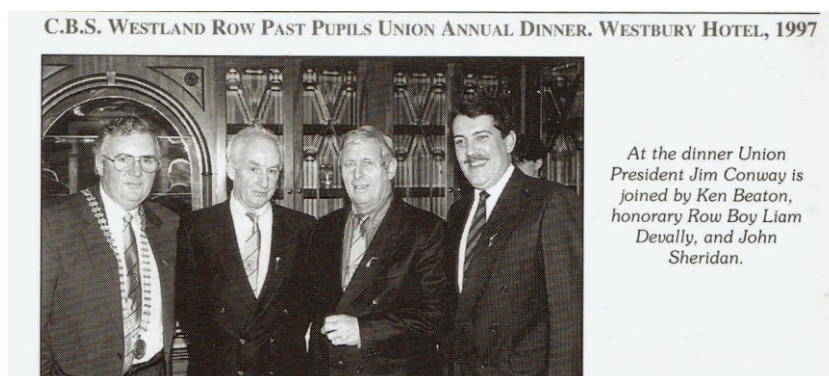
1988 – Ken Beaton

Ken entered stockbroking on leaving school in the 1950s when the profession was dominated by a few families, joining Butler and Briscoe where the Butlers (later the Briscoe's) held sway. Ken – without a family history in broking – rose to the top of that tightly guarded world on merit. He was deputy government broker to Brendan Briscoe for a decade prior to Briscoe's death in 1982.

From then until retirement, Ken arranged the allocation of government stocks (gilts) from the Dept. of Finance to Dublin's stockbrokers, right through to their ultimate buyers – the financial institutions.

Ken was a very popular broker and a key player when gilts boomed in the 1980s. He was at the helm when Black Monday hit the markets in 1987 and stocks crashed. Ken (and Butler and Briscoe) survived. Today, his old firm, transformed into Dolmen Securities, still thrives, under different ownership. His son, David, carries on the family name there.

After his retirement, Ken set up the Securities Institute in Dublin and joined the takeover panel. These days, Ken travels widely, enjoys his grandchildren and plays golf at the Castle Golf Club.



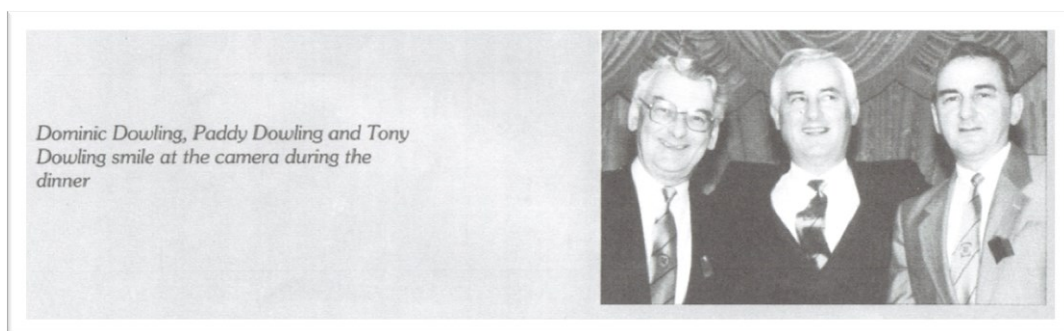
1989 – Gerry Mackey

See Section D – Sporting Heritage

1990 – Professor Paddy Dowling

Paddy was born in 1939 and lived in Sandymount where his father had a butcher's shop. After leaving school he studied Engineering and graduated, top of his class, from UCD in 1960. The remainder of his distinguished career was in the UK. Steel structures were his speciality and two of his designs, one an offshore oil platform, won the prestigious Queen's Award for Industry. By this time, Paddy was vice-chancellor of the University of Surrey at Guildford which he guided into the front rank of scientific universities in Britain. Since his retirement, Paddy has been chairman of the British Association for the advancement of Science.

Paddy's brother Dominic, also a past pupil, had a very successful career in the insurance business in Dublin. His brother Tony is also a past pupil of "the Row".



1991 – Harry Hill SC

Harry was born on 2 March 1931. After graduating from "the Row", he studied law in King's Inns and was called to the Bar. He served with distinction as a Barrister for thirty years before being appointed Master of the High Court in 1984, a position which he held until his retirement in 2001. Sadly, Harry died on 2 July 2006.

As a Barrister, Harry has been described as being skilled, shrewd, tenacious and utterly dependable. His skills as an advocate, while never showy or spectacular, were formidable, particularly after he took Silk in 1978 and he combined a deadly instinct for finding an opposing party's achilles heel in cross-examination, along with a natural rapport with Dublin juries.

Many of Harry's pupil barristers ("devils") subsequently became judges including Michael Moriarty, Kevin Feeney, John MacMenamin and Liam Devalley. His most famous pupil was Peter Sutherland SC, later Attorney General, EU Commissioner and Chairman of BP and Goldman Sachs.

At the Bar, Harry successfully prosecuted Malcolm MacArthur for the murder of Nurse Bridie Gargan in the Phoenix Park in Dublin in 1982. His closing address in a defamation action against the BBC arising out of the Herrema kidnap was seen as a model of its kind by his peers.

As Master of the High Court, he was predictably diligent and capable and expected those appearing before him to have read their briefs, but was well liked and understanding of the problems of younger practitioners.

Harry's main focus away from his profession was on sport and, in particular, cricket. He was for many years wicket-keeper for the Pembroke Club in Dublin. It is said that for quite a big man, Harry had remarkably quick hands and reactions, was highly regarded by his peers and was generally reckoned to have been very unlucky not to have been selected for Ireland. He served a period as President of the Leinster Cricket Union and proved a popular and efficient choice.



At Table number one, Harry, left, with his great friend, and honorary "Row Man", Liam Devalley

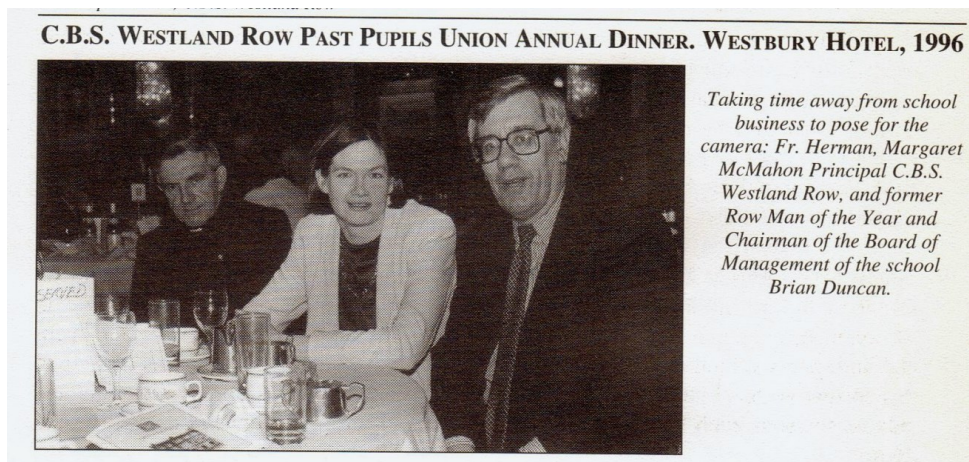
Liam Devalley, in the picture above, was also a great singer and he entertained many a "Row" dinner with his renditions of favourites like *Goodbye*.

1992 – Brian Duncan

Brian Duncan graduated in 1964, and won the Mir Sciath award (Nowadays, Pupil of the Year). He joined Irish Life as a trainee actuary. After qualifying in 1970, he remained with the company, rising through the ranks to the position of Chief Executive, Republic of Ireland. He then left Irish life to take up the position of Chief Executive of VHI. On completion of his period with VHI, he joined Mercers, and is currently Chair of Irish Pensions Trust. Brian led many representative associations, including President of the Institute of Actuaries in Ireland, Chair of the Irish Association of Pension Funds, and, in 1992, President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce. He also served as Chair of the school's management board.

His exemplary CV did not get in the way of leisure activities. He seamlessly transferred his school Gaelic football and hurling exploits to Clanna Gael and Fontenoy's, winning a Junior Hurling Championship medal with Clanna Gael in 1968, before Clanna Gael and Fontenoy merged. Not noted as a particularly stylish hurler, he nevertheless anchored the full back spot for many years on the Fontenoy's Senior Hurling team, until he was found out. After one heavy defeat (when Brian wasn't playing), Brother Hickey famously remarked that "if Duncan had been playing, at least he'd have gotten in the way".

With Fontenoy's, for a few years he was part of a "back four" (goalkeeper and full backs, with apologies to soccer aficionados), all of whom wore glasses in matches. Is this a record?



1993 – Fr. Eugene McCarthy

Fr. Eugene was actually baptised Brendan when he was born into a family of two girls and four boys in the Larkfield area of Kimmage near Mount Argus, Dublin. He began his secondary education at "the Row" in 1954, having completed primary school at CBS Francis Street. He completed his secondary education at the Passionist Juniorate in Crossgar, Co. Down in 1959.

Brendan, as he was then, entered the Passionist Noviciate near Enniskillen, taking the religious name Eugene and was ordained in December 1965. After ordination, studies took Fr. Eugene to Paris for two years where he witnessed the Student Revolution of 1968. In fact, Paris was to play a big part in his life because he served as Parish Priest at the Passionist Parish on Avenue Hoch from January 1973 to September 1983. What followed Paris was in complete contrast to what went before as Fr. Eugene was transferred to Holy Cross, Ardoyne, Belfast.

Apart from the "culture shock", the "troubles" still dominated daily life. Indeed, life was cheap and the prospect of being in the wrong place at the wrong time was a major concern. Despite the difficulties, Fr. Eugene enjoyed his time there and admired the resilience of the people who had so much to endure through those sad and dark days.

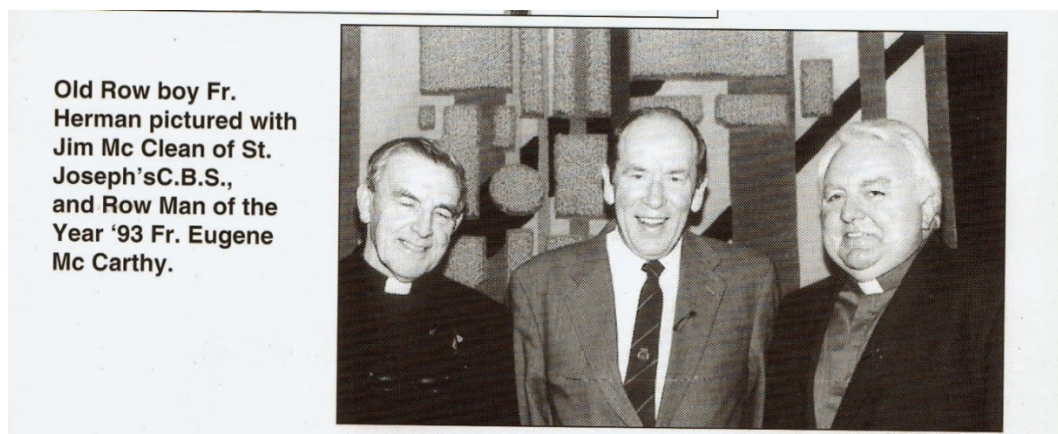
The next phase of Fr. Eugene's life brought him into administration within the Order for three years and, at the end of that, an appointment as Parish Priest and Community leader at Mount Argus where he had served Mass and kicked football as a young boy. A nine month sabbatical, which included six months in Australia working with the Passionist Family Group Movement, brought this phase to a close.

Like many an aspiring footballer of the present era, Fr. Eugene went out “on loan” to the Archdioceses of Dublin because of the shortage of priests. What began as a six month loan in Porterstown in September 2000 ended in Mulhuddart in October 2012, with an eight year stint in Littlepace and Huntstown included in the mix.

During his schooldays in Francis Street CBS and Westland Row CBS, Fr. Eugene, or Brendan as he was then, featured on school football teams and also with the Peadar Macken’e club. He played soccer up to Minor grade with Rathfarnham and, after ordination, he played with CYM Terenure in the Leinster Senior League, winning an FAI Intermediate Cup Medal in the 1970s. When he retired from football, Fr. Eugene played Lawn Bowls with CYM and is currently playing in Belfast with Falls Bowling club in Andersonstown.

Fr. Eugene has acted as Chaplain to the PPU for many years and has valued the contacts it gives him with former pupils. It also enables him to appreciate the journey the school has made in an ever- changing world and environment.

Fr. Eugene returned to Ardoyne in October 2012 as Parish Priest for a four year term. His Golden Jubilee of Priesthood was marked in December and he continues to thank God for his calling to religious life and priesthood and for the many people who befriended and supported him throughout his life.



1994 – Ken Doherty

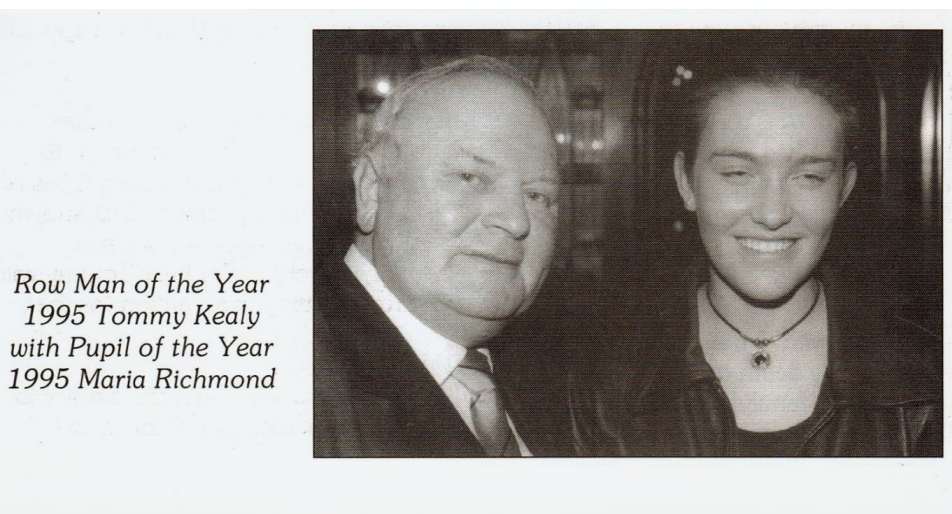
See Section D – Sporting Heritage

1995 – Tommy Kealy

Tommy Kealy was one of the great men of the PPU and of St. Andrew's Church, Westland Row. Tommy acted as MC at the annual dinner for many years. His passion for the school and parish shone through in all his speeches. Not a year went by but Tommy would feature prominently in the *Back O' The Class* column in the Annual Newsletter. The following is a piece from the 1999 Newsletter "Good to hear from spies that Tommy Kealy is, yet again, MC at the dinner. Moves to have another were swiftly dealt with by kicks under the table and the belt of a broom handle. One of the great orators of his generation, the former Row Man of the Year 1995, is one of the traditions of the night. Ignoring Percy's Cicero Outburst: 'Quousque tandem abutere, Tommy, patientia nostra?' Long may Tommy continue in this honoured role".

Tommy founded an Engineering works in Denzille Lane within a stone's throw of the old school and church. This still survives under the management of his sons, Tom and Paul. Tommy was very good to pupils who wished to pursue apprenticeships and many past pupils were glad of his training and help as they started out in life.

Tommy was a famous member of The St. Andrew's Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament and was a frequent helper on the Dublin Diocesan Pilgrimage to Lourdes. He was rewarded for his services to the Church with the **Bene Merenti** medal. The award was inaugurated by Pope Pius VI (1775- 1779) to honour members, clergy and laity alike, for outstanding service to the church.



1996 – Ray Treacy

See Section D – Sporting Heritage

1997 – Bryan O’Higgins

The annual Newsletter produced for the dinner each year by the infamous *Back O’ the Class* wrote a particularly interesting and witty report when Bryan was elevated in 1997 and I can do no better than to quote it verbatim. *“Congratulations to my old friend Superintendent Bryan O’Higgins, a truly worthy ‘Row Man of the Year’ in the tradition of past recipients. As Garda Press Officer, Bryan was daily in the public glare. His cool and efficient handling of this high pressure job, in these violent and troubled times, has won him many admirers and plaudits. To those of us who remember Bryan from the Row this praise comes as little surprise.*

*Well I remember that tall, lean, fit young man leaving as a scholar, his school for the final time. As a member of the famous class of ‘57, Bryan was already a legend. His intellectual, sporting, dramatic and athletic prowess marked him out as one to watch. He first came to the attention of Back O’ the Class, when in the Inter Cert, he got first place in Ireland in higher Maths. **Brother Ó Muimhneacháin** was delighted at the honour for the Row.*

Bryan was also a well-known athlete. Unbeaten and unbeatable in the school sports in Shelbourne Park, he was a sprinter of note. He represented both the Row and Leinster in national events. As a member of Clonliffe Harriers, he ran in that famous international meet that included Ronnie Delany at Lansdowne Road.

Bryan was a good hurler and footballer and was an automatic choice on school teams. He also excelled as a member of the debating society, a good orator, more in the Peter Ustinov than the Tommy Kealy mould. This led to the role of Mark Anthony in the school production of Julius Caesar which he played to perfection.

Shortly after leaving school, Bryan joined An Garda Síochána. His first posting was to Kilmainham, an area then noted for the good old “bona fide” houses and an old jail. His career moved into the fast lane and he was posted to the Detective Branch Dublin Castle. Promoted Sergeant in what was in effect the “Flying Squad”, he was involved in the investigation of every serious crime or murder case in the country throughout the 70’s. Promoted Detective Inspector, Bryan headed up the Fraud Squad, involved again in the investigation of the most serious cases of “white collar” crime.

In 1990, he became Superintendent Bryan O’Higgins, District Officer for West Cork stationed at Macroom. It was not long before he was recalled to the capital, to head up the Press Office at Garda Headquarters. Bryan was in constant demand from both national and international media. Held in the highest of regard and esteem by those wolves of the “meija”, he became a professional, soothing, and rational PRO; one of, if not the best in the public service”.

After his stint at the Garda Press Office, Bryan served in Bosnia as UN Chief of Operations and as Contingent Commander and Department of Foreign Affairs representative on Irish affairs. During his time there, the majority of his senior command colleagues were killed.

He retired in 1999 and since then he had numerous articles published on various subjects including travel, which he has done extensively to places such as Nepal, Cambodia, Vietnam, Cuba, South Africa, Russia and many others. Bryan worked at management level in the last three censuses including the most senior post in the last census taken.

Bryan was President of the PPU in 2003 and 2004 and continues to serve on the committee, providing valuable service in that capacity.

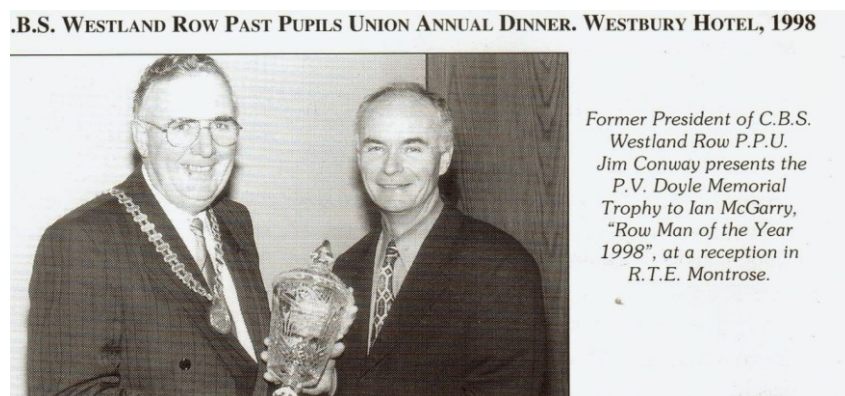


1998 – Ian McGarry

Another member of that talented class of 1961, Ian McGarry acquired his love of music at the Row where he was an outstanding performer in the school band.

From the Symphony Orchestra to studio floor and control rooms of RTÉ, Ian has made a huge contribution to Irish life. Ian has played a part in every major television event over a long career. These included the Eurovision Song Contest, The Papal Visit, and the Boyzone Christmas Special. One of Ian's great claims to fame must be to have produced the Eurovision show that launched Riverdance on an unsuspecting world. Ian received two Jacobs awards.

Ian divides his time between Ireland and Andorra where he runs a ski school. His daughters are talented skiers and have represented Ireland, including at the Winter Olympics.



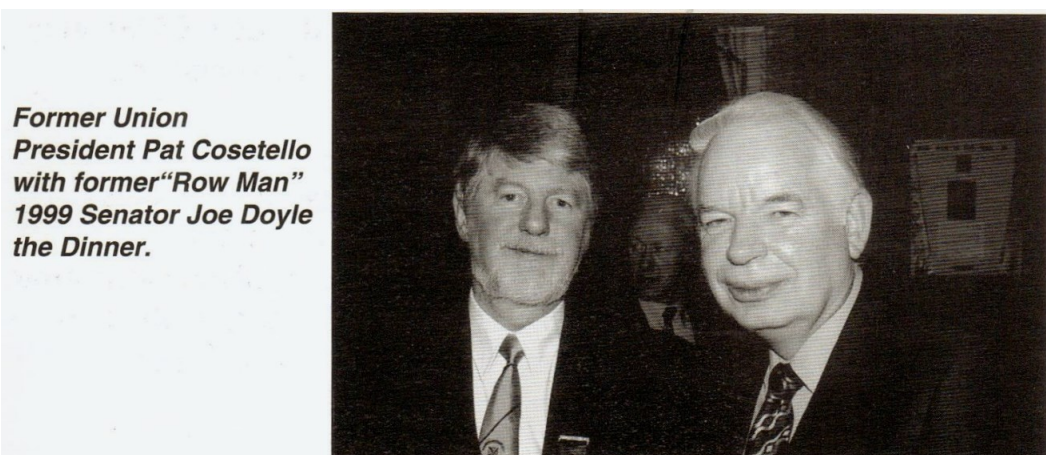
1999 – Senator Joe Doyle

Back O' the Class also put pen to paper to honour Joe on his election in 1999. One can do no better than to quote the scribe here. The piece started by offering heartiest congratulation to the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, Councillor Senator Joe Doyle. *“As the last recipient of the Row Man title of the 20th century and the 21st holder of the award, it would take someone special to follow the footsteps of greats who had gone before and Joe was that special. A career devoted to the welfare and service of others, election to the position of First Citizen of his beloved city and a continuing interest in the benefit and well-being of his alma mater, unbroken attendance at the annual dinners, all marked Joe as the ideal candidate.*

A class mate Jimmy O'Dwyer tells of an incident that happened in 6th year that displayed coolness, presence of mind and a mischievous wit that would stand Joe well in later years. Mr. J. O'Connor, the legendary Percy, was holding court at the top of the class deeply engrossed in the knowledge he was desperately trying to impart. Joe asked for permission to visit the toilet, permission was granted and he left the class. His absence was somewhat longer than normal and upon his silent return he moved behind the unsuspecting pedagogue, picked up a piece of chalk, wrote the name and price of a winning horse on the blackboard, waited until the information had been digested by an ebullient audience, then in one sweeping movement wiped the board clean. He returned unnoticed to his seat. Percy, preoccupied with the subject in hand at last realised that the effusive looks from his class were not the result of his teaching and detecting that Joe was back, asked the obvious question: 'What's up Doyle?' 'Nothing Sir' was the equally obvious reply. That was, as a younger generation would say, 'cool' “.

After leaving school in 1954, Joe joined Donnybrook Church as Sacristan. The following year, he signed the register instead of the best man at the wedding of Beatrice Ffrench-Salkeld and the thirty two year old Brendan Behan. Joe's work within the Church and the Dublin Diocesan Pilgrimage to Lourdes are legendary. His concern for others saw him enter politics and so began a long career on Dublin City Council, as a TD and Senator.

Joe served as Chairman of the Dublin Regional Authority, board member and director of a number of authorities and regional boards. He was elected Lord Mayor in 1998.



2000 – Noel Clear

Noel was the innovative National President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul during times of dramatic social, political and economic change. He introduced professionalism to the society by drawing on outside expertise. He served from 1996 until 2002 with energy and zeal for renewal and regeneration of the society.

Noel was a member of Conradh Na Gaeilge throughout his life; he was a fluent Irish speaker. He tried to practice the Christian faith by reaching out to the poor and vulnerable in the community and he had a vision of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul as a voice for the poor. To Noel, the work of the society was not just about material need. It was also about support and friendship, promoting self-sufficiency and working for social justice. Its wide range of services can also include, for instance, helping get a mother into education. He was known as a great listener.

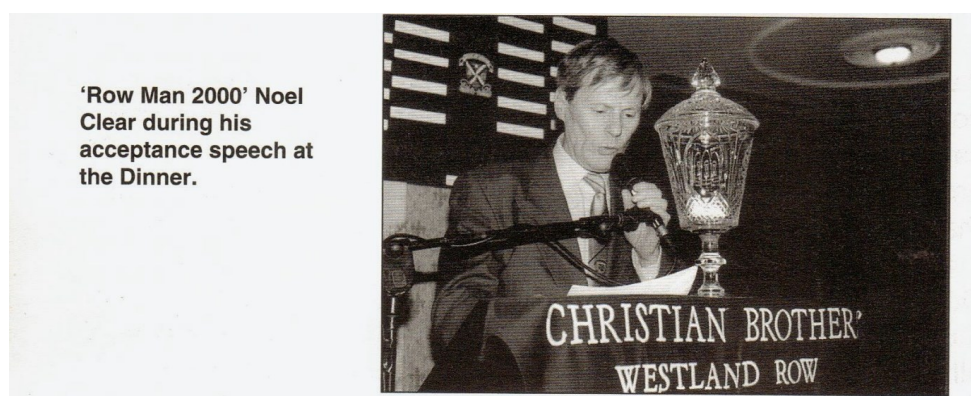
Up to the end of his term as (unpaid) president “he never got away from working on the ground” recalled Columba Faulkner, the society’s national secretary, who spoke of going with him to buy 200 Easter eggs to distribute to poor people in bed and breakfasts. “He was such a Christian – a wonderful individual”.

Noel was Dublin Regional President from 1990 to 1996 and then National President of the Society. His day job for 37 years was the Probation and Welfare Service, where he held a senior position before his retirement in 2001. He was known for taking a keen interest in the personal lives of his clients.

Noel’s outstanding legacy can be seen as a more vigorous and adaptive Society of St. Vincent de Paul which better meets the needs of the poor through its national organisation, which includes 9,000 volunteers and about 200 staff.

Noel started school with the Oblate Fathers in Inchicore, where he was born in 1937. He had a twin brother, Seán. Noel came to “the Row”, where he completed his schooling, in 1956.

Noel died at the all too early age of 65 in 2003. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam dílis.



2001 – Denis Kane

Denis was the 23rd recipient of the PV Doyle Memorial Trophy and made history as the second member of the same family to hold the title, older brother Chris being the “Row Man” in 1982. Denis was one of the most popular and talented students of his year in “the Row”. A noted scholar, his academic abilities were well matched by his prowess on the sporting fields. A dual sporting star, he played senior football and hurling for the school, and Clanna Gael/Fontenoy; winning a Minor Football medal with Dublin in 1968. He is well remembered for his kicking ability. Jack McGinley swears that, for his age, Denis had the longest kick of a ball ever witnessed in Ringsend Park.

A successful career in the hotel and catering industry in a number of prestigious European hotels saw Denis return to Ireland in 1980 as Manager of Regional Consultancy Advisory Services with Bórd Fáilte. In 1990, he was appointed as General Manager of Hermitage Golf Club. He then moved to St. Margaret’s Golf and Country Club in North Co. Dublin. Although a new club, he quickly established it as one of the most popular clubs in the country. The success was all the more remarkable when St. Margaret’s was awarded the Women’s Professional European Tour Irish Open, as well as a host of other prestigious competitions.

Following these achievements Denis moved as Chief Executive to the fledgling Druid’s Glen GC in Co. Wicklow. In a few short years, he guided the club to the pinnacle of World sport and transformed it into one of the best courses to be found anywhere. The club hosted the Irish Open four years in a row and won the award of European Golf Course of the Year beating off courses like Valderama and Wentworth in the process.

Denis has been an outstanding friend to the PPU and the Row Golf Society over many years. He sponsored many prizes and outings over a long period.

Denis is currently Chairman of Irish Golf Tour Operators Association and Director of Garden of Ireland Golf (Consulting and Advisory Projects related to golf and tourism).



C.B.S. Westland Row P.P.U. “Row Man of the Year 2001,” Denis Kane holds the perpetual trophy aloft, following the presentation by Union President Dr. Kieran Jack McGinley; at the Annual Dinner in the Westbury Hotel last year.

2002 - Dermot Quigley

Dermot served on the PPU committee for many years and was secretary in the centenary year, 1964. He was a high profile Chairman of the Revenue Commissioners until his retirement in 2002 at the age of 60. His time there was marked by a series of successes. He led the Revenue team that emerged vindicated from the DIRT Committee enquiry – it found that the Revenue was correct in claiming that AIB had not been given an amnesty.

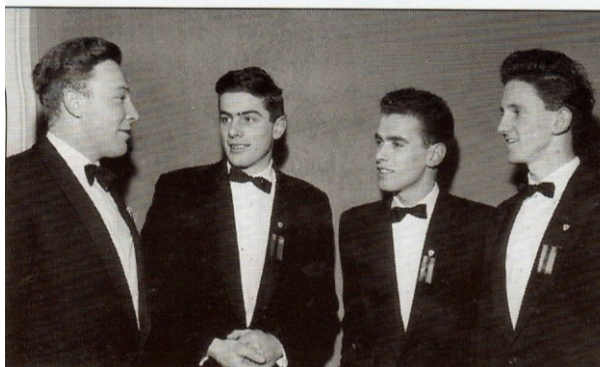
Dermot's 42 years in the public service included 26 years in the Department of Finance where he cut his taxation teeth until he rose to the rank of assistant secretary. He became a Revenue Commissioner in 1990 before assuming the Chair in 1998.

Dermot is credited with much of the modernisation of the Revenue and in turning the tax office into a citizen's friend, rather than a foe. He oversaw probes into tax evasion at National Irish Bank and Ansbacher deposits – but perhaps his most lasting legacy is his role in the setting up of the Criminal Assets Bureau, through which the Revenue, Gardaí and the Department of Social Welfare co-operate to crack down on criminals.

When Dermot retired, he found his skills in great demand and served on many boards including that of the Financial Regulator.

Some years ago, Dermot was dubbed one of the “three wise men” (along with former public servants Maurice O'Connell and Kevin Bonner) when he was asked to review the Estimates and make recommendations. Within the system, this triumvirate was known affectionately as *An Bórd Snip*

C.B.S. WESTLAND ROW PAST PUPILS UNION ANNUAL DINNER. WESTBURY HOTEL, 1999



“Halcyon Days.” Out of school uniform and appropriately attired for an evening on the town in the early sixties; Row boys (L-R): Tony Kane, Christy Kane, Paddy Stynes and Dermot Quigley; discuss which rave or sodality to attend.

2003 – Jim Conway

Jim was born in Limerick in 1944 and attended CBS Sexton Street where he went to Primary level before setting sail for Dublin in July 1957, when his father was transferred in his job with the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The family settled in Rathfarnham and Jim narrowly missed attending Synge Street. When his father got around to getting him a school, Synger, which was the nearest CBS, was full so he ended up at the Row and started with Brother Hickey in September 1957. Jim left with his Leaving Cert in 1962 and was awarded the Mir Sciath, now known as the Pupil of the Year award.

Jim joined the Insurance Corporation of Ireland (ICI) 32 Dame Street as a junior clerk two weeks after leaving “the Row”. He attributes that job opportunity to the school as, in those times, the Principal was frequently asked by a number of companies to recommend school leavers for vacancies. Jim was lucky enough to get a note from Brother Ronan suggesting that he attend the ICI for an interview.

After a number of years in the ICI Accident Claims Department, Jim moved into Insurance Broking with VP Phillips & Co. Studying at night, he later graduated as an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute.

Jim had a long career in broking which would see him return to Limerick for about 10 years as Manager of Fred Cullen & Co. He returned to Dublin in 1987 and joined Mathews Mulcahy & Sutherland where he became a Director specialising in broking of heavy liability risks for many leading companies including Bórd Gáis Éireann, AIB and Bórd Baine.

In 1999, Jim set up an Underwriting Agency in Dublin for the well-known Lloyd’s Liability Syndicate, M W Payne & Others. He retired in 2001, having built up a successful operation employing eight people. After that he studied for the UCD Certificate in Health and Safety and set up a consultancy company specialising in Risk Management, mainly in heavy industries such as quarrying and construction. When the downturn hit in 2008 he wound up the company.

Jim was President of the PPU in 1996 and 1997. He says the highlight was the Beatification of Edmund Ignatius Rice by Pope John Paul 2nd in Rome in October 1996 and he was lucky enough to be present in St. Peter’s Square on that memorable day.



Jim has been involved as a committee member and officer of the PPU and the Row Golf Society for over thirty years and is currently Honorary Secretary of the PPU. He is seen in the above photograph (left) with PPU Treasurer Michael O’Sullivan (another member of the Class of 62) and President John Cullen. The occasion was the visit of the Taoiseach, Enda Kenny, TD to the school in November 2014 to launch the programme of events to celebrate the School’s 150th anniversary.

2004 – Fran Rooney

Fran was in the Leaving Certificate class of 1974. He went on to be educated at the Institute of Public Administration (BA Hons), Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Honourable Society of Kings Inns (Barrister of Law Degree and Diploma in Legal Studies). He is also a member of the Irish Computer Society and a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors. In addition, he has qualifications in Information Technology and Administration Science. He is also an accredited Mediator.

Fran started his career in the Irish government sector with various roles in Postal, Telecom and Civil Aviation sectors. He was President and Chief Executive Officer of Baltimore Technologies plc, one of the world's fastest growing companies. During his tenure, Baltimore became a member of the prestigious FTSE 100 on the London Stock Exchange and was also listed on NASDAQ. Baltimore reached a market capitalisation of over US\$13 billion with offices in over 40 cities worldwide.

In September 2005, under Fran's Chairmanship, Vimio plc successfully listed on the AIM Market in London and with a market capitalisation in excess of €60 million.

Fran also worked with Quay Financial Software and was instrumental in preparing the company for a trade sale to a major Japanese corporation. He was Managing Director of Meridian VAT Processing Ltd., a start-up company which he grew from zero to 200 employees and \$60 million revenue in 18 months. He also worked for the National Irish Bank where he was responsible for Asset Finance, Credit Card Services and Corporate Finance Divisions.

Fran and his companies have received many awards for achievements in business. The President of Ireland, Mary McAleese, presented Fran with the Businessman of the Year Award in 2000. He was Bank of Ireland Entrepreneur of the Year in 2000. Baltimore was Company of the Year in 1998 and 2001.

During 2003 and 2004, Fran was Chief Executive Officer of the Football Association of Ireland.

Fran is a member of the Board of the People in Need charity and provides voluntary assistance to the Irish Cancer Society.

Fran has a strong interest in sport having played and coached Soccer and Gaelic football teams. He recently coached the Under 20 squad at Coolmine Rugby Club. He has a particular interest in the Martial Arts and holds a Black Belt in Kickboxing.



2005 – Jim Bradley

Jim Bradley was born in Wexford and moved, at an early age, with his family to Dublin. He started in “the Row” in 1948 and passed through primary and secondary schools, obtaining the Leaving Certificate in 1958.

Jim featured in the school concerts and drama as well as playing on the football teams. He was on the hurling team that lost to Drimnagh Castle in the CBS Dublin College’s Hurling final in 1957.

Jim started his career with Rowntree Ltd. In 1958 and attended Kevin Street College of Science and Technology where he studied Food Science. Jim reached the position of Assistant Production Manager with Rowntree and then moved to Cadbury Ireland as Factory Manager. Jim finally joined C&C’s soft drinks business before being appointed Group Operations Director from which he retired in 2006.

During this period, Jim Became President of the Beverage Council of Ireland and was also elected to the Board of Governors of Marino Institute. He also holds a number of non-executive Directorships.

Jim was Chairman of the Committee which organised the commemorative concert held at Dublin’s convention centre to mark the 250th Anniversary of the birthday of Blessed Edmund Ignatius Rice in 2012.

A keen golfer, Jim has been a member of Castle Golf Club for many years. He has served as Hon. Secretary, Captain and President of the club. He is also a member of San Roque Golf Club in Spain.

Jim is married to Angela, has two sons, two daughters and three grandchildren.



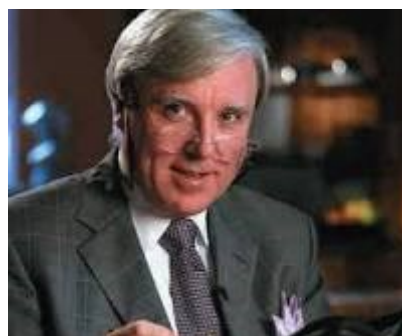
Jim Bradley (left) sharing a glass with Row Person 2014 Des Byrne at the 2014 dinner.

2006 – Francis Brennan

Francis Brennan is a well-known public figure who has featured on many television programmes and has written a number of books about his life and experiences. His most famous TV programme was *At Your Service* in which he and his brother, John, travelled around Ireland advising struggling hotels, golf resorts and numerous tourism-based operations on ways and means to improve their images and profitability. Those who know Francis say that he is just like he appears on television – warm, genial, talking at a million miles a minute and full of positive sentiments.

Francis's father owned a grocery shop in Sandyford and when he left school at "the Row" he went to work in the hotel industry. At the age of 24, he became General Manager of the Park Hotel in Kenmare and he became the owner at the age of 26. He proceeded to build the hotel up to a very high standard and it is now recognised as one of the leading hotels in the country.

Francis's latest book *Counting My Blessings* is a memoir-cum-life guide for people who want a nudge towards thinking about the good stuff in their world. The book has lots of down-to-earth tips for people who tend to be of the 'glass half empty' mind set – like simply sitting and noticing where you are. It's as though Francis was practicing mindfulness before it became popular.



2007 – Professor Alex Montwill

Alex was born in Latvia and moved to Ireland with his family as a child. He first went to Belvedere College but transferred to “the Row” to benefit from the teaching skills in Applied Maths of Bro. Carew, as Alex wanted to pursue a career in Physics. He entered UCD on a scholarship and was a brilliant student. He became one of the first Irish students to work at CERN (The European Organisation for Nuclear Research) in Geneva in the late 1950s. From around that time he was head of the Fundamental Particle research group at UCD which later became a member of the European Nuclear Emulsion Collaboration. The Collaboration carried out extensive studies in Hypernuclear Physics and subsequently made the first observation of the creation and decay of a particle containing a charmed quark.

Alex was also well known as an outstanding communicator of science. He presented some 150 Science slots on RTE radio 1 in the 1980s and 1990s. A website with digitised versions of these recordings has been created in tribute to Alex.

Alex died on 18 April 2013 at the age of 78. May he rest in peace.



Alex Montwill RIP

2008 – Brendan O’Brien

See Section D – Sporting Heritage

2009 - Brother Paul Hendrick

Brother Paul was not only educated at “the Row” but went on to teach there and became Principal in the late 1980s and early 1990s. These were difficult times for the school and Brother Paul had to engage in a major fundraising campaign to help finance a big refurbishment programme. He also oversaw the transition from a boys’ only school to co-ed in 1988.

Another of Brother Paul's major undertakings was the establishment of the "life Centre" project to cater for young early school leavers. The first Life Centre was opened under his stewardship at 57, Pearse Square in October 1966. The Christian Brothers were assisted by the Holy Faith Sisters in the project.

The Centre catered for up to ten boys and girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen who were excluded from, or had dropped out of the mainstream school system. Some had been out of school for several years while others came directly from their previous school. The young people at the Life Centre experienced varying degrees of social adversity and many were below average with academic work. They were referred by a variety of agencies, including schools, social workers, courts (usually for non-attendance) and parents. The length of stay at the Life Centre varied from a few months to three or four years.

The early years were very difficult with finance hard to come by and a State schools system that was slow to recognise the value of the new concept.

Brother Paul and his dedicated helpers worked tirelessly over long hours at the centre at Pearse Square bringing dignity and education to hundreds of young people until recent years, when the centre closed. In the meantime, the Christian Brothers established similar centres in Cherry Orchard, Dublin and in Cork and these continue the good work.

Brother Paul continues to work hard for the Christian Brothers and is now a member of the Council. Thankfully, we see him frequently at "the Row" which is very much part of his DNA.

David Blayney, President Past Pupils' Union (centre) presenting Ken Beaton, President of the Irish Stock Exchange, with the "Row Man of the Year" award at a reception in Guinness Brewery, James' Gate. Also in the picture is Rev. Bro. Paul Hendrick, Superior, Westland Row CBS.

'Row' takes on girls

One of the great bastions of male education in Dublin will be opening its doors to the "fairer sex" during the Millennium. Westland Row school, the first Christian Brothers establishment in the Capital when it was founded in 1864, will be admitting girls to its secondary school from next September. The primary school has admitted girls for some years.

Among the illustrious pupils who received their education at the school were Pairing and Willie Pearse, P. V. Doyle and "Famous Shamus" Shas Healy.

Aware of their impressive history, the Past Pupils Union has, for the past ten years, honoured its members with the "Row Man of the Year" Award. In addition to Messrs. Doyle and Healy, who have received the award, veteran actor Cyril Cusack has also been honoured along with soccer international and Manchester United star Johnny Carey.

At last night's ceremony to announce the winner of this year's award—the President of the Irish Stock Exchange, Mr. Ken Beaton—members accepted it would not be too long before they honoured a "Row Woman of the Year".

And tonight's annual dinner may see one of the last stag nights for the past pupils. President of the PPU, David Blayney, was unperpetrated at the spectacle of women attending the function.

Brother Paul Hendricks, Principal at Westland Row and himself a past pupil of the school, said that they were adapting to the changing needs of the community.

Westland Row provides education for the City Quay, Sandymount and Ringend areas, as well as some students who travel from further afield. That way it now prospers again with

Vera Murray, Portmarnock, at the "Row Man of the Year" reception in Guinness Brewery, James' Gate.

2010 – Des Donnelly

Des was born in Sandymount and, along with his four brothers, attended “the Row” which he entered in 1950. Des was an outstanding sportsman and represented the school at football and hurling at all levels.

He graduated in 1960 and decided to make a career in accountancy. He qualified as A.C.M.A in 1966. He worked in Ireland with Bórd Na Móna and Unidare.

In 1964, he broadened his horizons and moved to London where he worked with the Rank Organisation and British Airways as Cost Accountant. Des had a distinguished sporting career at home and abroad. When in the UK, he played rugby with the Osterley club for nine seasons and captained the first fifteen for seven years. That was some achievement, when one recalls that Osterley ran eight teams every weekend in those times. Des played at out half and centre.

Des was also a very good cricket and hockey player and he captained the Rank Organisation first Cricket eleven. He was Captain of the Rank Organisation team that played the Royal Household Cricket Club at Windsor Castle on an occasion when the Queen was an interested spectator.

Returning to Ireland in 1974, Des worked as Chief Accountant with Scanglo in Newcastle West Co. Limerick, and played Rugby with the local club.

He returned to Dublin and, in 1982, set up his own highly successful companies specialising in financial consulting, sales training and IT training. Moresoft IT Institute, which was established in 1997, trained over 2,500 students and provided external courses for FÁS for twenty years.

Des returned to his old sporting base with Railway Union in Sandymount, where he played Rugby, Hockey and Cricket at first team level for many years. His Hockey career lasted to the ripe age of 54. Des had many team mates from “the Row” at Railway. Among these were Jack Phelan, who was in Des’s class at “the Row”, Ginger O’Brien and the late Des Byrne known as “Stumper Supreme” for his prowess as a wicket keeper (See Section D – Sporting Heritage).

Des is a member of Woodbrook Golf Club and has been President of the PPU Golf Society since 1994, giving generously of his time and sponsorship over that long period.



Des Donnelly about to take to the course at Newlands for the Society Captain's prize in August 2015.

2011 – Shay McConnon

Shay graduated from “the Row” in 1961 and was a member of that famous class that boasts such luminaries as Shay Healy, Paddy O’Donoghue, Emmet Wilson, Brian Whelan and many others.

Shay’s first steps, after school, were in religious life with the Oblate Fathers. He studied for his degree at UCD and four years theology in Piltown Co. Kilkenny. After ordination, Shay served in the parish of Corpus Christi in Leeds for six years.

In serving such a deprived community, Shay began to question his role within the Church and opted for a year’s sabbatical when he did his post-grad in teaching. His first teaching job was with difficult young people from the London Borough of Brent – aggressive, out of control and expelled from mainstream – so lots of fun!!

In 1973, Shay married Margaret who was a fellow teacher and they moved to the New Forest, again teaching young people with emotional and behavioural difficulties. Shay and Margaret taught in the same school for the remainder of their teaching careers. Despite being advised that husband and wife teams don’t work, they survived and thrived.

At that time, Shay was a member of the magic Circle and worked as a semi-professional magician entertaining at the Savoy and the Ritz, London regularly.

Shay developed an interest in Personal and Social Education and wrote the *Your Choice* series of 12 books published by Macmillan. These books were designed to help young people develop their social skills.

Exxon Refinery got to hear of Shay's work and after checking it out they said "This is just what we need in our business...people talking openly with each other in a safe environment...could you help us achieve this?" As a result, Shay left education after 22 happy years and set up his own business in management training and consultancy called *People First*. Over the years, word spread and the business grew through referrals and recommendations. In time, Shay became a recognised speaker at conferences in Moscow, Istanbul, New York, Toronto, Venice etc. One of his most memorable moments is closing the European HR Forum on board the Aurora cruise ship with a thousand people in the audience.

Over the years, more books were written and published and Shay created some unique management training programmes. His biggest contribution to the world of management training is *An Even Better Place To Work* – an on-line, self- managed solution that enhances employee engagement, morale and leadership in organisations – currently being used by Siemens, Emirates, NHS etc. in Nigeria, South Africa, USA, Middle East etc.

Shay says that he should be retired but he loves what he does too much – the quality of his life would diminish if he didn't have a regular audience!!

He loves sports – in his "Row" days he says, he was considered enthusiastic and average - high praise indeed from Bro. Hickey!! Shay plays squash regularly and kitesurfs when the wind is right and he has the time.

Shay has made a name for himself as a much acclaimed author and international speaker. His speaking style is engaging, enlightening and entertaining. He delivers life changing messages as he makes the audience laugh. His professional style effortlessly connects with the audience and inspires them to action.

Who can forget Shay's speech at the 2011 dinner when he stood up on a table and proceeded to pull rabbits from a hat as he told us how delighted he was to receive the PV Doyle trophy.



Shay McConnon

2012 – Jerry Carroll

Jerry was born in May 1944 and lived at 95 Merrion Square for all of his time at Westland Row CBS, which he attended from 1952 to 1962. He is currently Chairman of the Board of Management of the school.

Following his Leaving Certificate in 1962, Jerry worked briefly for the Insurance Corporation of Ireland and Cement Ltd. Following a competitive competition, he joined the civil service in April 1963 as an Executive Officer in the Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin. Following an open competition, he was appointed Administrative Officer in April 1968, and served in the Department of Finance and the Department of the Public Service, where he proceeded up the chain of command until May 1998.

Over this period of time, he served a number of Taoisigh- Jack Lynch, Charles Haughey, Dr Garret FitzGerald, John Bruton and Bertie Ahern. At a senior level, he served the late John Boland and Charlie McCreevy. Jerry was extremely helpful, through his connections, in arranging for the Taoiseach to launch our programme of celebrating the 150th Anniversary.

During his time in the civil service, he was central to the development of personnel policy for the civil service and for a number of years was responsible for all management training of civil servants and the promotion and use of Irish and European Languages. Prior to leaving the civil service in 1998, Jerry oversaw the regulation of the Irish Financial Services Centre (IFSC). He also served for a brief period in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and the Office of the Revenue Commissioners, where, in the case of the latter, he headed up a Task Force on the collection of arrears of taxes.

In May 1998, Jerry was appointed Director of the Bar Council of Ireland, the regulatory and representative body for the Barristers Profession in Ireland. During his time as Director, he represented the Bar at all interactions with the Government, Government Departments and relevant stakeholders e.g. other professions and international bodies. He is currently Chairman of the Irish Inter-Professional Association and a member of the Board of CEPLIS, the umbrella body for the liberal professions in Europe.

He holds a B.A in Economics, History and Politics from UCD. He is a Chartered Member of the Institute of Personnel Management and a member of the Institute of Directors.



Jerry Carroll

2013 – Vincent Kennedy

Vincent received his earliest musical education at “the Row”. When he was aged 12 (and in 6th class Primary), he won the under 18 trumpet competition at the Feis Ceoil, and became the youngest member of the Irish Youth Orchestra. At 14, he won the senior Feis Ceoil for the first time and went on to win this an unprecedented 3 times before age 18. As a member of the Westland Row Concert Band, he won the National Band Championships when he, and most of the band, were aged 14 (see *the Boys in the Band* in Section F – Music and the Arts). That victory has never been accomplished by any other young band before or since.

Vincent continues to have an outstanding career in music- composing, conducting and performing with distinction with many orchestras especially his beloved Rathfarnham Concert Band. The latter perform annually in the National Concert Hall featuring three bands, senior, intermediate and youth. Vincent has inspired many young people to play and perform the music he loves.



Vincent Kennedy

2014 - Des Byrne

On leaving Westland Row in 1963, Des joined Aer Lingus where he worked for five years in their Market Research Unit. In 1969, he joined Ireland’s then largest Market Research Company – Irish Marketing Surveys. By 1982, he had been appointed Managing Director of that organisation.

In 1985, he left to set up his own research firm – Behaviour and Attitudes, with two partners Graham Wilkinson and Phelim O’Leary. The company recently celebrated 30 years in business. Des is now retired. The company which he founded employs almost 40 full time and 150 part time staff. They are Ireland’s independent Market Research Company and have won many awards for their excellent work in recent years.

Des joined the Past Pupils Union committee in 2014 and has contributed hugely to the 150th anniversary projects especially his research and meticulous attention to detail which contributed two major Sections of this publication – Sections A and C, and a good chunk of

Section E. Des also played a major role in organising our hugely entertaining concert *Maytime Melodies*. He worked closely with PPU President, John Cullen, on the archive project to digitise the school records back to 1864. This project was successfully completed and launched at the Open Evening in the school in November, 2015, which rounded off the year of celebrations for the school's 150th anniversary.



Des with his wife Margaret

2015 – Brian Dowling

Brian graduated from “the Row” in 1977 and completed his third level education at Trinity College. He graduated in 1982 with Joint Honours in Philosophy and Psychology.

Brian began his career in journalism in 1982, initially freelancing at the Irish Press/Evening Press. He joined the staff of the Irish Press in 1987, working as a news reporter for both the daily and evening newspapers. In 1989, he joined Irish Independent Newspapers as a news reporter.

Brian held a number of positions with the Indo including news reporter, Legal Affairs Correspondent, Assistant Editor and joined the political staff in 2003.

In 1999, Brian won the National Media Awards (Analysis and Comment).

In 2007, he joined the political staff of RTÉ based in *The Week in Politics*, but also working across all the main news programmes on both TV and radio. Brian also presented the weekly radio current affairs programme *Saturday with Brian Dowling*.

Brian, pictured below, lives in Blessington Co. Wicklow. He is a Black Belt in Taekwondo.



SECTION G - Celebrating 150 Years

Westland Row CBS moved to its current location in 1864, though, as noted earlier, the Christian Brothers had located in the area over 50 years prior to that. The Past Pupils' Union collaborated with the school to launch a programme to celebrate the school's 150th birthday. The programme ran for a year from late 2014, and consisted of a research project and a series of events, which we record below. We wish to thank **Pat Dowling** of Rock Photography, **Dean Cullen** of Bermingham Cameras and **John Murray** for supplying the photographs in this Section

G1 The Taoiseach's Visit

We were deeply honoured that the Taoiseach, Enda Kenny, TD took time out with a visit to the school on 20 November to launch the programme. He spent some considerable time in the school meeting pupils, teachers, former teachers, members of the school board and past pupils. We were joined on the day by members of the Congregation of Christian Brothers, led by the European Province Leader, Brother Edmund Garvey. In his remarks, the Taoiseach paid a handsome tribute to the contribution the school and its past pupils have made to the development of Irish society over its illustrious history. He said. "Around the corner here, in the National Maternity Hospital in Holles Street, there's a little picture on the wall. It reminds us that as parents, we must give our children roots and wings.

And I would say you have the same idea and philosophy here at CBS Westland Row. Because the school was noted traditionally, not alone for the quality and standards of its education, but for the values it taught and fostered in its students. Values that gave them a very particular sense of who they were and what they could be in the world.

It's a philosophy that's alive and well today as the current students are prepared for a life whose main constant will be change".

Referring to the need for resilience, the Taoiseach went on to say – "Of course, Westland Row CBS, its earliest incarnation at Hanover Street, has proved itself to be remarkably resilient and with an equally remarkable sense of itself.

Not alone as one of Dublin's oldest schools but as the first Christian Brothers' school to be established in Dublin. Given the sheer quality of the students whose lives you shaped and inspired, something extraordinary happened within these walls.

Patrick and Willie Pearse, one a teacher, the other a sculptor, both patriots distinguished, noble men who gave their lives for an ideal and for the future of Ireland and the Irish people.

Lieutenant Michael Malone, who fought at the Battle of Mount Street, leading a small band of Volunteers from C Company 3rd Battalion to Mount Street Bridge with orders to prevent the arrival of British reinforcements.

The archives show that here too studied boys who would become soldiers who fought and died in the two World Wars”.

The photographs below capture the Taoiseach’s visit:-



Taoiseach unveils a plaque, donated by the PPU, to commemorate the school's 150th anniversary



Jim Conway, PPU and MC for the Taoiseach’s visit, Taoiseach and Brother Garvey



Jerry Carroll, Chair of School Board, Kate Byrne, Principal, Taoiseach and Brother Garvey



Taoiseach accepts a school tie from John Cullen, President, PPU



Taoiseach in deep conversation with some of the pupils



Des Byrne, PPU shows Taoiseach the entries for the Pearse brothers in the early school records. Minister Kevin Humphreys in the background

G2 The Archive Project

The PPU, with the full cooperation of the school management and the Christian Brothers, initiated a project to archive all the rich material in the possession of both the school and the Christian Brothers. That material existed in hard copy, and was vulnerable to natural disaster or general wear and tear. The early pupil records – from 1864 to 1928 -- are held by the Christian Brothers in the Province Centre in Marino. These records include the registration details for men who fought in 1916, the War of Independence and the Great War. The pupil records for later years are somewhat patchy. There appears to be a gap until the mid- 1940s, when records resume, with varying degrees of care and attention until the present day.

There is also a significant archive of photographs and press cuttings going back to the 1920s. These are held in hard copy in the school. Some are on the walls of the school; some are in trunks. What they share is their vulnerability to unforeseen events such as fire, or simply natural deterioration. The PPU project therefore set as its primary objective the preservation of these records – specifically, to transfer them to digital media.

The Christian Brothers already had a project to transfer the records they held to digital media, and, in consultation with the PPU, agreed to move the Westland Row records up the queue (partly in anticipation of the renewed interest the centenary of 1916 and the Great War would bring). **Brother Frank Crummey** has been incredibly helpful in this regard. The PPU committee members undertook the task of putting the pupil records available in the school for leaving certificate classes into digital medium. They also did a similar job with regard to photographs and press cuttings lying in trunks. The school management, under teacher, **Susanne Lawlor's** guidance did a similar job with the old photographs hanging on the school wall. So, the primary objective - that is, to ensure that the records are preserved, has been largely achieved.

But there are now major possibilities to be explored in later phases of the Archive Project. The first is to make the archive of photographs and press cuttings available to a wider audience. At various events, this has been done - at the Taoiseach's launch of the celebration programme, at the 150th anniversary dinner, and at the Open Evening. Also, throughout this publication, it attempts to give a sample of these old photographs and press cuttings. It wouldn't be possible for reasons of space to do justice to the full richness of the material available. However, the PPU will explore various ways of making this rich archive available through its website, for example, not least to encourage dialogue with its members, and to identify names in photographs

The early pupil records are an absolute goldmine of information about people who shaped our State:-

- the Pearse brothers, Peadar Macken, Michael Malone, Leo Fitzgerald;
- the fact that Eamon De Valera, then President of the Executive Council (nowadays, Taoiseach) chose to send his 4 sons to Westland Row CBS;
- the fact that the Christian Brothers chose to educate a Jewish community, including well-known names such as Wigoder;
- the involvement of so many young men, including pupils of Westland Row CBS, in the Great War.

As noted above, those records have now been scanned into digital medium. The next step in the PPU project was to make them more accessible and, specifically, searchable. An application to the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht for grant assistance to do just that has been successful, and the software and much of the data harvesting has been put in place. This project has been delivered and it was launched at the Open Evening in the school in November, 2015. Essentially, a search by name will bring the searcher to the original records which, in most cases contain date of birth, address, father's occupation, and, in some cases, exam results.

But the project shouldn't end there. It should be possible to extend it to the more modern records, so that the school will more easily respond to requests from former pupils about their schooldays.

A spin-off from the project is that, on 22 September 2015, the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht chose Westland Row CBS as the location to launch their 1916/2016 Schools Programme of commemoration for the events of 1916. The event drew a large crowd to the school, including two cabinet Ministers (Jan O'Sullivan TD, Minister for Education and Science and Heather Humpheys TD, Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht), two Ministers of State (Kevin Humpheys TD and Aodhán Ó Riordáin TD), Ruairí Quinn TD, and other major figures – Dr Maurice Manning (Chancellor, NUI) and Dr Martin Mansergh (former Senator, TD, Advisor to Taoisigh and major figure in the Good Friday Agreement).



Jan O' Sullivan, Heather Humpheys arrive for the ceremony, accompanied by Kate Byrne



Ruairí Quinn TD, former Minister for Education in deep conversation with Eddie Kelly, Deputy Principal



Des Byrne of the PPU discusses the archive with the two Ministers



Shaina Hevey recites Pearse's poem *The Mother*



Minister O'Sullivan with Emirjetta Doda and Bibi Hosany



Ministers Jan O'Sullivan and Heather Humphreys with CBS pupils Abby Kelly, Jade Kelly and Chloe Ellison and Kate Byrne, Principal

G3 The 150th Anniversary Mass

The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Diarmuid Martin celebrated Mass on Sunday, 30 November 2014 to commemorate the school's 150th anniversary, and to remember deceased past pupils. The Mass was well attended by pupils from the school and past pupils. The Christian Brothers Congregation was again represented by Brother Edmund Garvey. Minister of State, Kevin Humphreys TD, was also present. In his remarks, the Archbishop paid a very generous tribute to the contribution Westland Row CBS made during its illustrious history. The photographs below capture the some of those who attended this unique event.



Past Pupils, Kate Byrne and Eddie Kelly join Archbishop Diarmuid Martin on the steps of the alter after the Mass



Brian Whelan, Dan and Carmel Ferrari enjoy a lighter moment after all the praying



Tommy Mulloy being bullied by altar boy Eamonn O'Malley



Dr Diarmuid Martin, Archbishop of Dublin addresses the congregation

G4 The 150th Anniversary Dinner

The 150th Anniversary dinner took place in the Westbury Hotel on Saturday, 31 January 2015. Our past pupils turned out in force for this special occasion, with an attendance of close to 150. We were joined by the Presidents of the past pupils' unions of Synge St CBS, O'Connell's CBS and St Joseph's CBS. We also had a number of guests representing the Christian Brothers Congregation, led by Brother Edmund Garvey, Leader, European Province. A very special guest on this occasion was Ms Bernadette Gallagher, Chair of the Doyle Collection.

This was due recognition of the very special bond between Westland Row CBS PPU and the iconic hotel group, founded by PV Doyle, one of our most illustrious past pupils, and father of Ms Gallagher. She very kindly presented the Row Person of the Year trophy, which is sponsored annually by the Doyle Collection, to Brian Dowling, Political Reporter with RTÉ.

The photographs below record the occasion:-



John Cullen, President, PPU presents medal of honour to Cyril Stirrat for outstanding services to the PPU



Frank Whelan, MC, John Cullen, President PPU, Bernie Gallagher, Chair, Doyle Collection, and Brother Paul Hendrick at the 150th Anniversary Dinner



Bernie Gallagher, Doyle Collection, presents the PV Doyle trophy to Row Person of the Year, Brian Dowling. With Brian are his sons, Conor and Neil



Vincent and Martin Kennedy, and John Costello



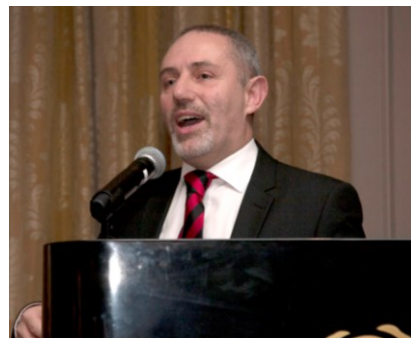
Class of '65 from left, Eugene O'Sullivan, Tony Johnstone, Terry Tierney, Ben Conlon, Pat Frain, Kieran Loughran, Brendan Hudson, and Eugene Davey



John Cullen presents a medal of honour to Eimear Brennan, in recognition of her outstanding services in care in Zambia



John Cullen with Brian Dowling



Brian Dowling addresses the gathering



John Cullen in full flow

G5 Maytime Melodies

A very special event in our programme of celebration was a concert which took place in St Ann's Church, Dawson St on Friday, 16 May, 2015 *Maytime Melodies* brought us our favourite melodies, including celebrated songs, duets, ensembles and choruses from popular Opera, Operetta and the Musicals.

The event was very much led by Des Byrne of the PPU. The internationally renowned Soprano, Kathryn Smith brought together a hugely impressive ensemble of performers, including the Cor Unum Singers, Soprano Antoinette Heery, Tenor Paul Kelly and Accompanist Carole O'Connor. The evening was highly praised by the 250 people who came through the door. Who will forget the magical performance of that great Puccini aria *O Mio Babbino Caro* by Kathryn herself?

Thanks to generous sponsorship from Behaviour and Attitudes and Bermingham Cameras, we were in a position to make a sizeable donation to the school for an upgrade to the Computer Room.



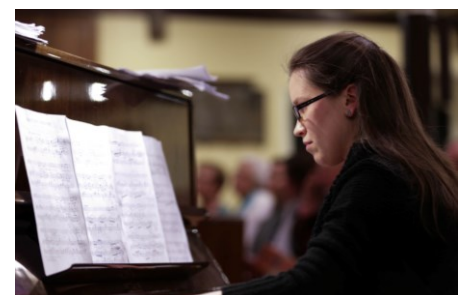
Concert Organisation Committee looking anxious beforehand
Left to right, Brian Whelan, Des Byrne and John Cullen



Kathryn and Antoinette perform The Flower
Duet Song



Paul sings Nessun Dorma



Accompanist Carole O'Connor



Cor Unum Singers, conducted by Kathryn Smyth



Standing Ovation

G6 Open Evening

The final event which rounded off a very successful programme of events was an open evening in the school, hosted by the Principal, Kate Byrne. The school was looking its very best, and a marquee had been erected in the schoolyard. The schoolyard never looked like this, and will never be the same again!

There was a sizeable turnout of past pupils, teachers and former teachers, a good number of pupils and their parents, and suppliers to the school. The evening was very informal and very enjoyable, and everyone was free to wander about and soak up the nostalgia. And, of course, to enjoy a glass or two of wine. A major attraction on the night was that we displayed our archive project for the first time. Past pupils present searched the data base to find Pearse, the De Valera's etc. One past pupil, **Des Murtagh**, found his father's and uncle's original registration records. The photos below capture the enjoyable and informal atmosphere of the evening. Kate and her team deserve great thanks for all their efforts in planning the event.



Nashina Mohun Bibi, Safiyah Gopee, Nashima Bibi and Bibi Hosany enjoying the evening



Rachel Coulihan, left, past pupil with teacher Cynthia Sherer



Annette Murray and Terry Tierney



Eddie Staunton, PPU Stalwart, Paul Butler, Footballer Extraordinaire, and Dermot Quigley, Top Tax Collector



Brian Duncan (Expounding), Jim Conway (Bored), John Cullen (Unimpressed), and Bryan O'Higgins (Laughing it off, and contemplating an arrest)



Our Host, Principal Kate Byrne, centre (very proud of her handiwork), with Margaret and Enrique Devivero



Dr Niall Ó Cléirigh, Sheila Hawkins and Eddie Kelly, Deputy Principal



Paul and Margaret Uzell enjoy a quiet moment



Rory Dodd enjoying the evening. You can see a slightly fresher version of Rory in the photo on page 108



Siobhán Murphy and Roy Atkinson, teacher and former teacher, enjoying the evening

SECTION H - CLASS PHOTOS

In this final section, we record in photographs the pupils in the school in its 150th anniversary. These photographs, supplied by teacher, **Susanne Lawlor**, are in two parts. Section H1 shows all the classes in the school, and Section H2 shows all the pupils in the graduation classes individually.

H1 Classes



Sixth Year Graduation Class 2013/14



Back (l to r): Nathan Ward, James Whelan, Alan Payne, Craig Enrique, Eric Rutter, Calvin Nolan, Darragh Smyth, Robert McDonald, Nathan Burke, Lee Geoghegan, David Delaney

Middle (l to r): Ms Kate Byrne, Principal, Eva McInerney, Dayna Hanlon, Shannon Murphy, Tanuja Bomjan, Jessica Donnelly, Ms B Stapleton

Front (l to r): Mark Cork, Jake Augusta, Craig Coughlan, Jordan Farrell, Eoin Connolly

First Year Green 2013/14



Back (l to r): William Drysdale, Englentina Doda, Khanh Nguyen, Alisha Ryan, Eric Skalbe, Marcus Ciuciu
Front: Katelyn Flood, Erica Burke, Robyn Boyd, Chelsea Treacy, Robyn Delaney

First Year Orange 2013/14



Back (l to r): Michael McCluskey, Dylan Moran-Sheridan
Front (l to r): David Lawless, Tristan Murphy

Second Year 2013/14



Back (l to r): Colm O’Keeffe, Aaron Payne, Daniel Locmelis, Patrick Corcoran, Ciarán Sheridan, James Bray-Duffy

Front (l to r): Josh Swaine, Rebecca Comerford, Rebecca Bolger, Leah Corcoran, Aaron Murphy

Third Year Green 2013/14



Back (l to r): Glen Roche, Charles Roche, Reese Morris, Bes Hatsim, Kevin Yugo, Hashim Gopee

Front (l to r): Tarek Payne, Shaina Hevey, Abby Kelly, Chloe Ellison, Kevin Hollywood

Third Year Orange 2013/14



Standing (l to r): Jade Kelly, Chris Swaine, Anthony Sheridan, Brandon Uzell, Jamie Wilson, Jason O'Toole, Chloe Gaynor, Tudor Rupanu, Emirjeta Doda
Seated (l to r): Lauren O'Neill, Stephanie Kelly, Rebecca O'Connor, Holly Payne, Bibi Hosany

Fifth Year 2013-14



Back (l to r): Robert Dettore, Esmeraldi Doda, Alin Urziceanu, Robert Connolly, Joshua Francia, Nathan Batalla
Front (l to r): Jade Allen, Chloe Payne, Jade O'Brien, Courtney Gregg, Kimberley McGuire, Lee Anne Brady

Leaving Certificate Vocational Programme 2013/14



Back (l to r): Nathan Ward, Alan Byrne, Calvin Nolan, Robert McDonald, Nathan Burke
Front (l to r): Mark Cork, Dayna Hanlon, Tanuja Bomsan, Eva McInerney, Eoin Connolly

Leaving Certificate Applied 2013/14



Back (l to r): Craig Enrigue, James Whelan, Eric Rutter, Darragh Smyth, Lee Geoghegan, David Delaney
Front: Jordan Farrell, Jake Augusta, Shannon Murphy, Jessica Donnelly, Ciara Coughlan

H2 Pupils in the Graduation Classes



Nathan
Burke



Nathan
Ward



Eoghan
Connolly



Calvin
Nolan



Mark
Cork



Robert
Mc Donald



Eva
McInerney



Tanvja
Bomjan



Alan
Payne



Jake
Augusta



Craig
Coughlan



Eric
Rutter



Leo
Geoghegan



Darragh
Smyth



James
Whelan



Craig
Enrique



Jordan
Farrell



Shannon
Murphy



Dayna
Hanlon



David
Delaney



Jessica
Donnelly



Sarah
Cleary

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
						Quartermaster IRA
Redmond	Patrick	2971	96	10/03/1913	71 Pearse St	
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 shall die very cheerfully if I can think that the British Government, ~~which~~ ^{which} has already done much for me, will now show itself magnanimous enough to accept my single life ^(a forfeit) 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 anyone and must not be used against anyone who acted with me, not even those who ^{wrote} set their names to documents with me [the Court accented 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 weeks, and that I was President of their Provisional Government. I stand over all ~~that~~ ^{of} my acts and words done or spoken in these capacities.

When I was a child of ten I went down on my

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~~ ^{promise}.
 As a boy and as a man I have worked for
 Irish freedom, I have helped to organize, to
 train, and to discipline my fellow-country-
 men to the sole end that, when the time came,
 they might fight for Irish freedom. The time, as
 it seemed to me, ~~came~~ ^{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. ~~We~~ ^{we} repudiate the accusation of the prosecutor
 that ~~we~~ ^{we} sought to aid and abet England's enemy.
 Germany is no more to ~~us~~ ^{us} than England is. ~~We~~ ^{we} asked
 and accepted German aid in the shape of arms
 and an expeditionary force. We asked for ~~no~~ ^{nothing}
 except German gold, nor had other traffic with
 Germany but what I state. ~~Our~~ ^{my} aim was to win
 Irish freedom, ~~but~~ ^{but} we struck the
 first blow ourselves, but should have been
 glad ~~of~~ ^{of} an ally's aid. ~~But~~ ^{But} ~~we~~ ^{we}
 value their own freedom ~~and~~ ^{and} profess to be fighting for
 the freedom of Belgium and Serbia. Believe that we,
 to, ~~would~~ ^{would} 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 ~~it~~ ^{it}, then
 our children will win it by a better deed.
 Wilmarston Inn
 P. P. Pearse
 2nd May 1916.

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

Transcript

BH. 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 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 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 [sic] 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 - SCHOOL ROOM 1 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864

NUMBER	NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	PARENT'S OCCUPATION
1	Boylan	Michael	38 Sandwith St	11	Shopkeeper
2	Scully	John	38 Townsend St	11	Carman
3	Lyons	James	16 Townsend St	9	Carman
4	Costelloe	Thomas	1 Spring Lane	10	Coalporter
5	Chambers	John	11 Grant's Row	8	Tailor
6	Byrne	Thomas	28 Townsend St	8	Coalporter
7	Summers	John	Hanover St	12	Labourer
8	Brennan	William	Lombard St	10	Tailor
9	Corrigan	Michael	30 City Quay	14	Baker
10	Deegan	Francis	32 Hanover St	13	Labourer
11	Meade	Patrick	36 City Quay	11	Servant
12	Jones	Thomas	83 Townsend St	11	Dairyman
13	Lawlor	William	Cumberland St		Carpenter
14	McCarthy	Abraham	12 Cumberland St	11	Coach ???
15	O'Flaherty	Patrick	15 Erne Place	8	Engine Driver
16	McEvoy	Joseph	12 Moss St	9	Coalporter
17	McEvoy	James	12 Moss St	11	Coalporter
18	Balfe	Richard	Boyne St	9	Cabdriver
19	Murphy	Edward	15 Erne Place		Engine Driver
20	Dolan	Joseph	1 Merrion Market	10	Labourer
21	Kenny	William	34 Denzille St	11	Labourer
22	Redmond	James	Grattan Court	11	Sailor
23	McGuire	Edward	Princes St	12	Coalporter
24	Kinsella	Charles	Townsend St	9	Coalporter
25	Stephens	Thomas	Georges Quay	11	Coalporter
26	Keating	Edward	Denmark St		Vandriver
27	Byrne	Michael	Leeson Lane		Cabdriver
28	Brophy	Joseph	33 Candy's Court	9	Cabdriver
29	Doyle	Michael	1 Mark's Court	11	Servant
30	Regan	John	Hanover St	8	Engine Driver
31	Keenan	Patrick	139 Townsend St	8	Shopkeeper
32	Jones	Andrew	83 Townsend St	8	Dairyman
33	Hughes	James	1 Brunswick St	8	Bricklayer
34	Byrne	William	2 McGuinness Place	6	Labourer
35	Leary	Patrick	30 Denzille St	6	Hatter
36	Balfe	James	Boyne St	6	Cabdriver
37	O'Brien	James	1 Baggot Lane	12	Shopkeeper
38	Digman	James	1 Coppinger Row	9	Porter
39	Field	Joseph	2 McGuinness Place	10	Fish Woman

40	Fox	Terence	2 McGuinness Place	9	Gas Fitter
41	Bennet	Thomas	Clarence St	8	Cabdriver
42	Carroll	John	3 Leeson Place	10	Cabdriver
43	Lanagan	Joseph	81 Townsend St	6	Gardener
44	Corrigan	Joseph	City Quay		Coalporter
45	Scully	William	11 Cumberland St	7	Lathsplitter
46	Shortil	William	7 Grant's Row	8	Painter
47	Grace	Patrick	12 Grant's Row	7	Horse Trainer
48	Nickson	John	3 Fitzwilliam Lane	7	Painter
49	Farrell	John J	1 Frederick St	8	Carpenter
50	Boylan	John	38 Sandwith St	7	Shopkeeper
51	Bennet	Patrick	Clarence St	10	Cabdriver
52	Byrne	Patrick	1 Cumberland St	10	Laundry Maid
53	Griffin	Robert	Cosmyn's St	9	Carpenter
54	Rowan	Joseph	1 Anne's Lane	10	??maker
55	Murphy	Edward	28 Sandwith St	8	Gasfitter
56	Potts	John	34 Sandwith St	10	Painter
57	Kelly	James	134 Townsend St	9	Carpenter
58	Murtagh	John	6 Clarence Place	8	Boot and Shoemaker
59	Singleton	James	6 McGuinness Place	8	Gasfitter
60	Coyle	John	16 Duke St	7	Shopkeeper
61	Coyle	James	16 Duke St	5	Shopkeeper
62	Byrne	Michael	61 Townsend St	7	Breadcart Driver
63	Stanley	John	5 Cumberland St	8	Deceased
64	Keenan	Robert	132 Townsend St	6	Shopkeeper
65	Mooney	John	17 Denzille St	8	Carpenter
66	McLoughlin	Michael	63 Sandwith St		Tailor
67	Burke	Michael	10 Charlemont St		Clerk
68	Kenny	Robert	138 Townsend St	6	Painter
69	Phelan	Denis	32 Clarence St	8	Printer
70	Dwyer	James	10 Sth Gt Georges St	7	Tailor
71	Wilds	Joseph	61 Sandwith St	7	House Proprietor
72	Carolan	Edward	7 Denzille St	5	Grocer
73	Phelan	James	32 Clarence Place	6	Printer
74	McCabe	Edward	31 F??? St	6	Dairyman
75	McGrath	Michael	174 Townsend St	6	Shopkeeper
76	Kennedy	Michael	174 Townsend St	6	Painter
77	Beudy	John	1 Sandwith Place	7	Butler
78	Kennedy	Patrick	79 Townsend St		NoXXXmaker
79	Kowan	Michael	1 Anne's Lane	7	Framemaker
80	O'Neill	Patrick	7 Denzille St	6	Boot and Shoemaker
81	Golden	Peter	11 Lime St	8	Porter
82	Byrne	William	McGuinness's Place	7	Stonecutter
83	Keane	William	23 Georges Quay	7	Labourer
84	Fallon	John	6 Sth Frederick Place	8	Cabdriver
85	Murray	John	13 Georges St	10	Labourer

86	Fogarty	John	30 Sandwith Place		Cabdriver
87	Mullons ??	Samuel	127 Townsend St	11	Painter
88	Reilly	Thomas	37 Sandwith Lane	10	Cabdriver
89	Kavanagh	James	2 Townsend St	8	Porter
90	Kenny	Joseph	1 Lombard St	7	Clerk
91	Cleary	Thomas	3 Fitzwilliam Lane	6	Laundryman
92	Byrne	Patrick	Townsend St	8	Cabdriver
93	Cody	John	3 Sth Dorset St	9	Smith
94	Heydan	Michael	2 Baggot Lane	6	Coachman
95	Clarke	Robert	13 Moss St	8	Porter
96	Thomas	Patrick	60 Sandwith Lane	7	Cabdriver
97	Hall	Thomas	15 Georges Quay	6	Coalporter
98	McCloud	Thomas	50 Townsend St	8	Smith
99	McGrey	Bernard	9 Clarence Place	6	Chandler
100	Caffery	William	14 Leinster St	7	Grocer
102	Jones	William	25 Lombard St	7	Dressmaker
103	Moner ??	Patrick	6 Park View	8	Labourer
104	Fox	Denis	6 Townsend St	7	Boatman
105	???	Charles	6 Denzille Lane	7	Couch Trimmer
106	Armstrong	Thomas	3 Mespil Place	7	Hatter
107	Twuly ???	Patrick B	11 Townsend St	5	Carpenter
108	Flynn	John	1 Lombard St	7	Tinman
109	Claffin ??	Michael	Townsend St	10	Labourer
110	Byrne	George	Boyne St	7	Porter
111	Large	John	3 Coppinger Row	10	Porter
112	Kennedy	William	Lwr Baggot St	10	Glazier
113	Leary	Thomas	9 Cottage Place	9	Labourer
114	Lawlor	James	69 John's Quay	6	Bricklayer
115	Lawless	John	3 Pit St		Shopkeeper
116	Murphy	James	8 Sandwith Lane	5	Cokefiller
117	Claffin ??	Patrick	Townsend St	6	Labourer
118	Murray	John	Townsend St		Deceased
119	Butler	Richard J	15 Queen's Square	5	Clerk
120	Farrell	Patrick	12 Cumberland St	8	Coachman
121	Miner	Richard	6 Westland Row	5	Labourer
122	Purcell	Lawrence	1 Devalin's Place	7	
123	Maher	James	5 Devalin's Place	7	Miller
124	Dunne	Thomas	8 Devalin's Place	9	Porter
125	McGardle	Michael	3 William St	6	
126	Beady	William	2 Sandwith Lane	5	
127	Griffin	William			
128	Byrne	Joseph	9 Devalin's Place	8	Cabman
129	Brien	James	11 Hanover Square		Labourer
130	Kennedy	John	10 Lwr Baggot St		Glazier
131	Corrigan	Michael	3 Mark's Court		
132	Connor	Jeremiah	2 Downy's Court	6	Coalporter

133	Kavanagh	Michael	14 Luke St	6	Tailor
134	Leary	Michael			
135	Quinn	John		6	

APPENDIX D - SCHOOL ROOM 3 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864

NUMBER	NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	PARENT'S OCCUPATION
1	Hynes	James	39 Boyne St	14	Deceased
2	Dobbins	James	2 Lime St	13	Labourer
3	Daly	Patrick	18 Mark St	12	Porter
4	Ryan	Edward	138 Townsend St	11	Labourer
5	McBride	Peter	3 Hamilton Row	14	Guard on Railway
6	Redmond	Thomas	45 Poolbeg St	11	Pensioner
7	Donahoe	James	4 Princes St	12	Boatman
8	Donahoe	John	4 Princes St	10	Boatman
9	Keeffe	James	3 Cottage Place	9	Coachman
10	Wilds	Peter	61 Sandwith St	11	Coachman
11	Kenny	James	12 Verschoyle Place	12	Turfman
12	Byrne	Peter	11 Grattan Court	11	Cabman
13	Quinn	Thomas	5 Sth Princes St	12	Labourer
14	Cleary	Michael	36 William St	8	Clerk
15	Gaven	Frederick	11 Moss St	10	Coalporter
16	Gaven	Charles	11 Moss St	8	Coalporter
17	Connor	Joseph	5 Leary's Place	8	Chandler
18	Keenan	John	2 Ringsend Dock	11	Deceased
19	Claffy	Patrick	6 Erin Terrace	9	Gas fitter
20	Cassidy	Lawrence	10 Hanover St	11	Labourer
21	Cassidy	Patrick	10 Hanover St	10	Labourer
22	Kelly	Daniel	14 Stephen's Lane	12	Deceased
23	Clinton	Michael	2 Denzille St	10	Coalporter
24	Quinn	Bernard	5 Princes St	9	Cabman
25	Byrne	Patrick	122 Townsend St	8	Cabman
26	Honer	Thomas	8 Stocking Lane	12	Coalporter
27	Carty	Daniel	9 Mark's Lane	10	Washerwoman
28	Cavanagh	Thomas	9 Jones' Court	10	Labourer
29	Corrigan	James	17 Cumberland Place	7	Weaver
30	O'Brien	Thomas	8 Shaw St	7	Deceased
31	Dowd	James	6 Mespil Court	9	Turfman
32	Donnelly	Daniel	1 Sandwith St	13	Carman
33	Plumber	David	11 Denzille St	12	Coachman
34	Plumber	Michael	11 Denzille St	8	Coachman
35	Walsh	Michael	1 Winford Place	13	Coachman
36	O'Loughlin	Christopher	19 Harmony Row	8	Car Driver

37	Reilly	Patrick	4 Cottage Place	11	Car Driver
38	Reilly	John	4 Cottage Place	9	Car Driver
39	Byrne	Pat	4 Harmony Row	9	Coalporter
40	Brennan	James	2 Exchequer St	11	Tailor
41	Benson	Christopher	2 Exchequer St	11	Fishmonger
42	Maye	Bernard	24 Moss St	10	Smith
43	Whelan	James	105 Townsend St	8	Coalporter
44	O'Reilly	James	1 Georges St	9	Deceased
45	Byrne	Joseph	Sandwith Lane	8	Coal Dealer
46	Dormer	Michael	12 Verschoyle Court	10	Tailor
47	Brady	Michael	12 Lime St	11	Balastman
48	Brady	Jeremiah	12 Lime St	7	Balastman
49	Butler	Christopher	8 Frederick Lane	9	Coachman
50	Daniel	Patrick	7 Boyne St	9	Coachman
51	Keegan	John	132 Townsend St	9	Van Driver
52	Walsh	James	29 Sth Gloucester St	13	Malster
53	Flood	Matthew	131 Townsend St	9	Watchman
54	Donnelly	John	4 Coppinger Row	13	Cabman
55	Hinegan	Maurice	37 Moss St	10	Coalporter
56	Kinsellagh	James	14 City Quay	10	Sailor
57	Kelly	William	14 Merrion Market	9	Labourer
58	Kinnad ??	John	14 Luke St	9	Boatman
59	Ward	Michael	4 Schoolhouse Lane	10	Carman
60	Murtagh	John	12 Stocking Lane	9	Coalporter
61	Fox	Michael	1 Clare Lane	9	Cabman
62	Fox	Francis	1 Clare Lane	6	Cabman
63	Costigan	Martin	8 Sandwith Place	11	Cabman
64	Power	John	Ringsend	14	Carpenter
65	Bowen	William	104 Townsend St	11	Carman
66	Cahil	Patrick	4 Clarence St	9	Gasman
67	Holton	Patrick	9 Denzille St	8	Car Driver
68	O'Neill	Laurence	2 Schoolhouse Lane	9	Car Driver
69	O'Neill	Patrick	2 Schoolhouse Lane	7	Car Driver
70	Farrell	John	12 Cumberland St	8	Coachman
71	Dunn	Michael	22 Leeson Place	10	Sweep
72	Dunn	Edward	22 Leeson Place	6	Sweep
73	Keane	Thomas	92 City Quay	8	Sailor
74	Nolan	Thomas	33 Sandwith Lane	10	Carpenter
75	Dempsey	Dominick	108 Townsend St	12	Labourer
76	Kelly	Pat	134 Townsend St	10	Lawyer
77	Kennedy	Patrick	21 Leeson Lane	8	Labourer
78	Flemming	John	132 Townsend St	10	Carpenter
79	McGuire	James	63 William St	13	Deceased
80	Courtney	Hugh	19 Poolbeg St	11	Porter
81	Byrne	John	20 Mark St	12	Deceased
82	Quigley	John	13 Merrion Market	11	Washerwoman

83	Kearns	Michael	67 Sir John Rogerson Quay	8	Labourer
84	Byrne	John	16 Merrion Market	11	Washerwoman
85	Dillon	Joseph	34 Sandwith St	12	Labourer
86	Dunn	Christopher	33 Hanover Place	14	Cabman
87	Keane	Philip	6 Mark's Lane	10	Washerwoman
88	O'Donnell	John	33 Moss St	8	Boatman
89	Whelan	Jeremiah	3 Cottage Place	10	Labourer
90	Whelan	Laurence	3 Cottage Place	8	Labourer
91	Maxwell	Andrew	46 Poolbeg St	11	Labourer
92	Doolan	Pat	5 Sth King St	10	Labourer
93	Hannon	John	5 Baggot Court	11	Dairyman
94	Owley	Edward	53 Townsend St	13	Carman
95	Cannon	William	11 Leeson Place	11	Porter
96	Brennan	Patrick	28 Townsend St	10	Smith
97	Mangan	William	29 Erne St	14	Labourer
98	Murphy	John	3 Dowling's Court	9	Servant
99	Norton	James	2 Dowling's Court	12	Shoemaker
100	Ryan	William	16 Baggot St Bridge	9	Coalporter
101	Behan	Thomas	31 City Quay	10	Coalporter
102	Dunn	William	46 Powers Court	8	Painter
103	Waters	Peter	12 Clarence St	10	Servant

APPENDIX E - SCHOOL ROOM 4 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864

Number	Name	First Name	Address	Age	Parent's Occupation
1	Byrne	Thomas	17 Denzille St	12	Carpenter
2	Enright	John	1 Fitzwilliam Lane	14	Nurse
3	McCabe	Joseph	31 Fleet St	14	Dairyman
4	Gibney	Michael	19 Cumberland St	14	Waiter
5	Monks	Joseph	55 Townsend St	12	Servant
6	Shannon	Michael	36 Denzille St	11	Chandler
7	Brooks	Joseph	21 Sth Cumberland St	13	Engineer
8	Dignam	Arthur	20 Eden St	11	Printer
9	Fitzpatrick	Joseph	21 Sth Cumberland St	13	Coachmsn
10	Mooney	Patrick	17 Denzille St	11	Carpenter
11	Monks	Edward	55 Townsend St	14	Servant
12	Byrne	Gerald	13 Victoria Place	12	Clerk
13	O'Brien	Frank	8 Shaw St	11	Deceased
14	Byrne	Patrick	13 Victoria Place	10	Clerk
15	Green	Patrick	17 Townsend St	11	Shoemaker
16	O'Neill	Patrick	3 Upr Erne St	10	Harnessmaker
17	Byrne	Michael	3 Cottage Place	11	Coachman
18	McGennis	Edward	24 Lwr Pembroke St	11	Washerwoman
19	Corbett	Philip	13 Duke St	8	Bootmaker
20	Dunphy	Thomas	4 Fownes St	9	Tailor
21	Dunne	John	Powers Court	12	Painter
22	Walsh	Joseph	6 Harmony Row	11	Blacksmith
23	Dalton	Henry	Bride St	13	Carpenter
24	Lucy	Arthur	Hughes' Cottage	12	Printer
25	Barnes	John	City Quay	10	Labourer
26	Wade	John	Moss St	12	Coalporter
27	Thompson	Joseph	Duke St	9	Broker
28	Brennan	Joseph	19 Sandwith St	10	Railway Porter
29	Keegan	John	27 St Andrews Lane	7	Labourer
30	Keegan	Timothy	152 Townsend St	7	Driver
32	Moore	John	Sandwith St	7	Carman
32	Moore	Joseph	Sandwith St	9	Carman
33	Falkner	Edward	3 Sth Cumberland St	10	Carpenter
35	Harkney	Joseph	28 Wicklow St	11	Capmaker
36	Harkney	Andrew	28 Wicklow St	13	Capmaker
37	Reynolds	Edward	65 Brunswick St	10	Horse Policeman
38	Hickey	Bernard P	Irishtown	10	Clerk

39	Murphy	Patrick	9 Hamilton Row	11	Gasfitter
40	Gantley	Bernard	2 Sandwith Place	9	Surveyor
41	Kearney	Thomas	1 Denzille St	12	Smith
42	Kelly	George	106 Townsend St	13	Labourer
43	Dwyer	John	2 Upr Mercer St	15	Butcher
44	Murphy	Michael	9 Bafs Place	13	Stableman
45	Wallace	John	4 Mespil Rd	11	Coachman
46	Murray	John	36 Boyne St	14	Cabman
47	Leary	James	36 Denzille St	12	Hatter
48	Carroll	John	2 Denzille St	12	Labourer
49	Hevy	Peter	29 Chancery Lane	13	Smith
50	O'Keefe	John	4 Lemon St	13	Slater
51	O'Brien	Patrick	22 Sth Cumberland St	9	Shopkeeper
52	Murphy	Thomas	12 Duke St	13	
53	Murphy	Patrick	38 Sandwith Lane	12	Labourer
54	Mallon	John	4 City Quay	10	Sailor
55	Scully	Richard	30 Moss St	11	Hire worker
56	Bramble	George	20 Cumberland St	13	Plain worker
57	Holihan	James	131 Townsend St	10	Carpenter
58	Claffoe	William	7 Poolbeg St	12	Carpenter
59	Wallace	David	4 Cumberland St	10	Bookbinder
60	Keane	William	29 Townsend St	14	Carman
61	Garrity	Bryan	23 Sth Cumberland St	12	Wine porter
62	Fitzgerald	Patrick	161 Townsend St	11	Carman
63	Glendon	John	3 Hughes' Cottage	11	Bricklayer
64	Doyle	John	12 Creaton St	10	Nurse
65	McCawley	JW	2 James's Square	10	Butler
66	Bohne	John	104 Townsend St	8	Cabdriver
67	Clarke	William	9 Stephens Place		
68	McDonnell	Henry	19 Sth Cumberland St	10	Clerk
69	Whelan	Thomas	11 Duke St	11	Tailor
70	O'Loughlin	Frank	19 Harmony Row	10	Porter
71	Fox	Patrick	27 Boyne St	10	Labourer
72	Doyle	James	18 Fitzwilliam Lane	7	Porter
73	McDonnell	John	29 Straw St		
74	Doyle	Francis	8 Trinity Place		
75	Farrell	Fred	179 Brunswick St	10	Caretaker
76	Costelloe	George	5 Sth King St	10	????
77	Ryan	William	3 Wentworth Tce	9	Waiter
78	Walsh	Thomas	17 Moss St	10	Servant
79	Sexton	William	29 Upr Erne St	11	Clerk
80	Behan	Michael	17 Trinity Place	11	Shoemaker
81	McCarthy	Timothy	28 Clarence Place	10	Gasfitter
82	Riordan	John	8 Sth Cumberland St	11	Carpenter
83	Murphy	John	188 Townsend St	11	Labourer
84	Lafrey	Peter	57 Powers Court	12	Labourer

85	Cavanagh	James	33 Townsend St	9	Shoemaker
86	Fitzsimon	Michael	3 Forbes St		Clerk
87	Boyle	Peter	4 Princes St	7	Clerk
88	Boyle	Laurence	4 Princes St	9	Clerk
89	Howard	James	2 Temple Court	9	Tailor
90	Cafrey	Bernard	8 Clarendon St	10	Tailor
91	Hanberry	James	5 Merrion Place	10	Coachman
92	Murphy	John	6 James's Place	14	Porter
93	O'Connor	William	1 Grand Canal St	13	Lock Keeper
94	Scully	Thomas	141 Lwr Baggot St	11	Shopkeeper
95	Behan	James	7 Trinity Place	8	Shoemaker
96	Donnelly	Terence	4 Coppinger Row	10	Cabdriver
97	Hyland	William	12 Powers Court	15	Coachman
98	Hyland	James	12 Powers Court	13	Coachman
99	Tobin	Daniel	14 Stephen's Lane	11	Labourer
100	Salmon	Joseph	7 Hamberton Row	11	Coachman
101	Salmon	James	7 Hamberton Row	13	Coachman
102	Keane	Patrick	10 Hamilton Row	13	Deceased
103	Farrell	John	3 Sandwith St	12	Dairyman
104	Kelly	William	12 Grattan Court	15	Coachman
105	Bourke	George	Brunswick Place	7	Carpenter
106	Mullin	Patrick	31 Cuffe St	12	Deceased
107	Moore	John	16 Shaw St	11	Labourer
108	Murphy	Michael	4 Sandwith Place	13	News Vendor
109	Daly	Joseph	7 Cottage Garden	11	Painter
110	Dunne	William	7 Stephen's Place		Butler
111	Lynam	Patrick	City Quay	9	Butcher
112	McGennis	Patrick	22 Moss St	15	Coalfactor
113	Smyth	Michael	20 Trinity Place	10	Bootmaker
114	Riely	Ambrose	2 Brunswick Place	11	Cabinetmaker
115	O'Mara	Thomas	4 Wentworth Place	11	Coachman
116	Smyth	John	25 Herbert St	12	Coachman
117	Ford	Patrick	Harmony Row	9	Washerwoman
118	Davis	Patrick	321/2 Lwr Erne St	11	Bootmaker
119	O'Connell	Daniel	38 Wicklow St	8	Oak Carver
120	Downey	James	8 Brunswick St	9	Shopkeeper
121	Downey	Edward	8 Brunswick St	6	Shopkeeper
122	Lynn	John	17 Sth Cumberland St	11	Miller
123	Melvill	Michael	16 Sth Cumberland St	10	Clerk
124	Sexton	Francis	29 Upr Erne St	9	Clerk
125	Walsh	William	186 Townsend St	11	Labourer
126	Peasly	Thomas	174 Townsend St	12	Plumber
127	Pugilo	Michael	2 Creaton St	8	Printer
128	Thompson	Thomas	5 Lwr Baggot St	10	Bricklayer
129	Murray	John	40 Sandwith St	14	Labourer
130	Farrell	Thomas	7 Park View	14	Cabman

APPENDIX F - SCHOOL ROOM 5 ADMISSIONS 17 OCTOBER 1864

NUMBER	NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	PARENT'S OCCUPATION
1	Farrell	Thomas	10 Stephen's Lane	13	Carpenter
2	McDermott	Thomas	16 Moss St	13	Mason
3	Mellon	Edward	121/2 Wentworth Place	13	House Painter
4	O'Callaghan	Peter	8 Sandwith Place	14	Coachman
5	O'Callaghan	Patrick	8 Sandwith Place	12	Coachman
6	Hickey	Martin	7 Lwr Erne St	13	Carpenter
7	Hynes	Thomas	47 Westland Row	13	Railway Porter
8	Jones	Daniel	83 Townsend St	15	Dairyman
9	O'Leary	Joseph	19 Sandwith St	15	Provision Dealer
10	Moore	Patrick	23 Sandwith St	14	Provision Dealer
11	O'Mahony	Edward	4 Sandwith St	15	Labourer
12	Riel	George	4 Sandwith St	13	?????
13	O'Grady	Francis	7 Sth Cumberland St	13	Servant
14	McDermott	William	8 Fleet St	13	
15	O'Connell	Laurence	5 Leary's Place	12	Chandler
16	O'Connell	Christopher	5 Leary's Place	12	Chandler
17	Murray	Edward	11 Merrion Square Lodge	11	Gardener
18	Smyth	Hugh	11 Denzille St	10	Couch Trimmer
19	Smyth	Patrick	Georges St	11	Coal Dealer
20	Roche	John	17 Denzille St	14	Hatter
21	Duff	Michael	66 Townsend St	13	Painter
22	Keogh	John	8 Vavasour Square	13	Deceased
23	Daly	William	Merrion	13	Retired from Business
24	Daly	Henry	Merrion	11	Retired from Business
25	Daly	John	Merrion	8	Retired from Business
26	Lambert	Patrick	8 Vavasour Square		Clerk
27	Murphy	Patrick	21 Cook St		Tailor
28	Hand	Patrick	4 Great Clarence St		
29	Dunne	John	7 Stephen's Place		Labourer
30	Doyle	Michael	12 Creighton St		Labourer
31	Byrne	Thomas	3 Cottage Place		Coach Driver
32	Phelan	Joseph	18 Diggs St		
33	Whelan	Michael	78 Townsend St	12	Joiner
34	Weldon	Philip	10 Brunswick St	13	Dairyman
35	Corbally	Edward	4 Damo Court	10	Porter
36	Woodlock	Francis	12 Dunn's Square		Labourer

37	Craige	Robert	31 Cumberland St		Deceased
38	Flynn	Michael	Stephen's Place	11	Coal Factor
39	Davis	Michael	1 Cumberland Cottages	10	Couchmaker
40	Cox	Thomas	52 Powers Court	9	Bricklayer
41	Moore	Michael	23 Sandwith St	10	Provision Store
42	McFarland	Charles	37 Luke St	13	Sailor
43	Lambert	William	8 Bath Avenue	13	Clerk
44	Clarke	Thomas	12 Denzille St	10	Deceased
45	McKenna	Peter	9 Devlin's Place	9	Butler
46	McKenna	Stephen	9 Devlin's Place	9	Butler
47	Ennis	Peter	9 Grant's Row	11	Van Driver
48	Morrison	Richard	8 Denzille St	12	Baker
49	Finnegan	Richard	24 Denzille St	11	Cooper
50	Carroll	John	2 Powers Court	11	Tax Gatherer
51	O'Brien	Patrick	22 Cumberland St	11	Grocer
52	Brown	Patrick	4 Cumberland St	11	Tailor
53	O'Brien	Vincent	22 Cumberland St	10	Grocer
54	Griffin	Michael	5 Cumberland St	10	Carpenter
55	Lambert	Matthew	8 Bath Avenue	10	Clerk
56	Gibney	Francis	1 Fitzwilliam Lane	14	????
57	Duffy	James	9 Holles Row	9	Labourer
58	Caffrey	Joseph	14 Leinster St	7	Grocer
59	Nolan	Michael	5 Cumberland Place	8	Carpenter
60	Kane	Thomas	9 Queen's Terrace	10	Clerk
61	Corrigan	William	4 Cumberland Place	9	Painter
62	Monks	Thomas	21 Sir George's Quay	13	Sailor
63	Latham	James	10 Cumberland Place	9	Carpenter
64	Drumgoole	James	10 Baggot Lane Cottages	10	Clerk
65	Cantwell	James	6 Duke St	9	Tailor
66	Gore	William	46 Clarendon St	9	Provision Dealer
67	Comer	Michael	6 Dawson St	8	Porter
68	Gibney	Thomas	19 Cumberland St	8	Servant
69	O'Callaghan	Joseph	18 Sandwith Place	10	Coachman
70	Brophy	Patrick	11 Diggs St	12	Horse Dealer
71	Fields	John	3 Lombard St	8	Builder
72	Cox	Joseph	7 East James's St	13	Tailor
73	Irinmonger	Joseph	3 Shaw Villa	11	Servant
74	Quinn	Richard	Herbert Cottage	10	Commercial Traveller
75	Quinn	Thomas	Herbert Cottage	8	Commercial Traveller
76	Dempsey	George	Ball's Bridge	10	Grocer
77	Farrell	Francis	178 Great Brunswick St		Painter
78	Nolan	Patrick	5 Cumberland St		Carpenter
79	Doyle	William	9 East James's St		Labourer
80	Treacy	James	1 Wilton Place		Labourer

81	McNamara	James	17 Leeson Place		Labourer
82	Walsh	Christopher	8 Dame Court		Labourer
83	Dowling	Edward	2 Vendu ?? Place		Labourer
84	Carroll	John	2 Powers Court		Labourer
85	Thornton	James	Ringsend		Labourer
86	O'Brien	Thomas	21 Holles St		Deceased



"Illuminated Address to Brother Maunsell signed by William Dwyer, Patrick Pearse, George Quigley and Patrick Cooper."