Trace your relatives from Ireland's revolutionary age

irish lives remembered

Ireland's Premier Genealogy Magazine

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EASTER 2016



1916

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Irish Lives Remembered

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irish lives remembered
Genealogy Magazine

Welcome to the Easter 2016 edition of Irish Lives Remembered , in this issue we commemorate the 1916 centenary. And here in Ireland on the 100th anniversary of the birth of our nation, it is a joy to see that interest in our past has never been so keen. It's heart-warming to see such fascination across the generations as to how our yesterdays continue to affect the present.

But you probably all know this already, or else you wouldn't be reading Ireland's top genealogy magazine.

Before we tell you just what's in this issue, we'd also like to tell you that Irish Lives Remembered has changed publisher. Eileen Munnelly and her team at Millennium Media are handing their creation over to a new team at Eneclann – a name that some of you may know. We'd like to salute Eileen for creating such a winning title, for trusting us to continue to publish it, and we wish her all the best in the future.

Right, so what's in this issue? There's quite a bit on 1916. In a must-read Fiona Fitzsimons talks to broadcaster and historian Joe Duffy, whose recent book explores the short lives and violent deaths of the children of 1916. And in his own column, Joe himself explains how he found the motivation to write what has become Ireland's best-selling work of history on 1916 this year!

Helen Moss, Eneclann genealogist, recently researched Brendan O'Carroll's Family at War in 1916, for the BBC. We reveal how three of Brendan's uncles were out in Easter 1916. And, Brian Donovan explains how to trace what your ancestors were up to during Easter Week.

In a new series, Dr Paul MacCotter begins tracing the great surnames of Ireland and revealing where they sprang from, he begins with O'Sullivan.

Geraldene O'Reilly researches the Irish in New Zealand and learns how gold fever of the 1800s led to the creation of great fortunes for some of them at least.

From the USA, Maureen Wlodarczyk looks at how to uncover your Irish ancestors in the Green Mountain State of Vermont – and Damian Shields uncovers some tales of the Vermont Irish in the US Civil War.

We hope you will find tales and examples to inspire you as you research your own family history. We also hope to share with you tips that will speed your search.

And at the end of the day, that's what this magazine is about – family. So if you enjoy it, please share it with a friend or a relative.

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The Skinny on Irish Parish Records

By Abigail Rieley

The most eagerly awaited launch in decades for Irish genealogy - the indexed form of the Irish Catholic Parish records - arrived on Findmypast this month.

For anyone tracing their Irish roots (and don't forget 40 million people worldwide claim Irish heritage), this is akin to several Christmases and birthdays coming together. Births, marriages and deaths are the roots of any family tree - and it is only through parish records that you can go back beyond the mid 19th century.

The civil registration of all births, marriages and deaths was only brought in in Ireland in 1864. In the absence of 19th century records (which of course were largely destroyed in the Four Courts blaze of 1922), the parish records are your best source for going back before civil registration.

Between 1537 and 1870 the Church of Ireland was the official church in Ireland and hostilities between the established church and the Roman Catholic church meant catholic record keeping was fraught with difficulties. Few records survive before the first half of the 18th Century but record-keeping improved after Archbishop Paul Cullen called the Synod of Thurles to standardise the teachings, administration and sacraments of the church.

The parish records have been online since last year but this new indexed version is truly revolutionary. Up until now the only way to find someone was to painstakingly go through each register page by page, peering at the spidery 19th-century handwriting and hoping you would find the name you were looking for.

Up until last year that meant in most cases a trip to Ireland to look at the original registers, held on microfilm in the National Library in Dublin. Then last year the National Library put the digitised records online – an absolutely huge step, as now anyone, anywhere in the world could search them, painstakingly, page by page.

But now all you need is a name. All you need to do is go online to Findmypast and type your name into the search screen for births, marriages or deaths and a rough date and you can find a record in seconds.

You will still need to check each result to see if it's the right one and there's still the chance that the record you're looking for simply didn't survive - but instead of taking hours, even days to find this out, now all you need are a couple of minutes, with a cup of tea, in the comfort of your own home.

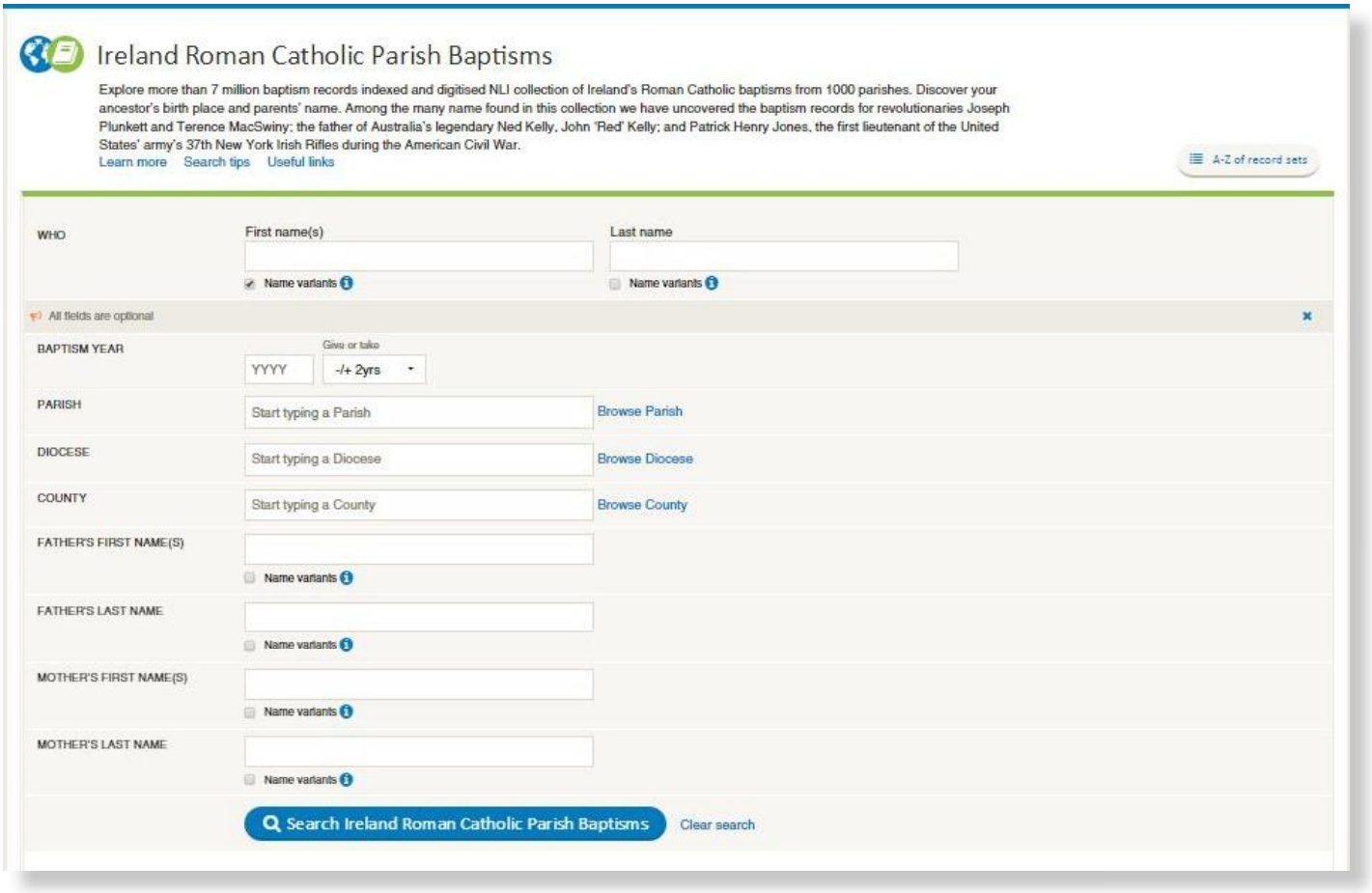
There are a total of 10,638,310 records in total and they cover 200 years of Irish history across all 32 counties of Ireland. There are records of baptisms, marriages and burials from all of the surviving parish registers as well as congregational records including confirmations and parish lists.

The records cover most of the 1086 parishes in Ireland with the earliest records being baptisms from Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary and Galway. Due to rather informal burial practices in the 19-century there are few surviving burial registers before 1900.

findmypast

There are a few search tips that will help you get the most out of the records on Findmypast.

Firstly, always make sure you have the name variants box ticked on any name you search for, whether the main name, spouse or parents. Names might have been spelt in a variety or names and you want to make sure you pick up all possible results.



A further complication is that many records were written in Latin. In order to find Latin versions of names you can use a wildcard search. By using an asterisk after the first few letters of a name up will find all names beginning with those letters. So Pat* would find Patrick, Pat, Patricia but also Patricus, the Latin version of Patrick.

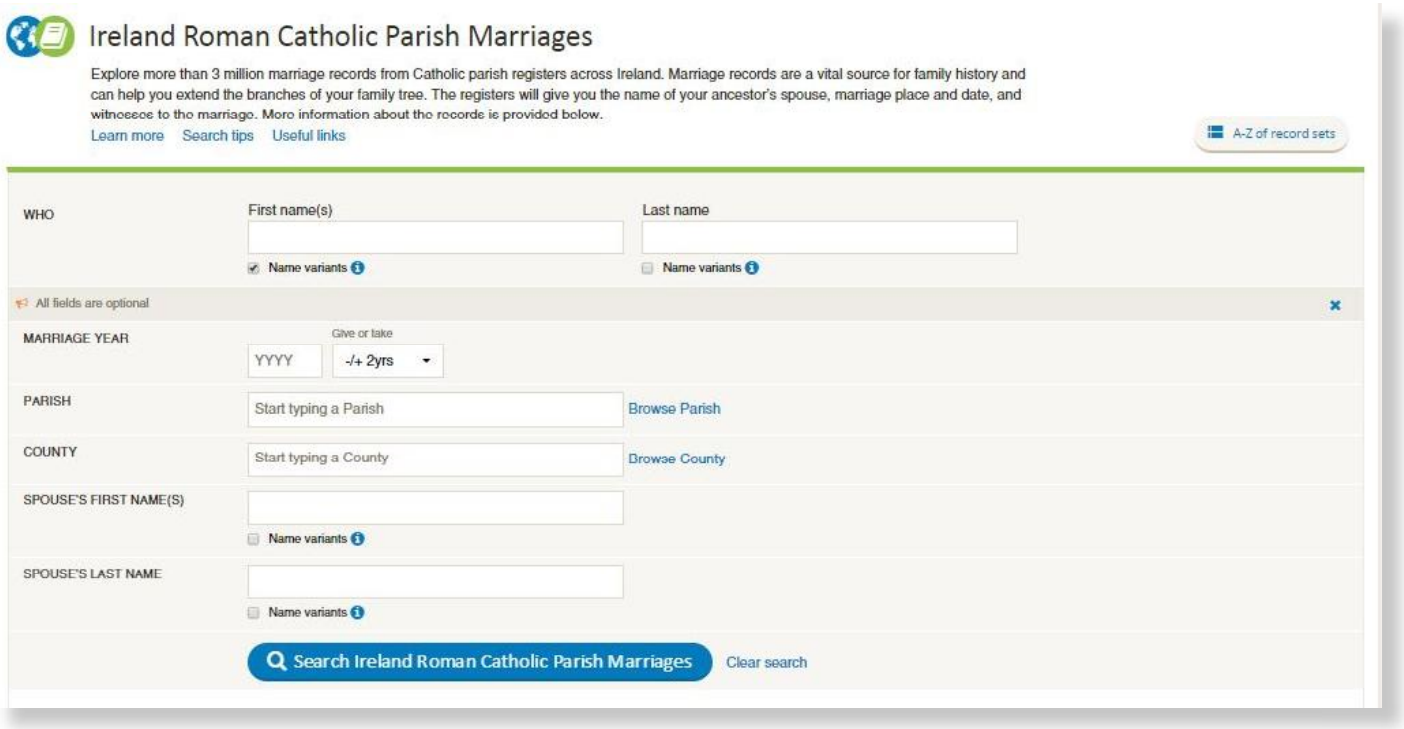
You can find all the children of a marriage by searching for the names of the parents but not specifying the main name.

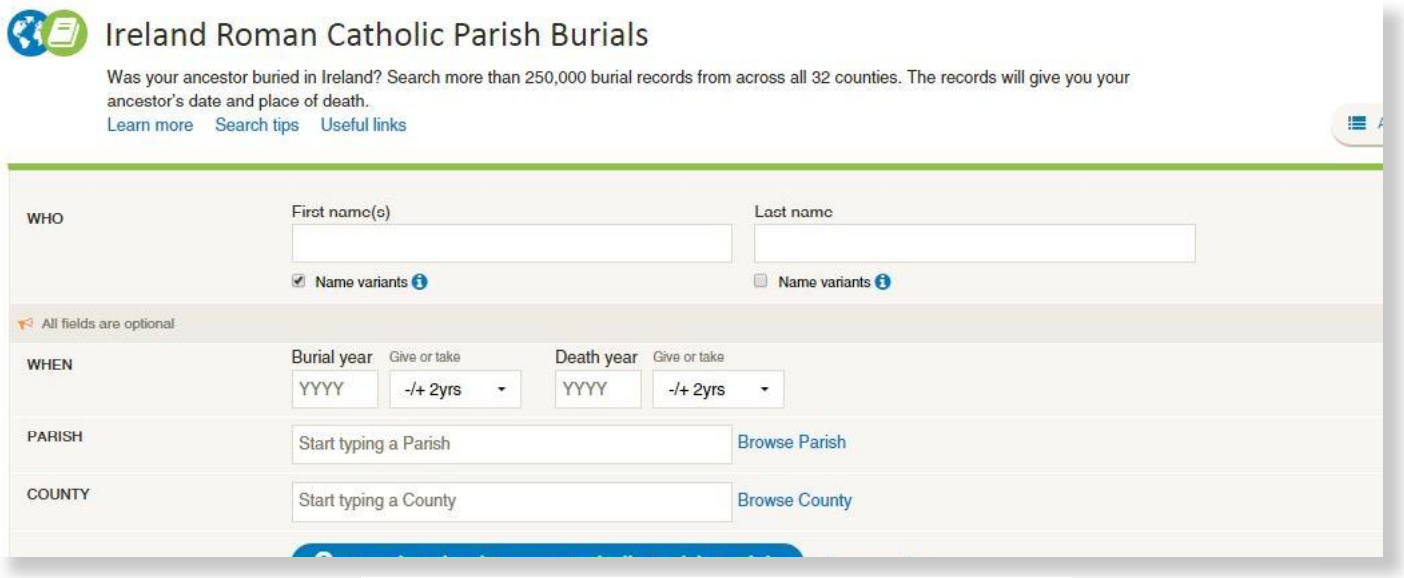
Also if you are searching for a name with a prefix like O' or Mc' and can't find what you're looking for try searching without the prefix, as many dropped it.

Finally always remember to look at neighbouring parishes and counties as people often travelled across these local borders to marry or to find work.

The parish records are the most significant addition to Irish genealogy in years. If you're looking for your Irish ancestors you'll find yourself using them again and again.

The parish records are the most significant addition to Irish genealogy in years





findmypast

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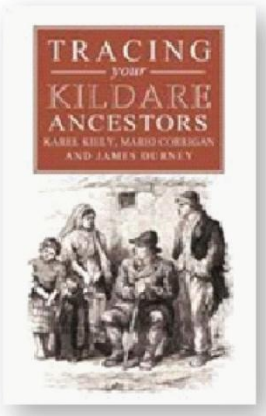
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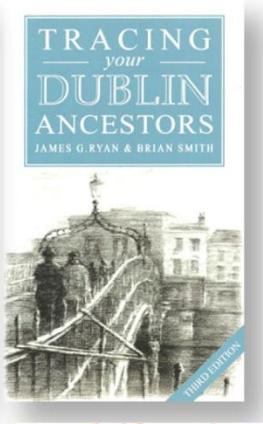
The definitive guides to Irish Family History Research

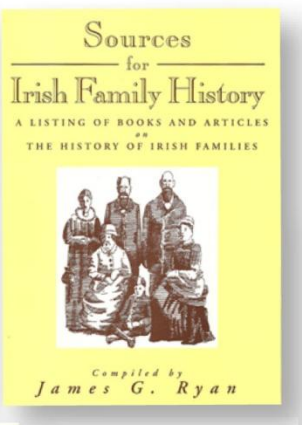


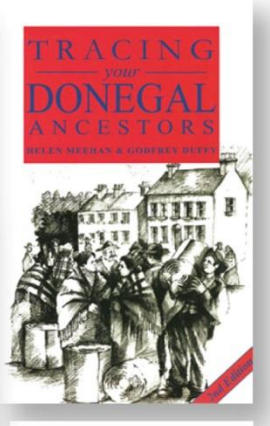
Newly released titles:

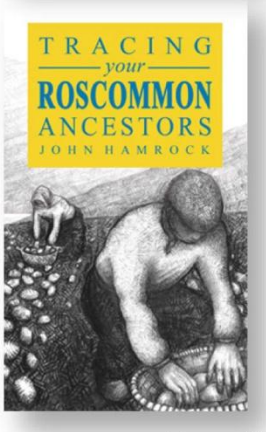
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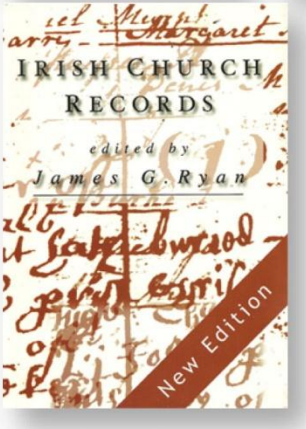


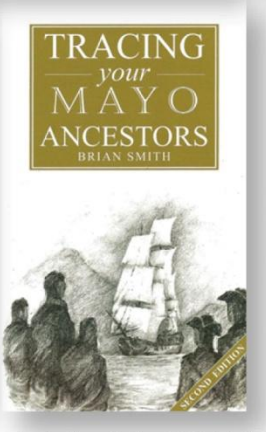


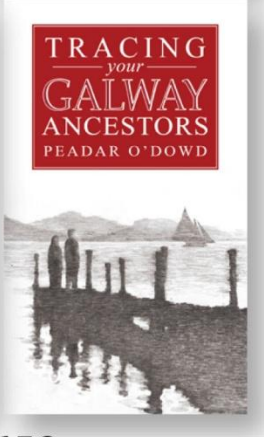












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christ church
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN & METHODIST

Historic Parish Registers at Christ Church, Limerick, published online

For the first time the historic parish registers held by Christ Church Limerick are being made available online. They contain the names of thousands of people who were members of the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations of Limerick city as well as Kilrush in County Clare and Killarney in County Kerry. Dating from 1813 they document the lives of these non-conformist communities, with details of baptisms, marriages and church attendance. The lengthy and detailed Subscribers lists (Methodist) and Communicants Rolls (Presbyterian) give a snap shot of the community at several dates from 1835 onwards and include details of emigration and occupation. The records are a window into an important part of the Munster community that tends to be over looked because of their smaller numbers.

While never numerically large, in the past there were many more "dissenters", as they were known, than today. These were people who professed a different protestant Christian faith to the Established church (Church of Ireland). In 1861 they made up nearly 2% of the population of Limerick city. Christ church was established in 1813 to service the Methodists on Limerick city, and 40 years ago they united with the city's Presbyterian congregation. As a consequence Christ Church houses the records of both denominations. But they have also collected more, including the Methodist mission in Kilrush, Co. Clare (1847 to 1901) and the Presbyterian congregation in Killarney, Co. Kerry (1879-1907).

The project to digitise and publish the records was initiated by John King, CEO of the Irish Ancestry Research Centre (IARC), working in partnership with Eneclann and Findmypast. Eneclann digitally imaged all the records at high resolution preservation standard. This work was done for free and donated to Christ Church so they could retain ownership of their own records, both original and virtual. Findmypast transcribed all the records and, with the images, published them online for all researchers to use.

It is hoped that more churches and denominations see this exercise as an example of how they can facilitate access to their historic records as well as undertaking the important task of creating high quality copies, working in partnership with IARC, Eneclann and Findmypast. To view the links visit: Please see below links into the record search.

Baptisms: http://search.findmypast.ie/search-world-Records/ireland-non-conformist-births-and-baptisms
Marriages: http://search.findmypast.ie/search-world-Records/ireland-non-conformist-marriages
Burials: http://search.findmypast.ie/search-world-Records/ireland-non-conformist-burials
Congregational: http://search.findmypast.ie/search-world-Records/ireland-non-conformist-congregational-records

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Aoife Morrissey and Emma Gilleece set up an IARC stand inside Christchurch, O'Connell Street, Limerick City.

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The Irish in Vermont

by Shane Fitzsimons

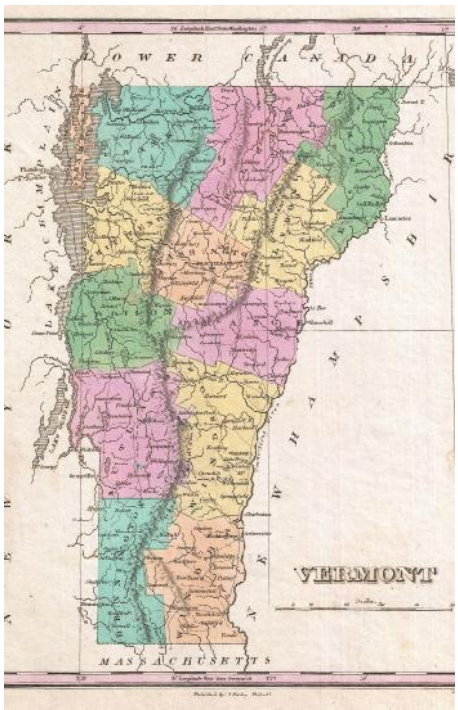
Many people forget that before Vermont joined the United States as the 14th state, it had for 14 years existed as the independent Vermont Republic. There's a love of freedom in the land, and a love of the land in the people. Without wishing to enter too much into the mystic, could this be the subterranean reason why the Irish have flocked there?

When recounting the history of the Irish in America, East Coast port towns such as Boston, New York and Baltimore come to mind. But Vermont was a destination for the Irish for many centuries.

In the 1700s, many Irish came to America by way of the British Army, fighting in the Seven Years War (or, as Americans call it, the French and Indian War). And once family members had established themselves in Vermont, letters home convinced many Irish to cross the Atlantic and join them.

Europe's revolutionary wars with France had led to an agricultural boom in Ireland, which had for 20 year a ready market in supplying the British Army – but peace in 1815 led to widespread recession and sparked a wave of migration to North America. In fact, in the years from 1815 to 1845, between 800,000 to 1,000,000 Irish emigrated to North America - about double the number that had done so in the previous two hundred years.
The Great Famine of the 1840s turned the immigration 'trickle' to Vermont into a flood. Many of the Irish arrived through Canada, as levies were placed on routes into the USA. After quarantine on Grosse Isle, many would turn south, cross Lake Champlain and enter the United States.

When setting out to trace your ancestors in the Green Mountain State, it is a good idea to consult the websites of the state archive and state library to find what genealogical records they hold and what is available online.



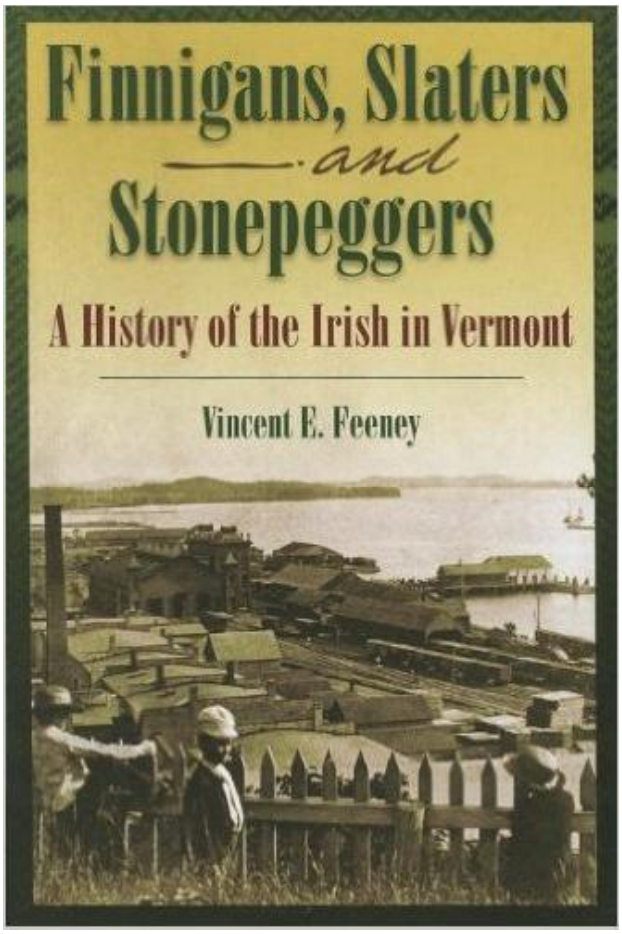
The state archive is at **www.sec.state.vt.us/archives-records/state-archives/research-guides/genealogy-and-family-history.aspx** and there you will find various online databases including the archival records database (the primary catalogue of records in the Vermont State Archives); the Nye Index to the Manuscript Vermont State Papers (a name and subject index to some of the earliest records of Vermont government, 1777–1861); naturalisation records; Probate Court records ; Civil and Criminal Court records; military records plus information about photographs in the State Archives, some of which can be researched online.

Vermont vital records are also available through F**amilySearch.org**, a free database (1760-1908 with additional records being added to increase the coverage 1760-1954) and **Ancestry.com,** a subscription database with Vermont records available free to Vermonters.

The Genealogical Society of Vermont www.genealogyvermont.org/ is a organisation publishing a quarterly journal, Vermont Genealogy (with a query column for members), and books on associated topics. The organisation sponsors semi-annual meetings and occasional workshops.

Finally, author Vincent Feeney, long-time adjunct professor of history at the University of Vermont, has written extensively on the story of the Irish in Vermont, from the first steady trickle of colonial pioneers to the flood of famine refugees and onward.

His book, *Finnigans, Slaters and Stonepeggers*, lays out how the Irish arrived, survived, fought, worked, organised, and prospered. This is an excellent behind-the-scenes American success story that is recommended background reading for anyone researching the place of the Irish in Vermont.



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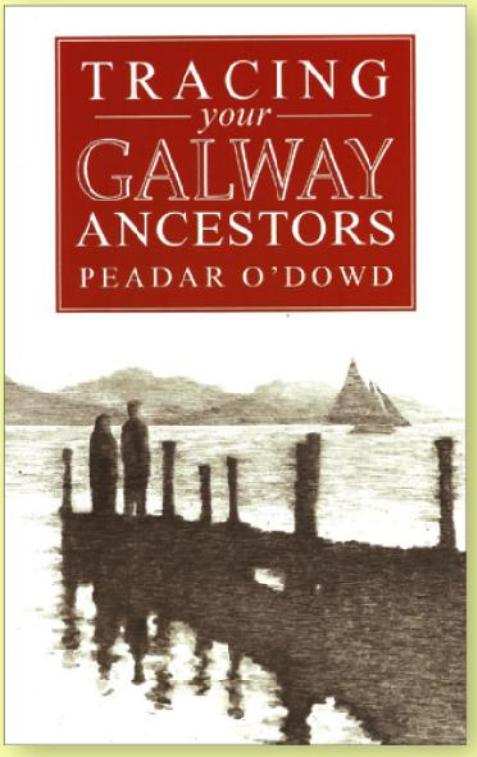
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SPECIAL OFFER



ISBN13: 978-0-9563624-2-1

Felix W. McGettrick

Soldier, Public Servant, & Vermont Irish-American

By Maureen Wlodarczyk



On this 100th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising, we remember the heroes whose courage and sacrifices gave birth to the final years of the struggle for an independent Ireland. At the same time we also remember earlier generations of Irish that also rose up over the centuries of British occupation. Irish-Americans, although thousands of miles away, have long stood in solidarity with their native cousins, offering whatever they could in support of the cause.

In March 1887, one of those Irish-Americans, Felix W. McGettrick, gave an impassioned speech to the Emerald Literary Club at an opera hall in St. Albans, Vermont, as the lead in to the presentation of a play about the life of Robert Emmet. Emmet, the young leader of the 1803 rising in Dublin was, like the leaders of the Easter Rising, captured and executed by British authorities. In his speech, McGettrick talked about Emmet and about the cause for Irish freedom saying the following:

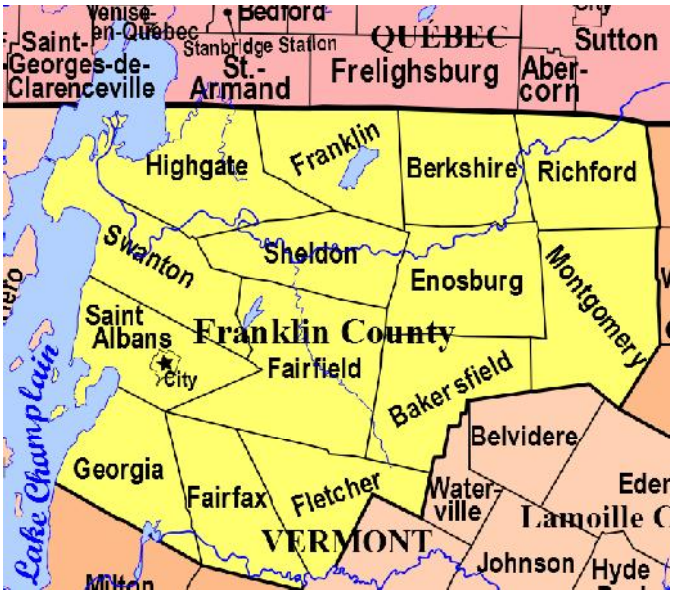
"Through centuries of sad privation, unmerited suffering and savage oppression, each succeeding generation in Ireland has been more generously supplied with men of genius, talent, and courage consecrating their lives to her service and ready, should need be, to shed their hearts' blood for liberty for their fellow man . . . Shake off for ourselves and arouse others from the nightmare of religious and race prejudice and Ireland's freedom will be a conceded fact . . . Let us go home tonight to add volume and currency to the voice for emancipation of Ireland . . ."

So, who was Felix W. McGettrick? Born in 1847 in Franklin County, Vermont, he was the son of Irish immigrants Michael and Mary (nee O'Connell) McGettrick who arrived in America some years before the exodus during the Great Famine. Michael became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1845 and, according to the 1850 U.S. census, he was a farmer and owned real estate valued at $600. At the time of that census, Michael and Mary McGettrick had eight children, all born in Vermont and including three-year-old Felix. When the census-taker returned in 1860, Michael McGettrick's continuing success as a farmer was reflected in his having reported that he owned real estate valued at $2,500 and personal property worth $500.

Just two years later, the American Civil War erupted and, in January 1864, at the young age of 16, Felix McGettrick enlisted in the Union Army, joining the Vermont Volunteers, Sharp Shooter Regiment. His unit fought in multiple battles in Virginia including the bloody Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse where he was one of over 30,000 casualties, sustaining a serious leg wound that remained a problem for the rest of his life.

After the war ended Felix, who had had little schooling, pursued an education at the New Hampden Institute. He became a teacher to support himself while he studied the law under the tutelage of respected attorneys and law firms in Vermont. He began practicing law in St. Albans Vermont in the early 1870s and married a local Irish-American girl, Elizabeth Morris. Tragedy struck Felix and Elizabeth in 1878 when their three youngest children died over a period of just six months.

Felix McGettrick, interested in politics, became an active Vermont Democrat over the following years and served in various local public offices as well as holding leadership positions in fraternal and Catholic organizations. He was known as a gifted and eloquent orator (and debater), had a very prominent career in the law, and dabbled in politics as well. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress from Vermont in 1892 and for Governor of Vermont in 1902 but served at least twice as a delegate to the national Democratic convention.
In 1905, McGettrick applied for and was granted admittance to the Massachusetts bar. He and his family relocated to Boston where he was later appointed Deputy District Attorney and served under John B. Moran before returning to private practice after withdrawing from consideration to succeed Moran. In 1911, newspapers in Boston reported that McGettrick had been hospitalized for surgery on his leg related to the wound he sustained at the Battle of Spotsylvania over four decades earlier.



Franklin County Map


Postcard St. Albans VT

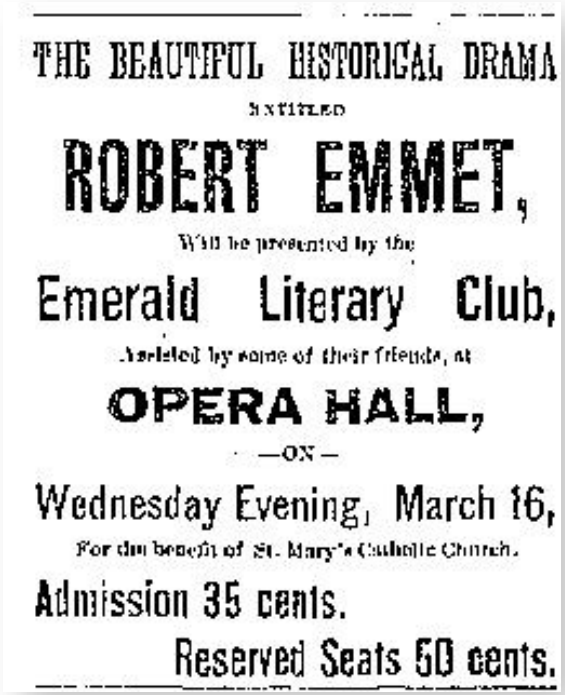
Felix McGettrick continued the practice of law until just a few months prior to his death in 1919 at the age of 71. His obituary in the *Boston Herald* recounted the story of a first-generation Irish-American: a teenage soldier and battle casualty in America's bloodiest war who returned home at the tender age of 17 determined to get an education and make his way in his parents' adopted country . . . and did just that with a life focused on family, faith, and public service.

As it turned out, when researching this article, I discovered another interesting Irish connection to St. Albans, Vermont. Just a year after 17-year-old Civil War veteran Felix McGettrick returned home to Vermont, St. Albans was ground zero for a planned Fenian invasion of Canada. According to reports at the time, at least a half-dozen railroad cars carried a few hundred Fenian raiders along with their arms and ammunition from Boston to St. Albans in preparation for a guerrilla incursion aimed at liberating Canada from British rule. Led by Irish Republican Army "General" Samuel P. Spear, himself the first of his unit to cross the border from St. Albans onto Canadian soil, the Fenian regiment launched an unsuccessful two-day campaign against Canadian forces before retreating back into the United States.



Brevet Brigadier General Samuel P Spear

Before his involvement with the Irish Republican Army organization in America, Spear was a career military officer in the United States Army for over 30 years, beginning with his enlistment at the age of 18 and service in the Seminole Wars. His many years of military service culminated in the Civil War when, as a colonel, he led tactical brigades and regiments fighting in Virginia and was wounded at the Battle of Five Forks. His leadership and heroism led to President Andrew Johnson nominating him for the title of Brevet Brigadier General in 1866, his nomination thereafter confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Samuel Spear, born in Boston, died in 1875 after a long illness. His obituary in the *Irish American Weekly* reported that Spear, "covered with scars and full of honors," had suffered greatly during the last years of his life yet "never wearied of talking of his life and services as a soldier."


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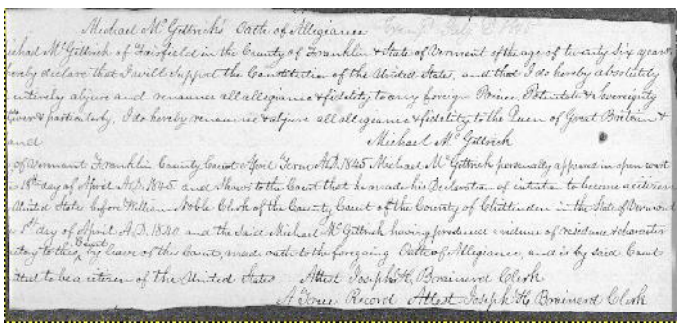
Wednesday Evening, March 16,

For the benefit of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

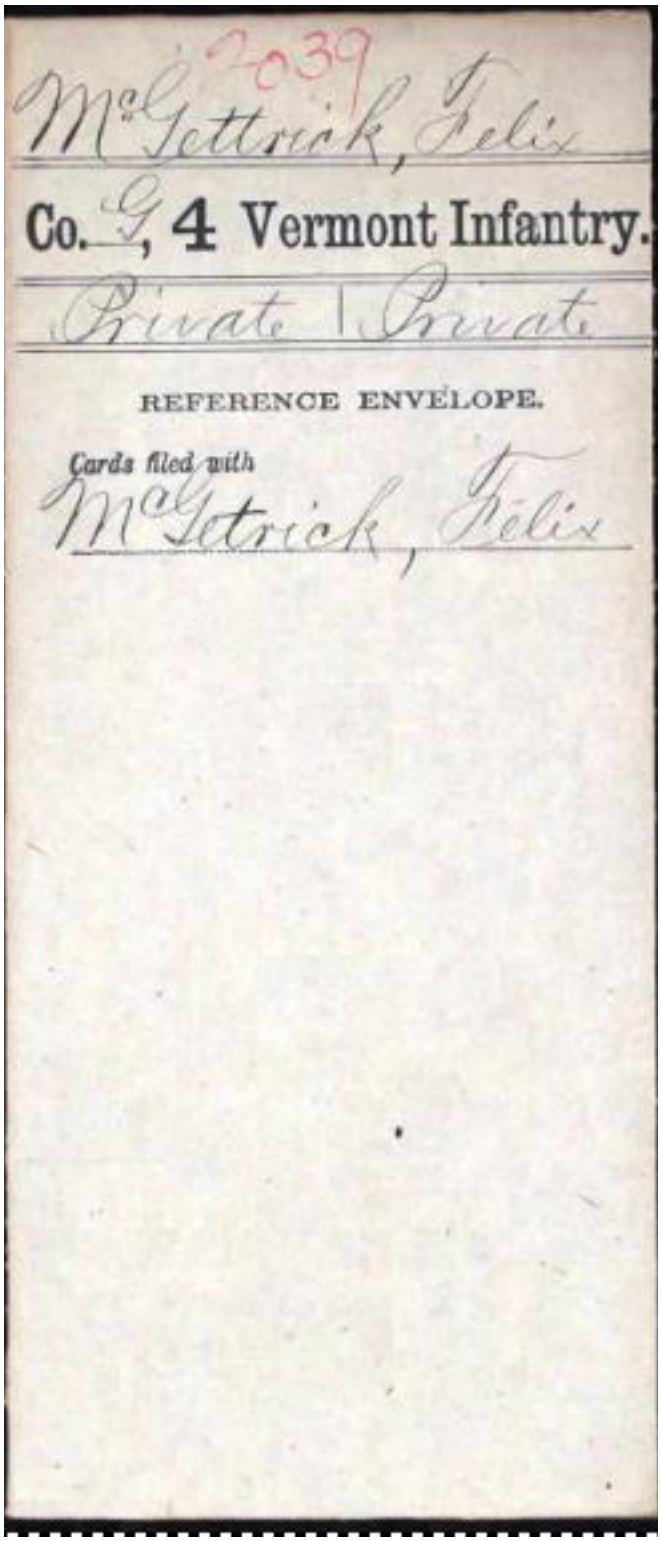
Admission 35 cents.

Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Drama Event


Michael McGettrick - Original Record of Naturalization
April 18 1845

Two Irish-American men, each a Civil War soldier wounded in Virginia in the line of duty, each a supporter of independence for Ireland, and both with connections to St. Albans, Vermont. Small world.



Felix McGettrick Civil War Record



Events taking place Louth County Archives Service throughout March & April 2016

March
01–31 Mon–Fri
Exhibition: *Óglaigh na hÉireann 1 913-1918 The Irish Volunteers* and *The Louth Volunteers 1914-1918*
Adm. Free

April
01–29 Mon–Fri
Louth County Archives Service,
Exhibition: *The Louth Volunteers* 1914-1918
Adm. Free

Lorraine McCann, County Archivist
Louth County Archives Service
Old Gaol, Ardee Road
Dundalk, Co Louth, Ireland
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Email: archive@louthcoco.ie
Web: www.louthcoco.ie
Web: www.louthnewryarchives.ie



How one US civil war veteran's legacy kept his Irish family fed



Men of a Union Army engineering battalion in the latter days of the US civil war

by Damian Shields — visit www.IrishAmericancivilwar.com

Each month for much of the 1880s the octogenarian Timothy Durick travelled from his home in Lackamore, Castletownarra, Co Tipperary to the nearby town of Nenagh. He made the journey to visit the Post Office and collect his pension, which was worth $8. In order to secure the pension the elderly man had made a long journey across the Atlantic; the service which earned it had been that of his son, Jeremiah, a soldier of the Irish Brigade whose story came to an end on the bloodiest day in American history — Antietam

Timothy Durick was born around the year 1801. He married Mary Hogan in 1827 and the couple went on to have five children together. The dangers of childbirth were ever present in this period, and Mary did not long survive the birth of their fifth child- Timothy became a widower at sometime during the early 1840s. The family were poor and there were few prospects in Ireland for the children. Timothy and Mary's son Jeremiah had been born around 1835, and by the mid-1850s had decided that his future lay in the United States.

As was so often the case with Irish emigrants, when Jeremiah went to America he chose to join people whom he already knew and who were originally from the Nenagh area. He settled in the town of West Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont, where he boarded with John

Barrett, who had known him since he was a boy and had attended his mother's funeral. There Jeremiah worked in the marble quarries, making sure to send his father in Ireland money whenever he could.

With the outbreak of the war, Jeremiah, who had found work sporadic in Vermont, decided to enlist in the army. The regiment he chose was the 88th New York Infantry, one of the units of the Irish Brigade. He mustered in as a Private in Company C on 28th September 1861, aged 26 years. A steady wage seems to have been one of Jeremiah's key reasons for joining up, and his father back in Nenagh remained in his thoughts — at one point he sent $30 of his pay to Ireland via his brother John.

Jeremiah served with the Brigade through the Peninsula before marching onto the field at Antietam on 17th September 1862. Captain William O'Grady of the 88th later described that regiments part in the action:

"We forded the creek, by General Meagher's orders, taking off our shoes (those who could, many were barefoot, and some, like the writer, were so footsore that they had not been able to take off their shoes, or what remained of them, for a week), to wring out their socks, so as not to incumber the men in active movements, and every man was required to fill his canteen…

"The bullets were whistling over us as we hurried past the general in fours, and at the double-quick formed right into line behind a fence. We were ordered to lie down while volunteers tore down the fence…Then, up on our feet, we charged. The Bloody Lane was witness of the efficacy of buck-and-ball at close quarters. We cleared that and away beyond…

"When our ammunition was exhausted, Caldwell's Brigade relieved us, the companies breaking into fours for the passage as if on parade…

"By some misunderstanding, part of the Sixty-third New York with their colors were massed on our right for a few minutes, during which our two right companies, C and F, were simply slaughtered, suffering a third of the entire casualties of the regiment.

Jeremiah Durick was one of the unfortunate members of Company C caught in this exposed position. He was killed on the field, one of 35 men of the regiment who lost their lives as a result of Antietam. Another 67 were wounded as the 88th New York lost, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Kelly, 'one-third of our men.'

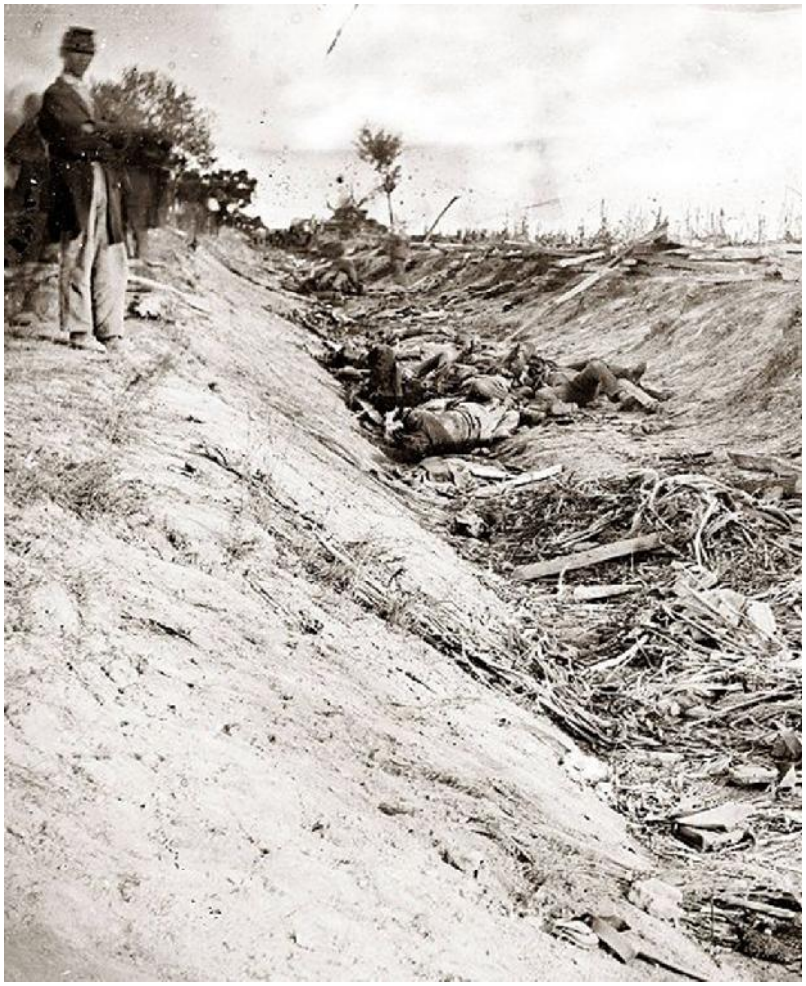
In April 1867 Jeremiah's father Timothy, now 66-years-old, sought to secure a pension based on his son's service. His previous efforts in this regard had been unsuccessful, and so he made the journey across the Atlantic to Vermont to press his claim. Old friends from Nenagh who lived in Vermont, 40-year-old John Barrett (with whom Jeremiah had boarded) and 50-year-old John Gleason, gave evidence that Timothy had received upwards of $100 a year in financial support from his son.

They also revealed that Timothy was very poor, had no property of any kind except his personal clothing and had no income or means of support except what he earned by manual labour. Timothy was reported to be in poor health and was unable to earn a living due to physical disability.

A Dr Backer Haynes in the town of Rutland also provided a statement to say he had examined Timothy, and found that he suffered from long-standing hypertrophy of the heart which had caused rheumatism in the back, right arm and right shoulder. These ailments rendered him 'entirely incapable of earning a subsistence by manual labor' and had done so for at least five or six years. Timothy's pension application was approved in March 1868.

Timothy remained in Vermont for some time after securing his pension, living in Castleton. In November 1868 he sought to have the pension back-dated to the time of his son's death in 1862, although it is unclear if he was successful. Timothy eventually made the journey back to his home in Tipperary and by 1883 was collecting his pension from Nenagh Post Office.

Despite his ailments he lived well into his 80s, eventually passing away near Nenagh in 1887 at the age of 86. His son's service,



which had ended in Maryland on America's bloodiest day, helped to provide vital financial assistance for an elderly man living out his final years a world away, in rural Co Tipperary.

**This spectacular history is a forerunner of what can be expected in Damian Shield's forthcoming book – The Forgotten Irish – which concentrates on Irish emigrant stories, as seen though the pension files. As Damian's research shows, pension files can provide a fantastic mine of reliable information for those seeking to compile family genealogies

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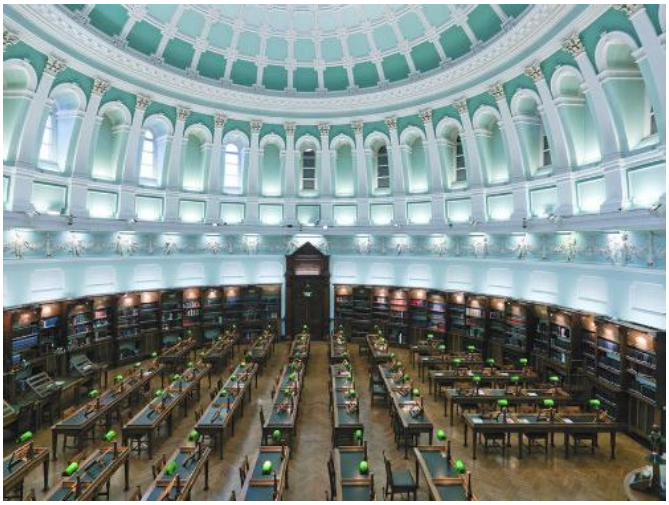
Irish Family History Research and Publications

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Ancestor Network & Eneclann appointed to provide genealogy advisory service in the National Library of Ireland



Ancestor Network and Eneclann have been appointed by the National Library of Ireland to provide the highly popular genealogy advisory service for the period covering the 1916 Centenary Commemorations (from 15th February 2016 to 29th April 2016).

This is the 5th consecutive year this consortium of Ireland's two leading family history companies returns to the National Library of Ireland to provide this popular service.

The two companies have a combined team of thirty full-time professional Irish genealogists to provide this world class service. One member of the genealogy advisory services team will be available along with staff of the National Library of Ireland from 15th February 2016 to 29th April 2016 Monday through Friday, 9:30am to 5:00pm. These expert genealogists advise and assist researchers with conducting genealogical research in the National Library and other repositories which are relevant to their research. They also assist users with online resources and printing. These records include for example the recently digitised Irish Roman Catholic parish records as well as many other popular genealogical websites. The expert genealogists also respond to email, telephone and letter enquiries for those physically unable to visit the National Library.

Fiona Fitzsimons of Eneclann said, "We're cheered to return to the National Library in time for the Centenary Commemorations. Our genealogy team will be available to lend their skills and knowledge to all visitors. The National Library's commitment to family history is a timely reminder that everyone's story matters."

Aiden Feerick, Director of Ancestor Network and Project Manager of the Consortium providing the genealogy advisory service, said, "Because of the professionalism and range of skills and knowledge our panel of genealogists bring to the National Library of Ireland, visiting researchers from far and wide come away with new ideas and a greater appreciation of the way to undertake their Irish family history studies."

Ciara Kerrigan, Assistant Keeper of the National Library added, "We are delighted to appoint the expert genealogists of Ancestor Network and Eneclann for the genealogy advisory service in time for the Centenary Commemorations."

Ancestor Network

ENECLANN

Irish Genealogy Summer School Timetable 2016

ANCESTRAL CONNECTIONS: ROOTS TO THE RISING

26 JUNE - 2 JULY 2016

University College Cork, Ireland



Celtic Ireland: Landscape, Myth and Memory

19th June – 24th June 2016

http://www.ucc.ie/en/ace-celticireland/

From Bowen to Banville: Irish Writing in the Twentieth Century

19th June – 24th June 2016

http://www.ucc.ie/en/ace-irishwriters/

T: 085-8721184 or 021-4904700

W: **www.ucc.ie/en/ace-genealogy/** E: **l.moloney@ucc.ie**

Tracing Irish soldiers - what's available and what we can learn ***John Goodman***	'Sons & Children' Genealogy of Irish Childhood ***Hilary McDonagh***	Valuation Office A Colourful Gem ***Maeve Mullin***
Optional Saturday July 2nd Cork Archaeological and Historical Society 1916 Conference	Using genealogy to interpret memorials & monuments ***David Ryan*** OR Tour of Honan's Chapel at UCC with ***James Cronin***	**** Evening fieldtrip** ***Dr Griffin Murray*** ***Dr Jane Lyons*** ***John Nangle***
Certificate Ceremony & Lecture closing ***Kenneth Nicholls***	Clans of Ireland ***Lorna Moloney***	Why can't I find my ancestors ***Karen O'Riordan***

** This evening fieldtrip to the beautiful Bride Valley will see participants visit two of the most significant historic locations in county Cork. We will first visit Béal na Bláth the location where Michael Collins was killed in an ambush during the Civil War in 1922. Following that we will visit the romantic ruins of Kilcrea Friary, a fifteenth-century Franciscan friary built under the patronage of the McCarthys. We will also look at some of the important burial monuments there, including the tomb of Art O'Leary, the famous eighteenth-century outlaw. We will then return to Cork for dinner at 8pm.

Additional Expert sessions will be available to book with leading genealogists during the school at UCC to faciliate archival trips and there will be a number of breakout workshops during the week with leading genealogists. These will be available to book once your booking of the school is completed.

New rates for Irish Summer School: Ancestral Connections: Roots to the Rising 2016			
Tuition Packages 2016	Rates	Concession	
7 Days Accommadation + 3 fieldtrips	1094.12	930.00	**To book contact:**
5 Days Accommadation + tuition and fieldtrip	911.76	775.00	Summer School Co-Ordinator: **Lorna Moloney**
6 Days tuition and fieldtrips	811.76	690.00	
5 Day tuition	670.59	570.00	
3 Day tuition	402.35	342.00	
1 Day tuition	134.12	114.00	** Prices in euros*



Lorna Moloney works at a co-ordinator at ACE, University College Cork. Her academic profile is at NUI Galway where she is completing her PhD thesis, 'From Gaelic Lordship to English Shire: The MacNamaras of Clare, c.1259-1603 under the supervision of Professor Steven Ellis. Lorna is a member of the APG and SoG (UK). She represents East Clare Heritage on C.I.G.O.

T: **085-8721184 / 021-4904700**

W: **www.ucc.ie/en/ace-genealogy/** E: **l.moloney@ucc.ie**

UCC
University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh



Lives Lost: the Forgotten Victims of the 1916 Rising. ***Eileen Ó Dúill CG***	Introduction to Irish Genealogy: Where Do I Start? ***Eileen M. Ó Dúill, CG***	Researching in Ireland: Planning is the key to success ***Eileen M. Ó Dúill, CG***
Women of 1916 ***Dr Mary O'Keeffe***	What genealogical information can be gleaned from tax lists? ***Aiden Feerick***	The Irish and America; motivation, emigration and assimilation ***Dr Michael Martin***
The Irish and America; motivation, emigration and assimilation ***Dr Michael Martin***	English State Papers as a Genealogical Source ***Dr Joe Mannion***	How to find our ancestors using Online Maps ***Dr Paddy Waldron***
Prosecuting dissent: Police & army records for Irish genealogy 1867 - 1923 ***Brian Donovan***	Using Parish Registers Online ***Dr Paddy Waldron***	How to use Ancestry.com for immigrant research ***Kyle J. Betit***
Genealogy Hardware and Software ***Jan Gow***	Heir Hunting ***Steven Smyrl***	**Fieldtrip to Cobh, Spike Island & Fota House** ***Christy Keating*** ***Dr Michael Martin*** ***Regina Sexton***
Were our ancestors liars? Differences between the 1901 and 1911 census ***Sean J. Murphy***	Estate Records ***Dr James G. Ryan***	Irish Newspapers as a source for Genealogical research. ***Nicola Morris M.A.P.G.I.***
Workshop on Irish Surnames ***Sean Murphy***	The Do's and Don'ts of Family Trees ***Rosaleen Underwood***	Optional evening walking tour of Cork Inner City ***Dr David Butler*** followed by group evening meal



ACE
Adult Continuing Education at UCC

Births, Marriages & Deaths Irish Civil Registration ***Eileen M. Ó Dúill, CG***	**Fieldtrip to Youghal Exploring Archives & Churches** ***Dr Paul MacCotter*** & ***A.M. Coghlan***	Matchmakers & Marriage Customs in 19th century Ireland & Death & Burial Customs ***Sean O'Duill***
From rags to riches searching your aristocratic ancestors ***Dr Dagmar O' Riain-Raedel***	Irish Placenames ***Dr Paul MacCotter***	In depth exploration of the National Archives ***Mary Belgan***
How to preserve your documents and images for family research ***Christine Deakin***	Irish Rebels ***Fiona Fitzsimons***	Tracing who fought in the Irish Revolution 1913 to 1923 ***Fiona Fitzsimons***
Optional evening entertainment of Irish Culture (Music by ***Uilleann Ceoil,*** Food, Dancing & textiles) ***Aiden Feerick***	Exploring your Irish Ancestry through US Records ***Kyle J. Betit***	The ancestral connections of the 7 signatories of The Proclamation ***Aiden Feerick***
Genealogy & DNA ***Dr Maurice Gleeson***	Tracing your ancestors in the Irish Police force ***James Herlihy***	Genealogy 1 on 1 subject to appointments and booked with genealogists
Impact of 1916 ***Nicola Morris M.A.P.G.I.***	Cork - The Real Capital Jewish Presence What do you think? ***Stuart Rosenblatt*** ***P.C. FGSI***	When record trail dries up? Surname and 'clan' history and the y-chromosome. ***Dr Paul MacCotter***
Church Records & Irish Genealogy ***Dr Paul MacCotter***	"James Green Douglas, Quaker and Sinn Fein Party Member" Genealogy and social networks ***Noel Jenkins***	Pre 1840 resources for Irish Genealogy ***Dr David Butler***

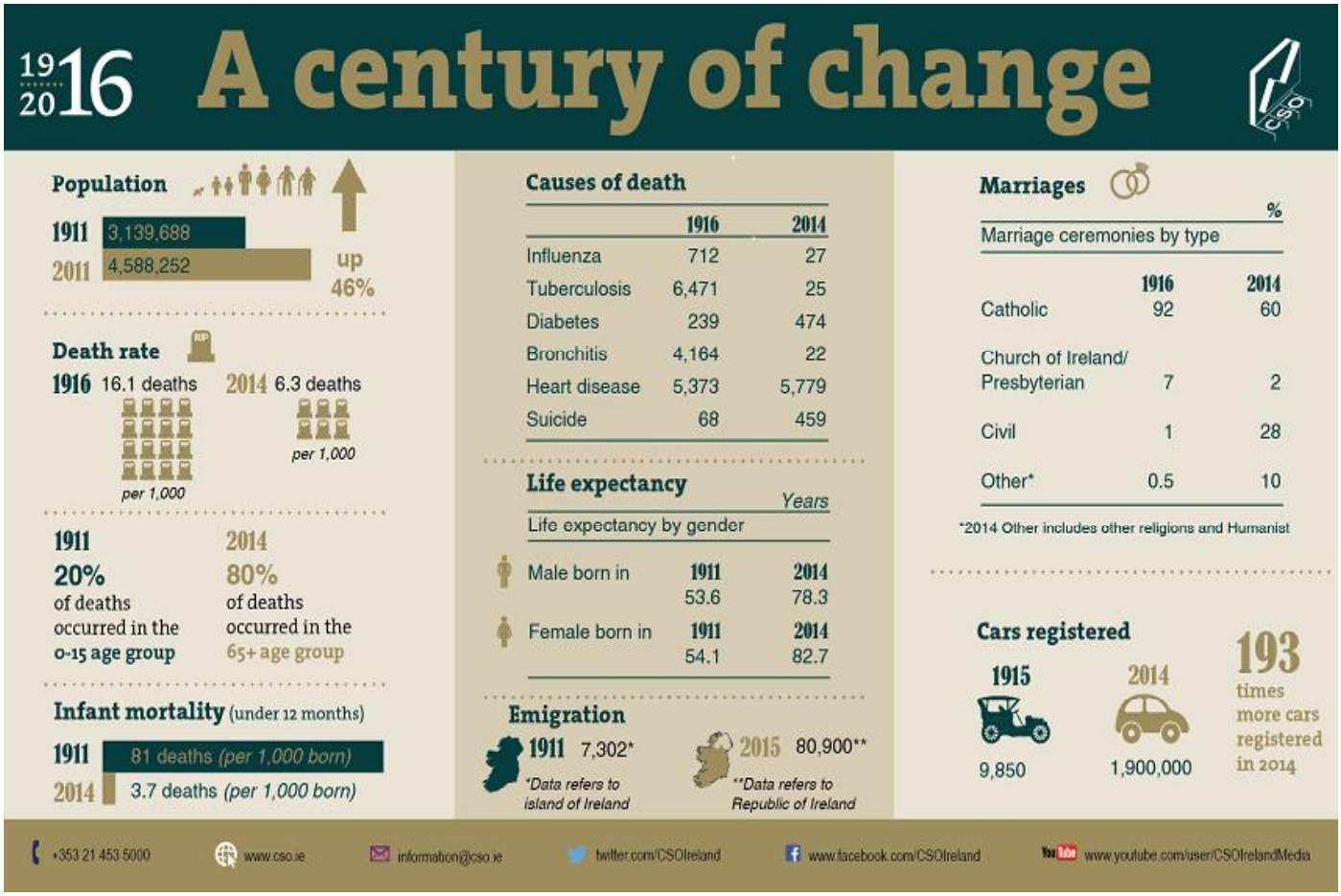
Irish Family History Society

adds a further 10 years (1995 – 2004) online access to their historic journals for members.

The Irish Family History Society Journal has been published annually since 1985, shortly after the Society was established. Many are now out print, particularly those from the early years. The back issues of the Journal have been digitised by Eneclann in memory of the late John Heueston, past Chairman and Treasurer. The first tranche of 10 issues from 1985 to 1994 was made available in late 2014. A further 10 years from 1995 to 2004 are now available in the Members' area on www.ifhs.ie. A further five years, along with a searchable Index, will be added in April.

Mary Beglan, Irish Family History Society's Chairman said "I am delighted that these additional journals in digitised form are now available for the benefit of our members. The first tranche of digitised journals was well received, and I thank Fiona Fitzsimons of Eneclann for her kind gift of digitising the Journals in memory of the late John Heueston. The journals cover a broad range of articles and will be of great interest to our members"

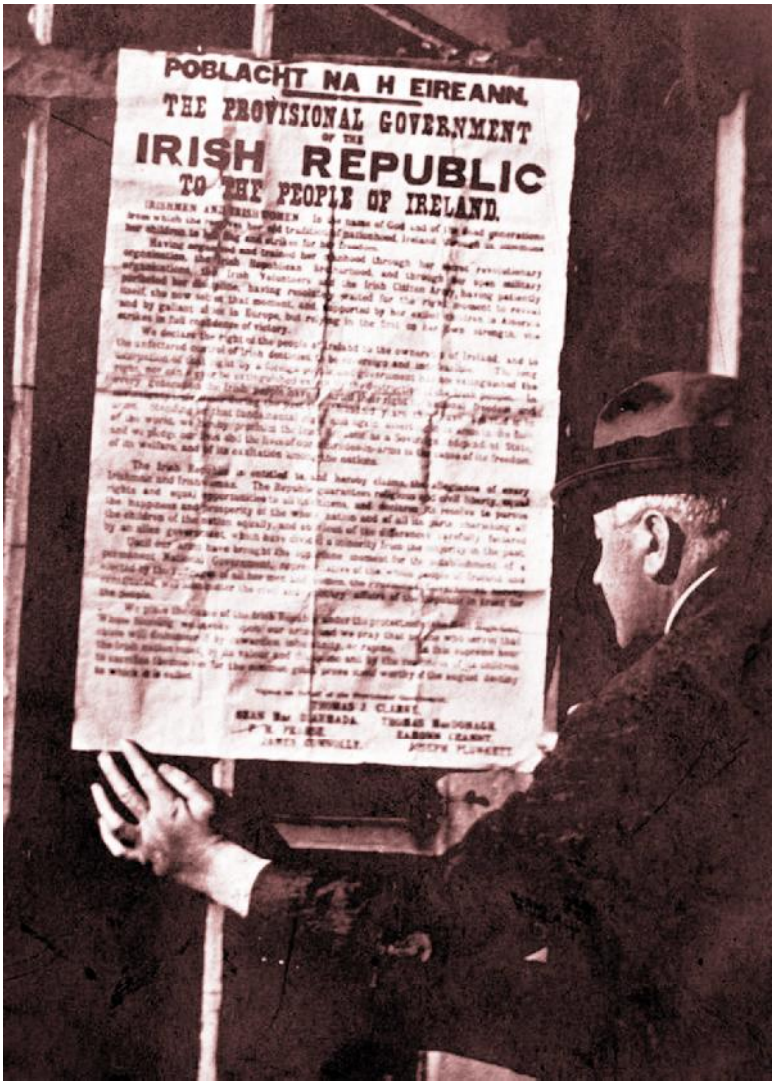
Based in Ireland, the Irish Family History Society was established in 1984 and has a worldwide membership. The Society holds regular meetings and outings, and publishes an annual Journal as well as News Sheets for its members. Please visit the Society's website www.ifhs.ie for more information.



Courtesy, CSO statistical publication

WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF EASTER WEEK?

The 1916 centenary is a time for reflection, commemoration and even celebration. But most of all, it's a time for telling stories about the past - the place we all came from.



Dr Edward McWeeney reading a copy of the Proclamation on Easter Monday, 24 April. Seeing it posted on the railings of No 86, St Stephen's Green, McWeeney, a UCD academic, took it to the garden at the back where he had this photograph taken by Fr Sherwin CC

1916

So in this issue of Irish Lives Remembered we have focused on 1916, talked to comedians and historians about their ancestors' place in the Rising. RTE broadcaster Joe Duffy looks at the children whose young lives were cut short on the streets of revolutionary Dublin - and we look at how to trace your 1916 ancestors.



REBEL HEART

Brendan O'Carroll's

relationship with 1916 is a personal one. During Easter Week three of the rebels that held Dublin were his uncles, Liam, Peadar and Jim O'Carroll, writes *Fiona Fitzsimons*

Funny man Brendan O'Carroll is best known for *Mrs Brown's Boys*, the BAFTA and National TV award-winning comedy. For anyone who's been living on Mars for the last decade, Agnes Brown is O'Carroll in drag - he plays her as a much-loved Dublin mammy, surrounded by her close-knit family.

Famously, O'Carroll's inspiration for Agnes Brown is his own mother, Maureen O'Carroll (1913-84), who between 1954 and 1957 was a Labour Party TD, representing Dublin North Central.

In 2014, O'Carroll opened his family history to further scrutiny for an episode of Who *Do You Think You Are*. The episode traced the 1920 murder of O'Carroll's grandfather, against the backdrop of the War of Independence. Researchers named the murderer as Major Jocelyn Lee Hardy and concluded that Peter O'Carroll was killed because his sons were in the IRA.

In 2015, the BBC commissioned Eneclann genealogists to research the O'Carroll family's involvement in the Irish revolution. Here's what we found.

In 1893 Brendan's grandparents Peter O'Carroll and Anne Scully were married in the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral on Marlborough Street in Dublin city centre. Peter O'Carroll was a victualler - a butcher - living in 34 William Place and his father was Peter O'Carroll, a cattle exporter. Anne Scully of no occupation was living in 31 Moore Street. She was the daughter of James Scully, a hackney driver.

Peter and Annie had a large family of ten children. Three children died young. There was William, born 27 Jan 1894 (known within the family as Liam); Peter James, born 9 September 1895 (known as Peadar); James Joseph, born 27 July 1897 (known as Jim); Mary Patricia, born 17 March 1899; Michael Patrick, born 17 Jan 1901; Martha, born 12 Feb 1903; Annie, born 6 June 1906; Emily, born 27 July 1907; and Gerard, born 14 Jan 1909, who was the father of Brendan O'Carroll.

The O'Carroll family had a strong Republican tradition. In 1949 Liam O'Carroll asserted that both his father Peter O'Carroll (1858-1920) and grandfather - also Peter O'Carroll (1826-1879) - were members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB). If true, then Brendan's great-grandfather would have been one of the very first Fenians.

The IRB was a secret organisation, so we don't have membership lists. However, by the late 1850s/early 1860s we know the O'Carroll family lived in William Place (off New Street), within walking distance of Lombard Street. As a butcher and victualler Peter O'Carroll was from the same entrepreneurial milieu as many of the early Fenians - an umbrella term for the Fenian Brotherhood and the IRB. The Irish Republican Brotherhoodwas founded in 1858 on St Patrick's Day - March 17. Their first meeting was in a timber yard on Lombard Street, Dublin – a short stroll from where the O'Carrolls then lived.



Young Brendan with his mum Maureen



Brendan's mum Maureen

By 1916, Peter O'Carroll Snr, father of these young men, was no longer politically active. However, he sourced weapons for the Volunteers under the cover of his own hardware shop at 92 Manor Street, in Stoneybatter.

> *"My father had a shop in Manor Street. These British Army fellows, when they wanted a few drinks, would take anything out of the Barracks. The usual thing was that they would bring a parcel around, and he would give them 5s in any case; it might be a pair of old boots; it might be two .45s. We had a number of shotguns too. We had some Martini Henry's and Martini Enfields. We did not go by the make of ammunition; so long as it went into the breech, it was all right."*

(Witness Statement 314, Liam O'Carroll, Lieutenant 'A' Company 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade 1916, Bureau of Military History)

Peter O'Carroll emerges from the records as a real wheeler-dealer, trading goods with the soldiers from the Royal Barracks, situated close by.

> *On one occasion we had delivered to us a five-ton lorry loaded with two-gallon tins of petrol. This cost £5. We took the petrol into the house - but asked that the lorry be removed as we had not space enough to hide it."*

(Witness Statement 594, Liam O'Carroll, Lieutenant 'A' Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade 1916, Bureau of Military History)

1916 and the Irish Revolutionary period

Liam, Peadar and Jim O'Carroll came of age in the run-up to the 1916 Rising. We know most about Liam O'Carroll, because he made two witness statements, preserved in the Bureau of Military History. We find references to the two younger brothers - Peadar and Jim - in other people's witness statements, and in the Military Service Pension records.

The Volunteers were formed in 1913 to ensure that Home Rule for Ireland would be granted. In November 1913, Liam O'Carroll was at the inaugural meeting of the Volunteers in the Rotunda. Liam and his next-brother, Peadar, were assigned to 'A' Company, and were drilled by Robert Monteith, until he was deported to Limerick. (In 1916 Monteith travelled from Germany with Roger Casement by submarine, and landed on Banna Strand, Kerry).

In 1915 a secret IRB Military Council began to plan a Rising. Their plan was to use the Irish Volunteers as a rebel army. Clearly a rebellion required more weapons than could be sourced through hardware shops, and the IRB Military Council contacted the German authorities, to source arms. The German Empire sent the merchant ship The *Aud* to Ireland, with a cargo of 20,000 rifles and more than 1 million rounds of ammunition, to land in Kerry in advance of fighting. Weapons were to be dispersed to the rebels across Ireland in the days before the fighting began on Easter Sunday.

In advance of the Rising, military and medical supplies were also delivered to the O'Carroll house at 92 Manor Street, Stoneybatter.

> *"Early in Holy Week, a lorry load of stuff was delivered to my house in Manor Street, consisting of a large amount of medical supplies and a considerable quantity of ammunition, with a small quantity of Mills bombs and home-made hand-grenades. The greater portion of this was brought down by members of the family and friends to the Father Mathew Hall during Easter Week."*

On Easter Saturday, Eoin MacNeill - leader of the Volunteers but not an IRB member - called off the Rebellion, placing an advertisement in the country's most popular newspaper. Liam O'Carroll takes up the story:

> *"On Sunday morning, there was general confusion, … We got the contradictory orders in the Sunday Independent; and nobody knew what to obey. I went here, there and yonder to try and get some definite information; and was twice in Liberty Hall… where around 3pm on Sunday afternoon I got an order… to tell the men to stand to arms for further orders."*

At 8am on Easter Monday the O'Carroll household received orders for the three Volunteers to parade with full equipment and rations in Columcille Hall in Blackhall Street before 12 noon that day. On arrival they separated into their companies: Liam and Peadar in Company 'A', their younger brother Jim (still only 17) in 'D'Company.

On arrival in the Hall it was clear that of approximately 120 men in 'A' Company only 28 mobilised. Among the "no-shows" was the Officer in Command. So Liam O'Carroll assumed command of 'A' Company for the Rising.On Easter Monday, April 24, the first day of the Rising, 'A' Company took up position in North Brunswick Street where they built a double barricade across the street.

> *"We erected a double barricade across the street, one on each side of the Red Cow Lane, in North Brunswick Street, opposite the old Richmond Hospital… three or four men were left holding the barricades, while the remainder … proceeded to evacuate houses on each side of the street… We knocked the houses one into another, built up bags of material in the windows to provide fire-cover."*

There followed a lull in activity for the next 48 hours. In this time the British Army assessed rebel positions and numbers, and despite sporadic outbursts of gunfire, for this garrison the Rebellion became a waiting game. Dubliners came out to see for themselves what was happening, and to scrabble around for what food they could find.

On Tuesday, April 25, the second day of the Rebellion, Commandant Ned Daly summoned Liam O'Carroll to Father Mathew Hall.

> *"Daly… informed me that … the only reasonable barricades were the ones …erected by my Company; and instructed me to … improve and strengthen [all the other barricades]. .. He had no men to spare.*
> *"The first thing that came to my notice… was a mob of some hundreds of people attempting to force their way into Monks Bakery Shop, North King Street… I obtained two Volunteers with rifles, whom I placed inside the door of the shop and, in the hearing of the mob, gave them orders to shoot any person attempting to enter. I then told the mob that any able-bodied men amongst them, who would come and assist me by carrying some materials for me, would receive bread. A considerable number came to assist me."*

Around mid-day on Wednesday, April 26, the third day of the Rising, Liam O'Carroll finished his work on the barricades, and reported to Commandant Ned Daly. He was instructed to report to the rebel 'hospital' – a large room in the centre of the Four Courts building - to sleep. By this time, Liam had not slept for almost three days.

Later that afternoon, Liam saw off an attack on the Four Courts building from two positions; a hand-grenade attack on the east of the building, which was quickly repelled; and a more serious attack on the west corner of the building, as a British Army field gun had been brought up to commence shelling.



Major Jocelyn Lee Hardy

By Wednesday, British reinforcements began to arrive in Dublin. Despite superior numbers and weapons, it took a couple of days to reverse rebel gains.By Friday, April 28 - the fifth day of the Rising - there were 20,000 British soldiers deployed in Dublin City. The rebel garrisons were surrounded. That evening, with the GPO in flames, Connolly and Pearse evacuated the rebel headquarters. Their intention was to try and join Commandant Ned Daly in the Four Courts garrison. Under heavy fire, they weren't able to go any further than Moore Street.

Liam O'Carroll takes up the story:

> "I have no clear recollection as to the events of Friday or Saturday, until the surrender. I understood that negotiations were taking place… Eventually the order arrived to Commandant Daly to surrender. I know he was reluctant.
> "I was… sent round to call in all men from their posts and to parade them in the courtyard for surrender. As far as I recollect, there were only something over 20 men - but I am aware that a number… escaped through Hammond Lane… The men were ordered to hand their arms out through the railings to soldiers who placed them in a lorry. They then reassembled and were taken away [to the Green in front of the Rotunda, where they were held overnight].
> "It was decided by the British Major that I… should remain overnight in the Four Courts with the members of Cumann na mBan who were attending to some wounded at the time in the temporary hospital. The wounded were removed the following morning in ambulances,
> "I was taken on Sunday morning to Richmond Barracks. We were brought into a large room – probably the gymnasium where the G-men were spotting round and picking out the more prominent Volunteers. Either that night or Monday night I was removed to Knutsford Jail."

By Saturday, April 29, the Rising was over. Dublin city centre was devastated by shelling. An estimated 466 people died in Dublin that week. More than half of these deaths were of civilians, including 40 children aged 16 years or younger.

On May 5, the executions of rebel leaders began in Kilmainham Jail, while another 2,000 prisoners were sent to Britain, where they were interned without trial. Brothers Liam and Peadar O'Carroll were held in Knutsford Jail for a month, and then transferred to Frongoch.

> *"With a view to keeping the prisoners' minds occupied, [we organised] classes in the Irish language and … reading circles … for… Irish History. I think it could safely be said that a considerable number of prisoners - who got there through accident, rather than from their activities - left Frongoch confirmed rebels. I was released from Frongoch … about October 1916, and returned to Dublin."*

Between 1916 and 1921 the O'Carroll brothers remained active, right up to the end of the War of Independence. Evidence shows that during this time, the O'Carroll family home at 92 Manor Street was raided two or three times every week. In October 1920 the brothers' father, Peter O'Carroll Snr, was murdered in his own home by Major Jocelyn Lee Hardy of the Auxiliaries, when he refused to give information as to where his sons were hiding.

In 1916 the youngest of the three fighting O'Carrolls – Jim - was 17 years old. He was out in 1916 a part of 'D' Company, Unit 1 Battallion. His commanding officers were Richard Cotter & John McBride. Jim saw active service in Jacob's Biscuit Factory on Bishop Street in St Stephen's Green, and also on Camden Street. In January 1921 Jim emigrated to the US four months after his father's murder. He left carrying messages for Harry Boland and the IRA headquarters in New York.

You can view the witness statement of Liam (William) O'Carroll (no 314) at http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0314.pdf#page=2

And the witness statement of Liam (William) O'Carroll (no 594) is at http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0594.pdf#page=1

The Military Service Pension for Peadar O'Carroll is at
WMSP34REF6341PeterJamesOCarroll.pdf
W34E1892PeterJamesOCarroll.pdf

The Military Service Pension File for Jim O'Carroll can be found at
WMSP34REF18797JAMESJOCARROLL.pdf
W34E2560JAMESJOCARROLL.pdf
Thousands of court-martial records for insurgents and civilians in 1916, and from 1919-22, will be released online on www.findmypast.com later this year.

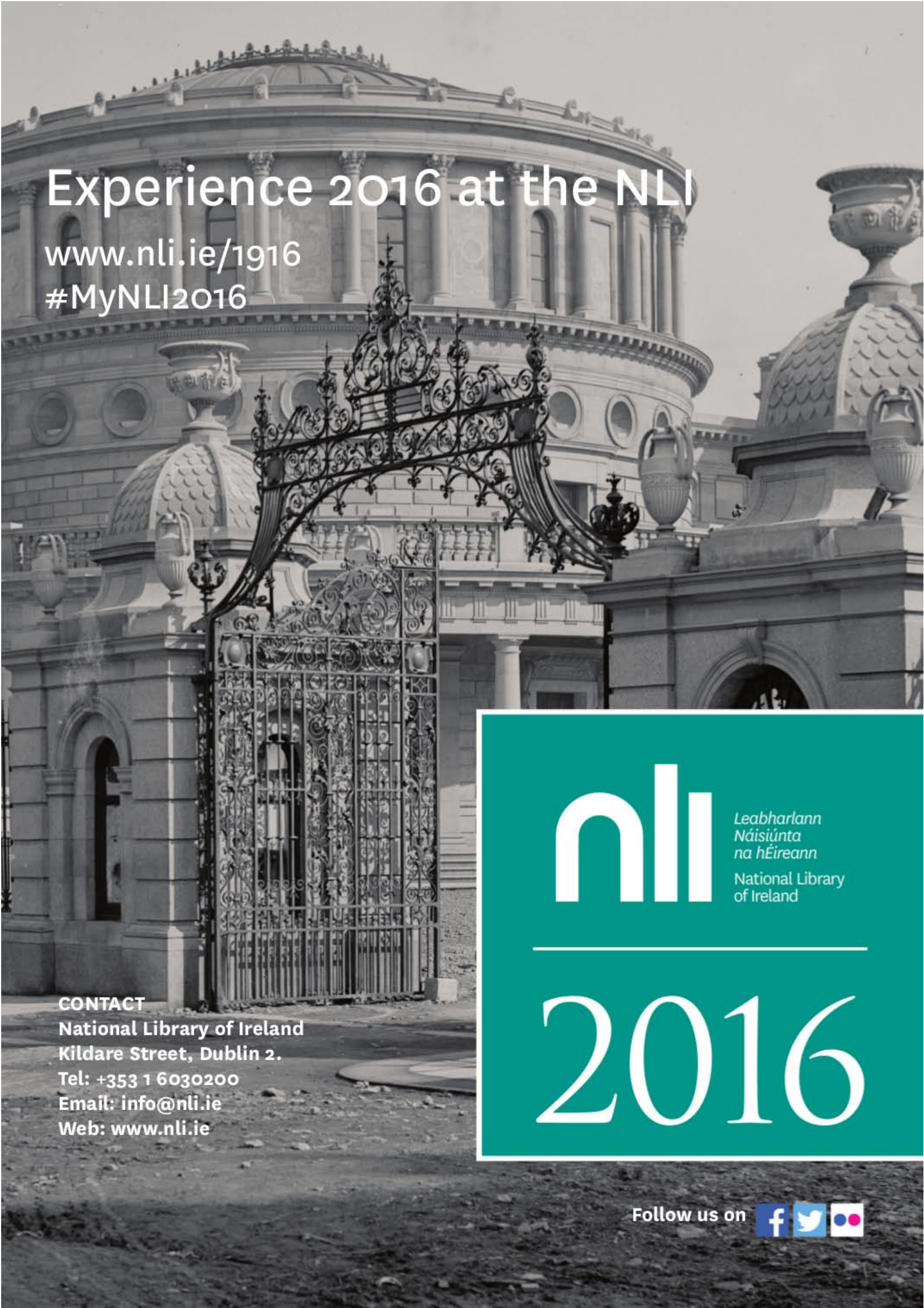
Courtmartial records for the 1916 leaders sentenced to death (WO 71) will be released this year by the National Archives of Ireland.



Standing: Peadar, Michael, Peter (Brendan's Granddad), Liam, Annie (Brendan's granny), Jim, Martha. Sitting: Dolly and Brendan's dad Gerard



Brendan on set of Mrs Brown's Boys



Experience 2016 at the NLI

www.nli.ie/1916
#MyNLI2016

CONTACT
National Library of Ireland
Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
Tel: +353 1 6030200
Email: info@nli.ie
Web: www.nli.ie

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Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann

National Library of Ireland

2016

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National Library of Ireland

launches Plunkett and Pearse 1916 Digital Collections

The National Library of Ireland (NLI) has this month made personal papers and photographs related to Joseph Plunkett and Patrick Pearse available online. This material forms part of the 1916 Digital Collections - unique documents related to the seven signatories of the Proclamation that tell the story of the momentous events of 1916.

The Plunkett and Pearse papers are now publicly available, free of charge, at catalogue.nli.ie. They join the Éamonn Ceannt collection, published in December to coincide with the launch of the National Library's 2016 Programme, and the papers of Tom Clarke, James Connolly, Seán MacDiarmada and Thomas MacDonagh, which were published in January and February.

The 1916 Digital Collections are a culmination of years of intensive work by the NLI team, with more than 20,000 items now available online. The digitised papers include diaries, postcards and photographs that tell the stories of the family and working lives of each signatory, alongside dramatic records of their activities during Easter Week 1916.

Highlights from the Plunkett and Pearse Digital Collections
Highlights from the Joseph Plunkett papers love letters from Plunkett to Grace Gifford, whom he married just prior to his execution. In one such letter written on 22nd April 1916, just two days before the Rising, Plunkett writes "Here is a little gun which should only be used to protect yourself. To fire it push up the small bar with the word 'safe' and pull the trigger - but not unless you want to shoot. Here is some money for you too, and all my love forever."

Another letter written on 29th April 1916, the Saturday of the surrender, from "somewhere in Moore Street", poignantly concludes with: "Darling darling child I wish we were together. Love me always as I love you. For the rest, all you do will please me. I told a few people that I wish you to have everything that belongs to me. This is my last wish so please do see to it. Love xxxxxx Joe."
Highlights from the Pearse papers include letters, photographs and poetry - including one letter from a neighbour complaining about the behaviour of the boys in St Enda's. Others track his move towards armed insurrection, with Pearse writing in 1914 to Irish American Joseph McGarrity that the Volunteer movement "is sweeping through the country like a whirlwind".

Speaking at the announcement of the collections, Dr Sandra Collins, Director of the National Library, said: "As we approach the centenary of one of the most significant events in our history, all our 1916 Digital Collections are now available worldwide with the release of the Plunkett and Pearse papers. The NLI team is privileged to share their stories of love and loss, of politics and poetry, of hope and hardship. Through this digital content, a worldwide audience

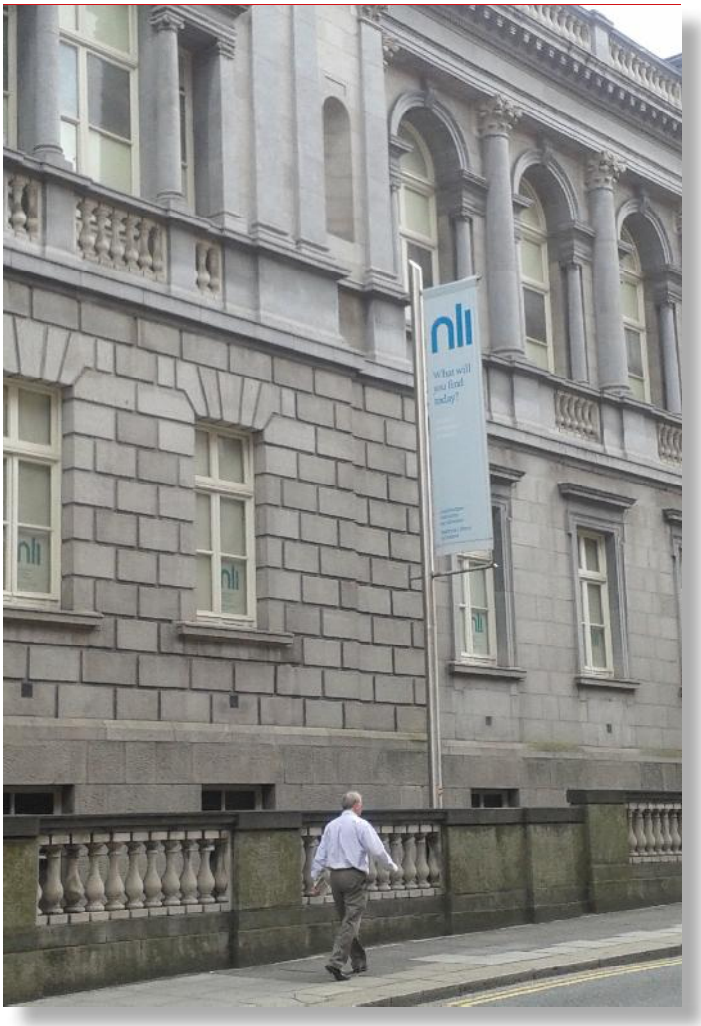




can explore the people behind the historic events of Easter 1916.

The NLI will offer a series of free events and activities throughout 2016 to mark the centenary commemorations of the Easter Rising. Highlights include:
Family history workshops to help visitors trace their ancestors in this period.
'Inspiration Proclamation': a series of public interviews with major figures on themes of the Proclamation and their relevance for Ireland in 2016 and beyond;
'Readings from the Rising', a series of performances of literary work accompanied by music and staged throughout the NLI's historic buildings;
A public lecture series in conjunction with UCC's new revolutionary history, 'Atlas of the Irish Revolution', which will examine existing and ongoing research into the revolutionary period.

Details of the NLI's full 2016 programme of events, from exhibitions and public events to major digitisation projects, are available on the NLI's website www.nli.ie/1916



How did 1916 affect you? Join Findmypast and Eneclann for a free day of family history and find out

What were your ancestors doing in April 1916? Perhaps they were in the GPO or the College of Surgeons or Stephens Green. Perhaps they tended to the sick. Perhaps they went about their business and tried to avoid the trouble. Had they gone to the Front in the hope of Home Rule? Perhaps they read about events from afar. Were they for or against?

You can find out this spring with experts from Findmypast and Eneclann, who'll be coming to a library near you to help you find the answers. There will be talks about 1916 and finding your roots and you can get one-to-one advice on how to trace your family. You'll even be able to search the billions of records on Findmypast for free.

Why not come along and see what you can find out?

findmypast

ENECLANN

findmypast | ENECLANN

What were your family doing in 1916?

To mark the centenary of the Easter Rising, family history experts from Findmypast and Eneclann are touring Ireland to help you trace your ancestors.

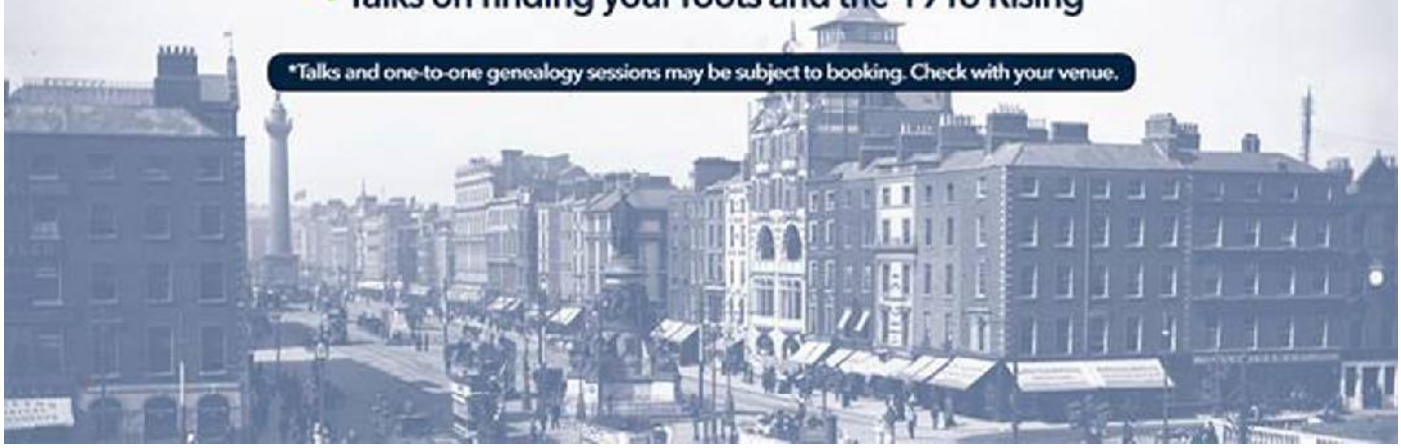
Join us here for a FREE day full of family history on:

Date	Venue	Times
Wednesday 24 February	Athlone Library	11am-4pm
Monday 29 February	Sligo Library	12pm-5pm
Wednesday 2 March	Portlaoise Library	11am-4pm
Tuesday 8 March	Mountmellick Library	11am-4pm
Tuesday 15 March	Shannon Library	2pm-6pm
Wednesday 23 March	Roscommon Library	12pm-4pm
Thursday 31 March	Tullamore Library	12pm-4pm
Thursday 14 April	Abbeyleix Library	12pm-4pm
Friday 22 April	Dunshauglin Library	11am-4pm
Thursday 28 April	Tallaght Library	11am-4pm
Friday 6 May	Thurles Library	12pm-4pm
Monday 9 May	Kilkenny Library	12pm-5pm
Tuesday 17 May	Letterkenny Library	12pm-5pm
Wednesday 25 May	Carrickmacross Library	12pm-5pm
Saturday 17 September	Dundalk Library	12pm-4pm

On the day you can expect:

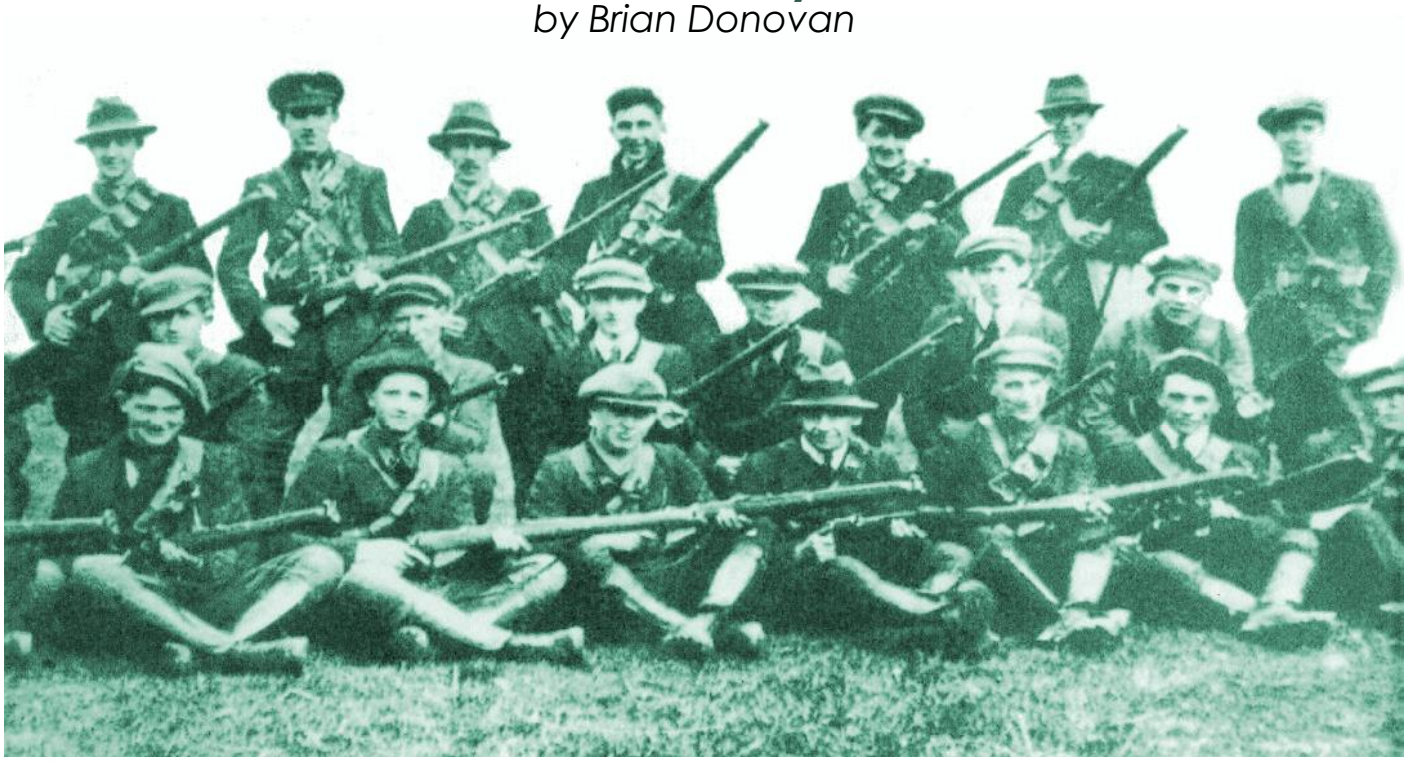
- Free access to billions of family history records on www.findmypast.ie
- One-to-one genealogy sessions with Eneclann's experts*
- Talks on finding your roots and the 1916 Rising

*Talks and one-to-one genealogy sessions may be subject to booking. Check with your venue.



Tracing those involved in Revolutionary Ireland

by Brian Donovan



Seán Hogan's (NO. 2) Flying Column, 3rd Tipperary Brigade. Courtesy Wikipedia

What did my people do? How were they involved? What was life like for them?

We've all wondered about this, worried that a treasured family tale might turn out to be untrue, sometimes fearful for what we might find. It was a war after all, and there is nothing pretty about that. Death, broken lives, terror and trauma are the stuff of war. While few actually fought in 1916 or the War of Independence, and not many more were involved as supporters, members or ancillaries of the military organisations involved, the whole country felt the impact of the events between 1913 and 1923. So how do we find out what happened to them?

I want to bring you on a quick overview of the principal documentary sources for this period. It is not exhaustive, but it will guide you through the main avenues for research, as well as pointing out imminent releases of new resources which will make the process even easier.

There are three principal groups of records for this period, which will be addressed below. Those are the records kept by the rebels during the period and afterwards gathered by the Irish State. Secondly, the records of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the main police service in pre-partition Ireland. And lastly, the copious files gathered by the British Army while Ireland was under martial law in 1916, and 1919-21.

But to start its worth looking at some easily available sources to give you an overview of the period, plus some of the eye-witness commentary of the time. The first to look at is the *Sinn Fein Rebellion Handbook*, a special edition issued by the weekly Irish Times in 1917 documenting the events of the previous year. While it was not sympathetic at all, it is packed with names (of rebels, soldiers, police, civilians, casualties) and much more besides. Its widely available online but can be downloaded for free at www.eneclann.ie/1916 alongside some other interesting accounts of the period, namely:

Interim Report for the American Commission on Conditions in Ireland 1921, plus the **Evidences** they gathered. The report is an attempt by the US government to work out what was happening in Ireland, and they gather over 1100 pages of oral testimony in their Evidences.

Report of the Labour Commission to Ireland 1921. This is another independent account by representatives of the British Labour party who take a very different take on the conduct of the forces of "law and order".

Minutes of the Proceedings of the first Dáil, 1919-21. Is a historical record of the initial hopes and aspirations of the founders of the first Dáil.



American Commission1921

Records of the rebels

Those who fought during the War of Independence kept a surprisingly large body of paper records. Most of this material is held by the Military Archives in Cathal Brugha barracks. Some of these records were generated by the IRA during the war, but many more were collected by the Bureau of Military History in the 1940s and 50s. The former - known collectively as the Collins Papers - detail operational matters during the War, from the mundane like supplies through to executions and military engagements. Unindexed, these records are not for the faint-hearted, but represent an extraordinary survival for a clandestine force.

But more immediately fruitful are the records of the **Bureau of Military History**, established in 1947 to gather witness statements about 1916 and the War of Independence, as well as gather original records. There are 1,773 witness statements covering more than 30,000 pages. Most, but not all, of the statements are from those who fought on the rebel side and the document their experiences in vivid detail. All are online for free at http://www.militaryarchives.ie/

The writers provide extensive details about what they saw and did, as well as the names of others involved. In some cases they went to extraordinary lengths to explain why they did what they did.

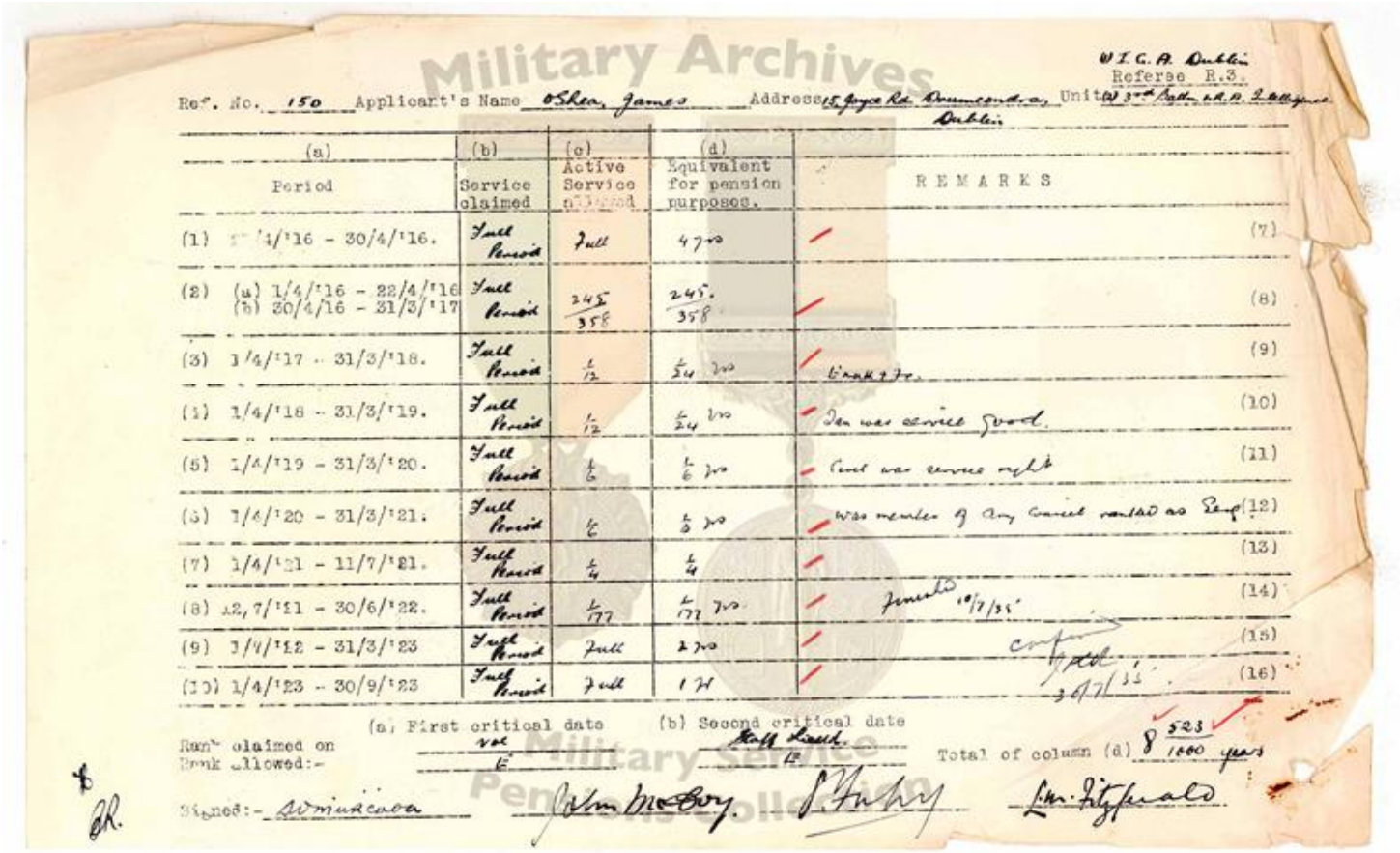
One of my favourite witness statements is by Bob Kinsella from Ferns in County Wexford, who was in the Irish Volunteers and active in 1916. He starts his statement way back in 1830, explaining how a "tyrant landlord" in the area by the name of Butler O'Brien was responsible for mass evictions - all of which set the scene for the violent struggles of the land war and led to the formation of the Volunteers.

But a word of warning: as powerful and evocative as they are, there's more than a little myth-making going on these statements. All interviewees worked on the understanding that they would not be released within their lifetimes.

However, a much more valuable record of events is contained in the **Military Service Pension Archive** which is slowly being placed online for free at the Military Archives web site. This collection is important because it is so detailed. Every applicant for a pension had to show evidence of military actions and/or imprisonment or the death of a spouse or other family member in active service.

But the whole application process was heavily scrutinized and demanded careful verification, as the recently founded Saorstát Éireann had limited resources and no intention of frittering anything away. The forms to be completed were at times onerous, and required supporting letters from commanding officers or other documentation. This penny-pinching means that each file is packed full of the most amazing detail.

So far they have published around 5,000 pension applications and supporting files from those engaged in 1916 and the immediate aftermath. But there are over 300,000 pension and medal applications, with over



W.I.C.A. Dublin
Referse R.3.

Ref. No. 150 Applicant's Name O'Shea, James Address 15 Joyce Rd. Drumcondra, Dublin Unit [illegible]

(a) Period	(b) Service claimed	(c) Active Service allowed	(d) Equivalent for pension purposes.	REMARKS	
(1) [illegible] 4/'16 - 30/4/'16.	Full Period	Full	4/30		(7)
(2) (a) 1/4/'16 - 22/4/'16 (b) 20/4/16 - 31/3/'17	Full Period	245/358	245/358		(8)
(3) 1/4/'17 - 31/3/'18.	Full Period	1/12	1/24 30	Break 7/-	(9)
(4) 1/4/'18 - 31/3/'19.	Full Period	1/12	1/24 30	Son was service Guard.	(10)
(5) 1/4/'19 - 31/3/'20.	Full Period	1/6	1/6 30	Self was service right	(11)
(6) 1/4/'20 - 31/3/'21.	Full Period	1/6	1/6 30	Was member of any Council entitled as Rep	(12)
(7) 1/4/'21 - 11/7/'21.	Full Period	1/4	1/4		(13)
(8) 12/7/'21 - 30/6/'22.	Full Period	1/177	1/177 30	Joined 10/7/21.	(14)
(9) 1/4/'22 - 31/3/'23	Full Period	Full	2/30		(15)
(10) 1/4/'23 - 30/9/'23	Full Period	Full	1/4		(16)

(a) First critical date (b) Second critical date

Rank claimed on [illegible] Total of column (d) 8 523/1600 years

Rank allowed:- [illegible]

Signed:- [illegible]

MSPA-OShea-financial record

80,000 claims of military service. So there is a lot of information that might be important for you.

The Military Archives houses a great deal of other source material too. More material is on their web site too (like the 1922 Military Census, etc.), but the bulk of their archive is only available in person at their reading room.

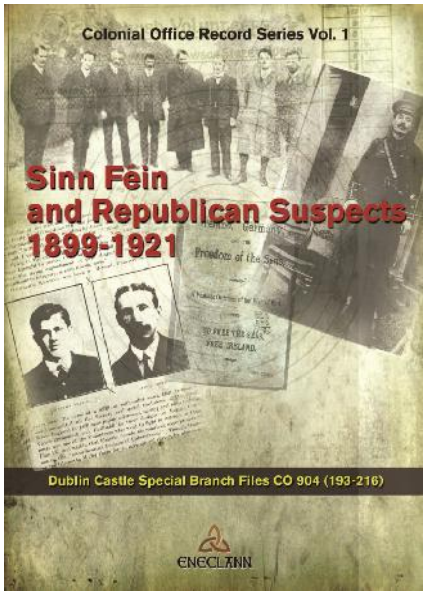
Police records

There were two police forces in Ireland during this period. The Dublin Metropolitan Police who covered the city, and the Royal Irish Constabulary who policed the rest of the country. They were ill-equipped to deal with sudden emergence of private military bodies in Ireland from 1913, and hopelessly incapable of combating the Rising in 1916 and the subsequent War of Independence.

This is not to say they didn't try! The 'G' Division of the DMP and RIC Special Branch collected evidence and attempted to arrest and prosecute rebels and other dissidents, and there are extensive files of their activities all over the country.

The vast majority of these records are in Colonial Office papers (CO 904) in the UK National Archives which appear to be the working papers of Dublin Castle which were taken to England in 1922. This extensive collection is available on microfilm in some university libraries.

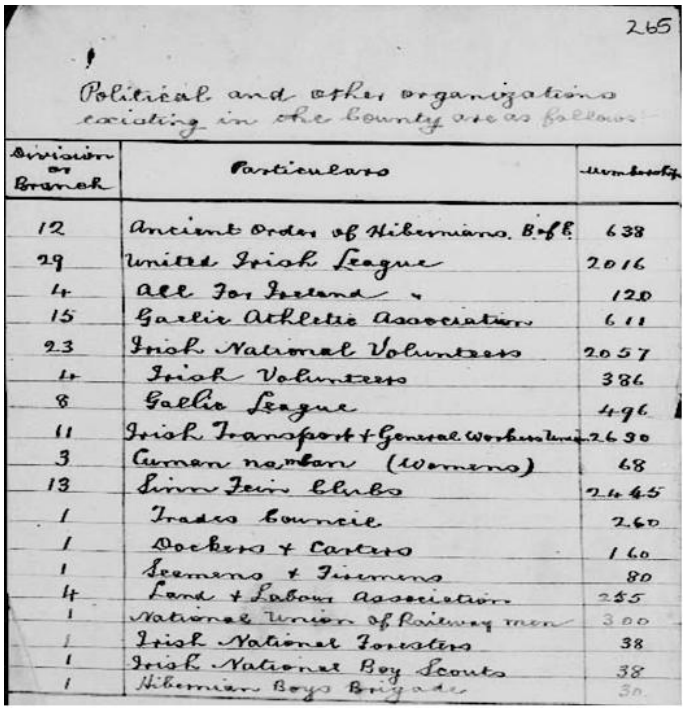
A portion of the material, the 'Personalities files' were published on DVD by Eneclann 10 years ago under the title Sinn Fein & Republican Suspects 1899-1921. These are suspect files for 440 people under surveillance and digital scans of all 19,000 pages are included, alongside a detailed introduction by Dr Fearghal McGarry.



But the bulk of this collection will only become easily accessible later this year when it is published online at www.findmypast.ie. It consists of over 140,000 pages of police reports, including details about gun-running, judicial proceedings, destruction of property, seizures of seditious publications (including leaflets and newspapers), passport applications, etc.

But the bulk of the collection is made up of monthly confidential reports by the Inspector General and the 32 County Inspectors.

Each county was expected to track and gather information on a huge range of potentially subversive organisations. In practice this requirement was impossible to fulfil.



265

Political and other organizations existing in the County are as follows:

Division or Branch	Particulars	Numbers
12	Ancient Order of Hibernians. B of B.	638
29	United Irish League	2016
4	All For Ireland "	120
15	Gaelic Athletic Association	611
23	Irish National Volunteers	2057
4	Irish Volunteers	386
8	Gaelic League	496
11	Irish Transport & General Workers Union	2630
3	Cumann na mBan (Womens)	68
13	Sinn Fein Clubs	2645
1	Trades Council	260
1	Dockers & Carters	160
1	Seamens & Firemens	80
4	Land & Labour Association	255
1	National Union of Railway men	300
1	Irish National Foresters	38
1	Irish National Boy Scouts	38
1	Hibernian Boys Brigade	30

RIC-Clare

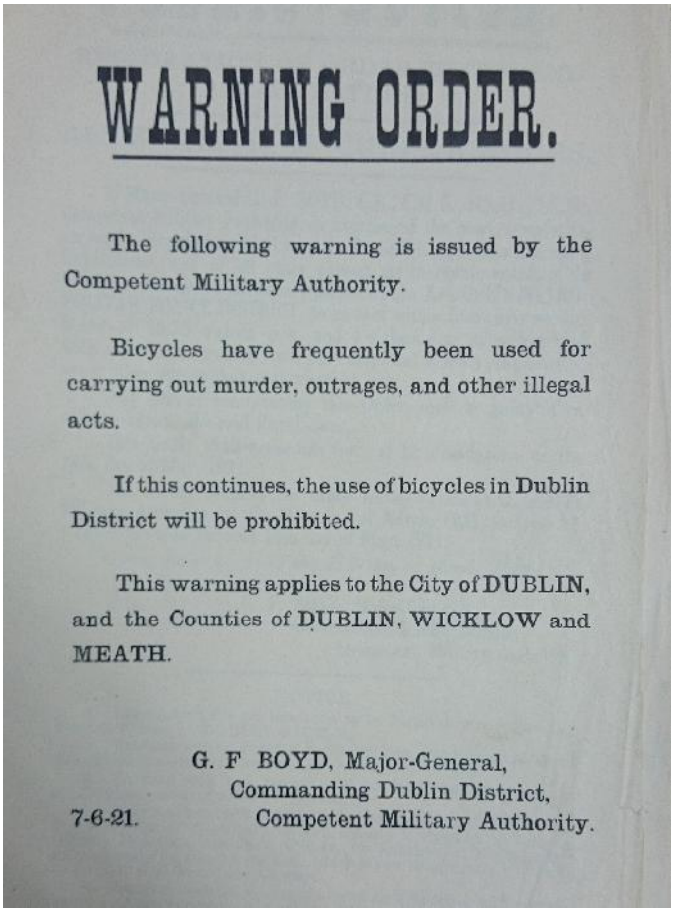
Interestingly the files also contain extensive surveillance of the first private armed group, the Ulster Volunteer Force from 1913-14.

But arguably the most useful information for those trying to trace what happened to individuals during this period, are the copious police *Returns of Outrages*. These are short summaries of local incidents of varying seriousness, often of intimidation, for example:

"15-4-21 Thomas Rothwell was visited in his house by four men, one armed, who ordered him to give up Ballyloughan farm (Co Carlow). His cattle were subsequently driven off the farm and a gate damaged. Small landholders want the farm for distribution."

"11-4-21. Six tons of hay, property of Michael Lynch (of Ennistymon, Co Clare), was maliciously destroyed by fire. This man took grazing land from Mr. HV McNamara who is boycotted because he refused to sell his land for division amongst local people."

Ireland under Martial Law



WARNING ORDER.

The following warning is issued by the Competent Military Authority.

Bicycles have frequently been used for carrying out murder, outrages, and other illegal acts.

If this continues, the use of bicycles in Dublin District will be prohibited.

This warning applies to the City of DUBLIN, and the Counties of DUBLIN, WICKLOW and MEATH.

G. F BOYD, Major-General,
Commanding Dublin District,
7-6-21. Competent Military Authority.

In 1916 and 1919-21 Ireland was placed under martial law. This meant that the army took charge of all civilian matters and were given extraordinary powers to search, arrest, detain and pass judgement, up to and including execution. Fortunately (for us), this also required the usual British obsession with record-keeping. There are over 300 boxes of registers, files and other papers generated by the operation of martial law during this period, all of which is in the UK National Archives as part of War Office series 35 and 141.

For 1916 they include daily situation reports from the outbreak of the rising on 24 April until the last execution - of James Connolly - on 12 May 1916. There are many files relating to specific investigations, the guilt or innocence of individuals detained, expenses for civilian witnesses, etc.

There are also many files compiled by an amalgamation of police and army reports on deaths, "unarmed persons shot by rebels", "persons killed or wounded by rebels", a claim from Dublin Corporation for burial fees of civilians killed during the rebellion, applications for the bodies of soldiers killed to be returned home for burial, and many requests for compensation as a result of killing.

Alongside these are many financial records relating to property damaged, property seized, and extraordinary requests for mementos (a weapon or copy of the proclamation) by senior government staff. All of these files contain copious information on rebels, soldiers, police and civilians caught up in the event.

But martial law didn't come to an end until the truce on 11 July 1921. The vast majority of the files in WO 35 and WO 141 relate to the post-1916 period and are very extensive. Apart from operational files, they can be broken down into three major components.

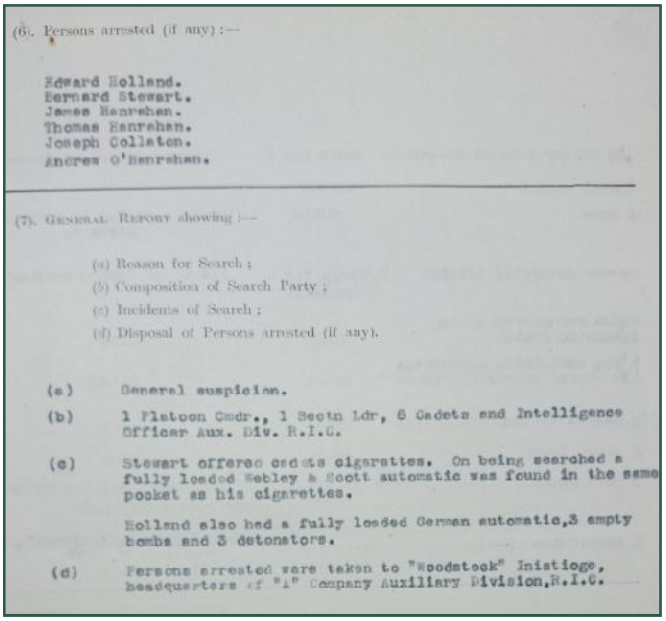
Search & Raid reports

Under martial law, the army had the power to search and detain without a warrant. As a consequence they carried out over 30,000 searches and raids of premises all over Ireland. Special forms were printed to be used by the raiding party to file a return for each event. These forms are very informative. Generally they include two sections: 'A' details of the premises raided, by who, date, names of occupants, and reasons for the action. This was followed by 'B' Evidences uncovered.

For example on the night of 10/11 December 1920 Lieutenant A Bowman with the 1st South Lancashire Regiment raided 10 Hollyfield Buildings, occupied by Thomas Farrell (a bricklayer), Mrs. Farrell, and their children Kathleen, Rachael, Bridget and Mary. They had been informed by the police that Thomas was an a "Sinn Feiner". They found nothing seditious in the house, but still arrested Thomas, who stated he was not involved in the 1916 Rebellion as he was working in Manchester at the time.

By comparison another raid on 9 December 1920 at Cappagh, Inistioge, Co Kilkenny occupied by Thomas Hanrahan, farmer, and his mother, four sisters, brother, and other men, the soldiers found several guns, ammunition, detonators and other equipment.

In their report they state that one of the men offered the soldiers cigarettes, but on search found a fully loaded Webley & Scott automatic in the same pocket as his cigarettes!



(6). Persons arrested (if any):—

Edward Holland.
Bernard Stewart.
James Hanrehan.
Thomas Hanrehan.
Joseph Colleton.
Andrew O'Hanrehan.

(7). General Report showing:—

(a) Reason for Search;
(b) Composition of Search Party;
(c) Incidents of Search;
(d) Disposal of Persons arrested (if any).

(a) General suspicion.

(b) 1 Platoon Cmdr., 1 Sectn Ldr, 6 Cadets and Intelligence Officer Aux. Div. R.I.C.

(c) Stewart offered cadets cigarettes. On being searched a fully loaded Webley & Scott automatic was found in the same pocket as his cigarettes.

Holland also had a fully loaded German automatic, 3 empty bombs and 3 detonators.

(d) Persons arrested were taken to "Woodstock" Inistioge, headquarters of "A" Company Auxiliary Division, R.I.C.

Search Report

Courts martial cases (registers, case files) Once a person was arrested under martial law, they could be detained indefinitely under the Defence of the Realm Act. The army used the regular prisons for a lot of this, and those prison records for the 26-county area are online at **www.findmypast.ie.**

While internment like this was common place, many of those arrested were brought to trial before an army officer in the local barracks. For example on 1 November 1920 John Corcoran of Castlecomer in County Kilkenny was given 14 days hard labour for an incident recounted:

"Military went to Courthouse Castlecomer to post up notices, some 20 civilians were near it. They were ordered 'Hands up' all complied except accused who rushed at one of the party in a ferocious manner, saying 'I defy the military', he was wounded by a shot."

Almost all court martials were recorded in registers and many had accompanying files. There are many thousands of these records among the collection.

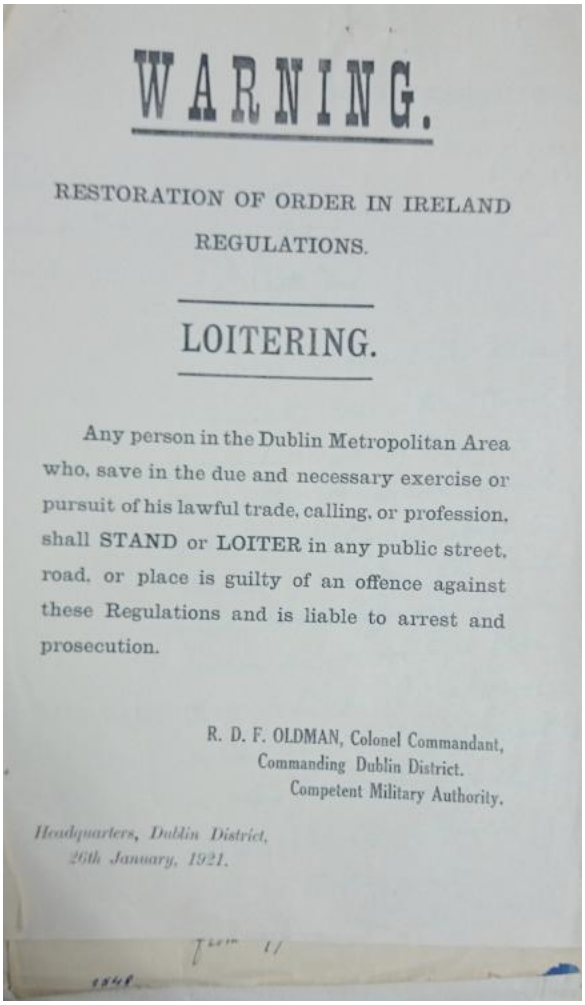
Courts of inquiry in lieu of inquest

The army was also responsible for investigating all unnatural deaths, and there are thousands of files which include witness statements and other evidences about these. Many are heart-breaking detailing the trauma inflicted on the civilian population by soldiers and rebels alike.

The National Archives of Ireland intends to make the court martial records of the 1916 leaders only available online as part of the centenary commemoration. This is only a very small part of the overall collection, but I'm pleased to report that *all* of the martial law records mentioned above are due to be released on www.findmypast.ie on 24 April 2016.

They includes over 100,000 pages scanned in colour and will be fully indexed. These records will transform the search for the answers to the question: 'What did my people do in 1916?'

The truth is, while those who fought were small in number, the war impacted on the lives of ordinary people in many many ways. Random arrests, raids by armed soldiers in the middle of the night, martial law "justice", intimidation under cover of rebellion, death by a stray bullet, destruction, and so on. It was a traumatic time, but we are fortunate to have records to make sense of it.



WARNING.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND REGULATIONS.

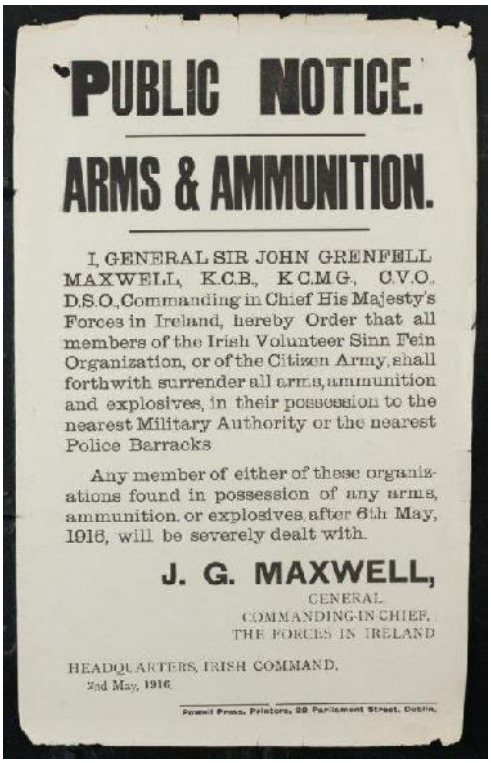
LOITERING.

Any person in the Dublin Metropolitan Area who, save in the due and necessary exercise or pursuit of his lawful trade, calling, or profession, shall STAND or LOITER in any public street, road, or place is guilty of an offence against these Regulations and is liable to arrest and prosecution.

R. D. F. OLDMAN, Colonel Commandant,
Commanding Dublin District.
Competent Military Authority.

Headquarters, Dublin District,
26th January, 1921.

Loitering Curfew



PUBLIC NOTICE.

ARMS & AMMUNITION.

I, GENERAL SIR JOHN GRENFELL MAXWELL, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Commanding in Chief His Majesty's Forces in Ireland, hereby Order that all members of the Irish Volunteer Sinn Fein Organization, or of the Citizen Army, shall forthwith surrender all arms, ammunition and explosives, in their possession to the nearest Military Authority or the nearest Police Barracks

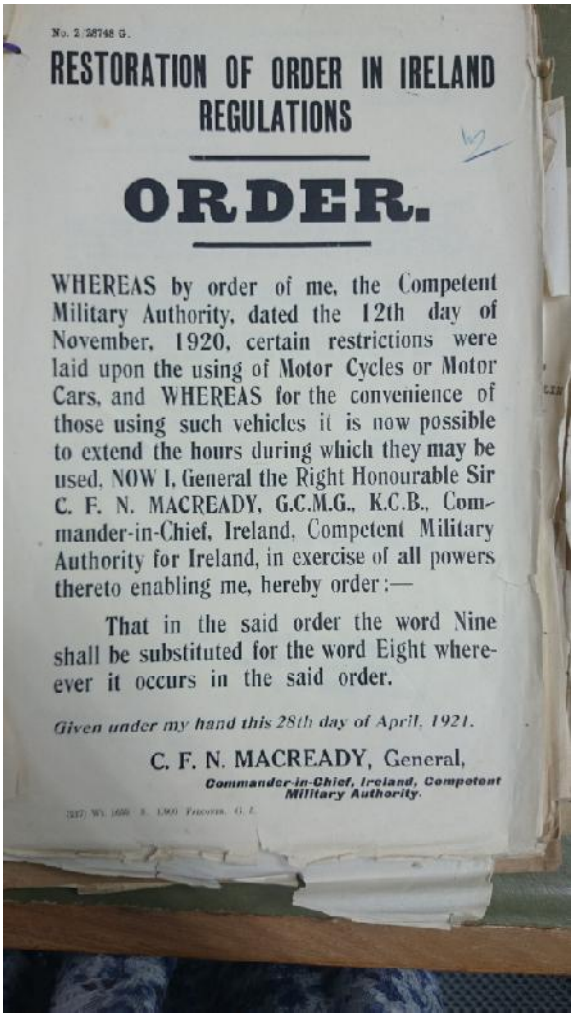
Any member of either of these organizations found in possession of any arms, ammunition, or explosives after 6th May, 1916, will be severely dealt with.

J. G. MAXWELL,
GENERAL
COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF,
THE FORCES IN IRELAND

HEADQUARTERS, IRISH COMMAND,
2nd May, 1916.

Printed Press, Printers, 28 Parliament Street, Dublin.

Poster 1916



No. 2/38748 G.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND REGULATIONS

ORDER.

WHEREAS by order of me, the Competent Military Authority, dated the 12th day of November, 1920, certain restrictions were laid upon the using of Motor Cycles or Motor Cars, and WHEREAS for the convenience of those using such vehicles it is now possible to extend the hours during which they may be used, NOW I, General the Right Honourable Sir C. F. N. MACREADY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Ireland, Competent Military Authority for Ireland, in exercise of all powers thereto enabling me, hereby order:—

That in the said order the word Nine shall be substituted for the word Eight wherever it occurs in the said order.

Given under my hand this 28th day of April, 1921.

C. F. N. MACREADY, General,
Commander-in-Chief, Ireland, Competent Military Authority.

Resotation oforder in Ireland regulations

Clothes for a Revolution

By Jayne Shrimpton

Two sensibly-dressed, bespectacled middle-aged ladies are talking outside the University's Earlsfort Terrace building in Dublin, while distractedly adjusting their garments, bags and newspapers in hand. But this is no ordinary meeting for they are participants in the historic treaty debates between December 1921 and January 1922.



Countess Markiewicz and Dr Kathleen Lynn outs
Photo courtesy Independent Archives/NLI

On the left is Countess Markievicz, born 1868, the daughter of Arctic explorer and Anglo-Irish landlord, Sir Henry Gore-Booth, who during the 1879-80 famine provided free food for his tenants in County Sligo. Her father's example inspired her profound empathy with working people and the poor, while friendship with W B Yeats influenced her ideology. Becoming politically active in London during the 1890s, she joined the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and following her marriage to Polish Count Casimir Markievicz moved in Dublin literary and artistic circles, meeting Gaelic League members who were patriots and future political leaders. In 1908 Constance entered Irish politics, joining Sinn Féin, and forming Fianna Éirann in 1909, a paramilitary organisation that instructed teenagers in the use of firearms. In 1913 she joined James Connolly's socialist Irish Citizen Army and as an ICA member participated in the 1916 Easter Rising. At the 1918 general election she was elected for the constituency of Dublin St Patrick's, although she declined to take her seat in the British House of Commons. At the time of this photograph she was serving as Minister for Labour and was the first Irish female Cabinet Minister.

Standing right is Kathleen Lynn, born in 1874, her father a Bishop of the Church of Ireland. An early female medical doctor, suffragette, labour activist and Sinn Fein politician, she also belonged to the ICA, becoming their chief medical officer in the 1916 Easter Rising and afterwards imprisoned in Kilmainham Gaol alongside Countess Markievicz. Her career centred on caring for the inner-city poor and, recognising the need for health provision and education for poverty-stricken mothers and children, along with other female colleagues she established the pioneering Saint Ultans Hospital for Infants in Dublin in 1919 - the only female-run hospital in Ireland.

In keeping with their democratic principles and pragmatic approach, both women wear everyday clothing typical of the late-1910s and early-1920s. Countess Markievicz sports an ordi-



side Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, during the Treaty Debates of December 1921/January 1922.

nary tailored female suit or 'costume' comprising loosely-belted jacket with convenient outside pockets and matching calf-length skirt, accessorised with traditional gaiters and plain shoes. Her velvet hat is the popular toque and her winter fur stole no longer a status symbol but a regular item now affordable for many working women. Once arrayed in satin ball-gowns and diamond tiaras, she had long since spent her personal fortune, selling her jewels to help feed demonstrating workers. She reputedly advised: 'Dress suitably in short skirts and strong boots, leave your jewels in the bank and buy a revolver'.

Lynn is even more modestly dressed in a casual cardigan coat that reflects the growing trend towards more comfortable, less formal garments. Knitwear, originally favoured for sports and leisure wear, had grown more popular during the First World War and would become a staple of the interwar wardrobe. Her neat felt hat is a simple style and her laced shoes a practical, no-nonsense choice. Despite their unpretentious appearance, these were both extraordinary women who led remarkable lives at a pivotal time in the history of Ireland.

CHILDREN OF THE RISING

The untold story of the young lives lost during Easter 1916

Easter 1916: the children died with the first taste of chocolate in their mouths. Broadcaster Joe Duffy has spent three years researching the lives of children who were killed during the Rising. *And he reckons it's time well spent.*



It takes less than a minute to recite the names of the 40 children killed in the six day Easter Rising - but this is the first time in 100 years that it has been possible to do so.

Hard to believe that in Dublin city centre as we know it now - between the North Circular and South Circular roads - from Heuston Station to the Custom House, up to 550 people lost their lives in that seminal week in our nation's history a century ago.

Even today there is still not a full and accurate list of all those who died in the historic foundation of our State. The latest figure is in newly opened 'Proclaiming the Republic' exhibition in the National Museum in Collins Barracks puts the death toll at 550 - 318 of whom were civilians.

I fell into this project accidentally. A request to paint a novelty Easter egg for the Jack and Jill children's charity led to the obvious question - how many children were injured or killed in Easter Week?

While researching in the wonderful Gilbert Library on Dublin's Pearse Street, I met senior librarian Hugh Comerford who "got it" from the get go - he has an encyclopedic knowledge of sources.

The majority of casualties were civilians. Not surprising, given that over 20,000 rifle-carrying combatants battled it out in the warren of streets, lanes and alleyways where over 75 per cent of the population of Dublin lived at the time.



In 1916, in the spot where the ILAC shopping mall stands now, there were nearly 20 narrow, teeming streets, a bustling bazaar of abattoirs, pubs, second-hand clothes shops, third-hand furniture stores, vegetable stalls, bakeries and butchers. The aroma of freshly baked bread would have battled to suppress the reeking smell of rotten meat and stale beer .

Hardly surprising also that the children of these streets claimed Dublin City as their playground - the wide open welcoming spaces would have been a liberation from the cramped one-roomed conditions in which most of them lived with their large families.

School was out that Easter Week and so too were the rebels, British soldiers and the bemused population of a dull, grey and poor city. Out the children poured on that glorious Easter Monday morning as 300 rebels marched proudly from Liberty Hall, past Wynn's Hotel and right turn into Sackville Street (though even then many people called it O'Connell Street). As the Angelus bell pealed from the nearby Pro-Cathedral, it signalled the start of the revolution. The most exciting day in Dublin in a lifetime.



As Connolly said to Pearse as they headed to the front door of the GPO: "Did we ever think we'd live to see this day?".

But the sound of breaking glass, shouts, screams, roars and confusion was a magnet to the children. By week's end, six of them would lie dead within 500 yards of the GPO - 34 of them within a few miles .

Within two hours the iron clattering sound of galloping horses' hooves on cobblestones echoed as the British Lancers from the Linenhall Barracks in nearby Bolton Street charged headlong towards the GPO, followed closely by barefooted waifs as they skittered, tore and careered with their steel-wheeled homemade box-cars towards the excitement.

Sparks flew from their box-cars as they belted towards the excitement - after all a few scraps of wood, paper, coal or stale bread was a daily treasure trove for poverty-stricken families.

Imagine the excitement as amid the confusion and fighting came the collapse of the front window of Noblett's sweet shop in North Earl Street - suddenly a lifetime of longing for an Easter egg, or even the taste of sweet chocolate was within reach.

In they poured for the sole gorge of their lives - grabbing bon-bons, jellies, liquorices and even the hammer used to break up the shiny



slabs of Cleeve's creamy toffee, as the bewildered shopkeeper could only look on in shock.

I have no doubt that some of the children shot and killed that week fell with the first and last sweet taste of chocolate in their young mouths .

Nor were all the children from the tenements of Dublin. At least 10 of the 40 who died violently were from well-off backgrounds. The family of William Lionel Sweny in Lincoln Place no doubt used their valuable and rare telephone (their number was Dublin 1199) to search for their missing 14-year-old son, but to no avail.

From nearby North Cumberland Street John Kirwan went missing on Easter Monday - his distraught mother Annie pleaded on the front page of the Evening Herald nearly a month later on May 20 under the heading 'This boy is lost' for information about her 15-year-old son "last seen on Easter Monday afternoon, 100 yards from the GPO". He had laid, unrecognisable, on a mortuary slab in Jervis Street Hospital for a month, his mother only identifying him by the lucky coin in his pocket that he had got for his Confirmation.



Each child has a story, a family an unfulfilled life. They deserve to be remembered. They are part of our history. One of the surprising results of the project to name, reclaim and remember the children (a project I have worked on for the past three years) is being able to bring together relatives of the same child, some who had never met before .

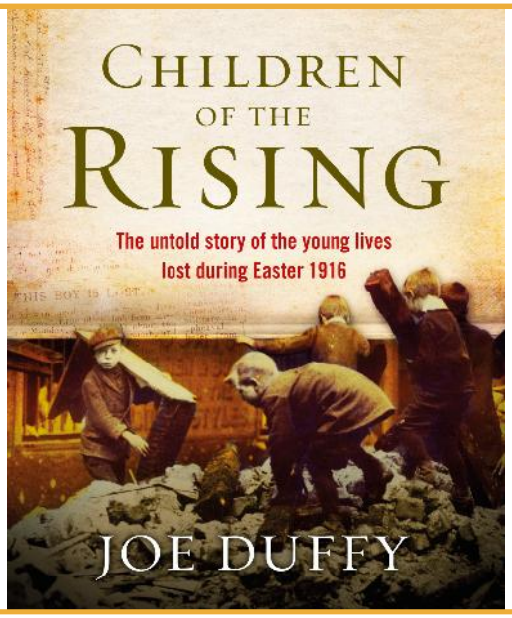


They are part of our history - and I have no doubt that the seven signatories would want these casualties of the Rising included in the official narrative.

The project is ongoing, but it is driven by the poetic words of songwriter Declan O'Rouke who has proclaimed in his moving song on the children. "Nor Pearse,nor Clarke, MacDonagh ,or the Connolly we knew, would rest were they remembered on a pedestal alone. Are they not the fathers of our nation proud and free? And our sister and our brothers then, the Children of '16."



Broadcaster Joe Duffy is the author of the award-winning 'Children of the Rising, the Untold story of the young lives lost during Easter 1916' published by Hachette Ireland. Any further information on the project can be sent to Freepost P.O Box 1916 Dublin 3 or to joed1916@gmail.com





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Once the Rising started,

the children were the ones most at risk



A group of children posing for a photograph Dublin, c. 1915

Without doubt the most empathic genealogical work this year has been Joe Duffy's tracing of the lives of the children killed in Dublin during the Easter Rising in 1916. Fiona Fitzsimons talked to Joe and found a peoples' historian with stories to tell

In Ireland we have the reputation of a nation of poets and writers. So the great number of books recently published on the Irish Revolution, is perhaps a natural response to how we commemorate the centenary of the 1916 Rising. The best-selling book on 1916 among the Irish public is *Children of the Rising* by broadcaster Joe Duffy.

It's a people's history – the author's focus is on the civilian population of Dublin, especially the children, caught between the rebels and the army in Easter Week 1916. At the start of the book, there's a quote from the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children: "*In no other city in these islands … have the children such freedom… such possession, of the streets as Dublin.*" As the city became a battleground, it was one of the most dangerous places on earth for children, especially the children from the tenements.

The forty children killed in the Easter Rising died because hunger, curiosity, pity for the wounded, or simple bad luck put them in the wrong place, at the wrong time.

The book is engrossing, and shows wide-ranging research. Duffy has a great empathy for the children he writes about, and is a natural story-teller with an eye for the telling detail. He is especially strong on creating context and building the atmosphere in Dublin City Easter week 1916.



Boys with their boxcar, ca. 1910. In 1916 Paddy Fetherston's mother gathered her wounded child, and wheeled him in his own boxcar, to the nearest hospital in Jervis St. Paddy was dead by the time they reached the hospital."

FF: Tell me about yourself – who is Joe Duffy. What makes you the person you are?

JD: I'm from Dublin. I was born in Mountjoy Square in 1956. Both my parents were born within 500 yards of the Liffey, in Church Street and York Street. They grew up in the centre of Dublin, in the old tenements. My father was born in the same tenement room that his mother - my grandmother - was born in. My mother lived at 19 different tenement addresses as a child.

We moved out to Ballyfermot when I was about five, and that's where I went to school. I have absolutely no relatives from outside the Pale, much to my regret. My neighbours used to visit their relatives in Wicklow or Wexford. I remember begging my parents could we find any country cousins, but we never did, so we never went on holidays.

As a child my father would bring us in to the military parade in Dublin every Easter Sunday. I really looked forward to it every year.

The only year he didn't bring us in was 1966, because Nelson's Column was blown up. This was the trauma of my childhood, 1966 was the 50th anniversary of the Rising, and we expected there would be even more trucks and guns than normal at the parade.

After school I worked for three years, and then went to university – Trinity College Dublin - and did a degree in Social Work. After that, I became a probation officer for five years in the north inner-city, in and around Sean McDermott Street.

I got into RTE (the national broadcaster) on a four-month training course. I had to give up my job as a probation-officer to do it. I began as a producer, a reporter with Gay Byrne, and then as things moved on, I took over *Liveline*.

[Joe has presented *Liveline* for 12 years. It's the most popular talk show in Ireland, by a long stretch. It has an extraordinary reach, with a daily listening audience of 12.6 per cent of the Irish population over 24].

In 2009 I did *Who Do You Think You Are?* and found a British Army link. My grandmother was born in India, her father was stationed there; my other grannie's brothers Tom and Kit fought in WWI. The reason the lads signed up was for the money. Tom came back from the war with injuries, but wouldn't talk about it. He lived in a small flat off Dorset Street for the rest of his life, grieving for his brother Kit that died. I was the first member of the family to get out to see the grave in Bienvillers, near Amiens.



Children searching through the rubble of buildings to gather firewood, during the 1916 Rising

Fiona: The idea for Children of the Rising is a great idea. Like all great ideas, it's simple – you can explain it in one sentence, and it's immediately of interest. Where did the idea come from?

Joe Duffy: Children of the Rising was turned down by two publishers, on the grounds there wouldn't be enough material on the children that died; that there was no public interest in the children's stories; and that there were already too many books on 1916 being published.

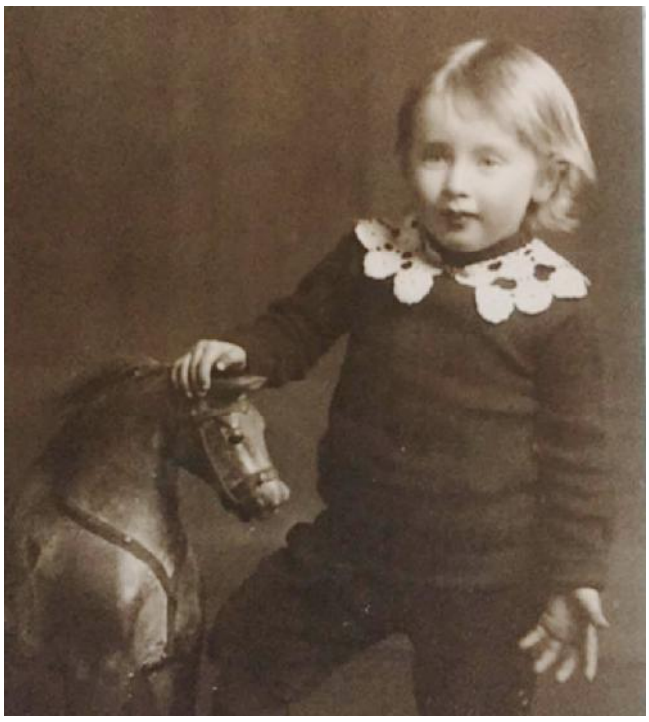
Fiona: The publishers must be black and blue from kicking themselves right now [both laugh].

Joe Duffy: I never set out to write a book. In 2012 I was asked by the Jack & Jill Foundation to decorate an Easter-egg to auction for fundraising.

Well, the Jack & Jill Foundation is about sick children. I just happened to say to somebody, how many children were injured in 1916 – as innocent as that. Information on civilians in 1916 is scant, but the children are invisible.

I couldn't find much reference to them. I started by going through the *Sinn Fein Handbook*. it gave a list of people buried and their ages. There were 28 names on the list that were 16 or under. I went up to the GRO [General Register Office] and called up their death certificates. 20 were correct, and 8 were not. It started from there.

An Post [the national Irish Postal Service] got in touch … They hosted an exhibition and printed a free postcard with the names and addresses of children killed in 1916. I put out an appeal with An Post. That's where it began basically. Every time I said something publicly, I'd always get one new clue, or one new person would say to me, 'why don't you come up and look at this?'



The first child to die in the Rising, Sean (John) Francis Foster, shot in his pram on Church St. on Easter Monday, 1916

In 2014 Joe organised an ecumenical service for the children of 1916.

Joe Duffy: Some relatives turned up. They wanted the stories of the children's lives told and their names to be recorded somewhere. And that's where the idea of a book started.

It's an ongoing project, to get the children's names recorded, and their stories remembered. Glasnevin Trust has compiled a list of names of civilians, but it's a list of names, there's not much else. I'm still baffled by the fact that there are still exhibitions opening and there's no mention of the civilians or the children.

Fiona: You mean the Sinn Fein sponsored exhibition in the Ambassador, O'Connell Street?

Joe: The people's exhibition – why aren't the names of the people mentioned? We should regard the children as part of our history. No rebellion is without its tragedies - and there were plenty of them in the 1916 Rebellion.

James Connolly was a father, he had nine children. And we know from the historical record Pearse was bereft [on the accidental death by shooting of Bridget McKane, aged 15 years]. I am totally convinced that the leaders didn't want those kids to die. When they were killed, they would have wanted them remembered.

Fiona: Our readers have a particular interest in family history, and will want to know what sources you used in your research?

Joe: I started in the **GRO** – calling up the civil deaths. That's a bit of hit-and-miss. The index only has the name. It should have the age but not always [and the place where the death is registered]. There are restrictions on the number of certs you can call up, so that can be tedious as well. For every death cert that was relevant, I found many others that weren't.

The 1911 census online was absolutely brilliant.

There was a eureka moment. I was going through the 1916 **Newspapers**, and I was getting tit-bits, and then it suddenly struck me: there's a big tradition in Dublin of putting an In Memoriam in the paper a year after the death. I dropped all the 1916 papers and got the 1917 newspapers – the ***In Memoriam*** page for April 1917. I got 10 new names within a few hours. Charles Kavanagh shot at the top of Sackville Street; John Kirwan... I thought 'hang on, there are enough stories in this, to go to a publisher.'

The biggest response in terms of new clues was **putting an article in the Evening Herald**. It's a Dublin working-class newspaper. Growing up in Ballyfermot the Evening Herald was the only paper that came into the house. I remember calling up the news editor saying I need more information about these children's families. If I set up a photograph of me standing in front of the GPO with a list of these children's names, can you get a story out of it? I knew I'd get one or two clues out of it.

Every time I got a mention of the project in the Herald, I would get a new letter or phone-call. [He pauses to reflect] So I'm looking for children of the Dublin working class - and unfortunately these children have no descendants, so their memories had been lost over time. What's the story of the Dublin working class?

The relatives were great. I struck up friendships with lots of them. Once I got talking to ***relatives***, I would tease answers out of them. I found people know a lot more than they think they know:

Individually, some of them had tried before to go up to Glasnevin with a little plaque. Ten or 15 years ago, Glasnevin wouldn't have had the facility to put their names up anywhere. The most important **photos** in the book are the ones of the children, they came from the families. It was the first time they'd ever been published.

[Joe refers to one photo – it's on page 70 of his book - of Halston Street School, taken about 1912 and provided by the family of Paddy Fetherston.]

A whole classroom was wiped out in Easter

week, and they died violently. Mind you in Dublin at that time a whole class room was being wiped out every week by diseases, caused by poverty, overcrowding and bad sanitary condtions.

Fiona: **The book is very good on building context and atmosphere. You describe the physical reality of life in the tenements: over-crowding, the smells of one toilet and a tap in the yard - shared with 50 people or more to a house.**

Joe: I just have to ask my aunt - who's still living - what was it like living in a tenement? The rooms were always open, there were no locks on them. Now every teenager has a bunch of keys in their pockets and a mobile phone, but in those days no-one had keys. The only locking mechanisms were bolts, to use at night-time. The fire was going 12, 13, 14 hours a day. Monday was washing day. It was hard work, and dangerous – an open boiling pot. The children played outside because it was healthier, but also to get out from under their parents' feet.

The streets were the playground for children from the tenements, when they weren't in school or at work. Once the Rising starts, they're the ones most at risk.

Fiona: **You have an attention to detail that brings to life what's happening at street level in 1916. On Easter Monday when a shop is looted, young children grab silk hats to play-act at being Charlie Chaplin; older children risk life and limb to take fireworks to set off at dusk on O'Connell Street.**

Joe Duffy: There's a giddiness that takes hold at the start of the Rising. It's a Dublin thing. Seán O'Casey is so brilliant writing on it. The looting was pretty basic stuff: food, a bit of chocolate. For many of the children, it was the sole gorge of their lives.

Fiona: **As you tell it, it's almost inevitable that as the city was blockaded, food-shortages forced civilians out of their homes to find food. Civilians - especially children - get caught in the cross-fire.**

Joe Duffy: Dublin has a very defined city centre area. It's not like London or other big cities where you don't know where the centre is. In Easter 1916 you had people living within 50 yards of the main streets of the capital, hemmed in all week.

One of the stories in the book is of 12-year-old John Henery McNamara who went to Grafton Street to look for food on Friday, April 28. He



One half of a locket including a detail from the studio portrait of Katie Foster's son, Sean.

probably got as far as Knowles' fruit shop. His family believe he was shot as he was peeling an orange.

Fiona: **Childhood ended earlier in those days. Many of the children you write about were already working. Christopher Whelan (15) was a messenger boy for Easons; Bridget McKane (15) worked in a 'fancy-box' factory. Even the mother of 12-year-old John McNamara of York Street writes to the authorities: "My lad would be earning by now..."**

Joe Duffy: The younger children might only earn 6s to 8s a week - but every penny counted. Charles Darcy (15) was a draper's assistant; Mary Redmond (16) was a bottle-washer; James Kelly (15) an apprentice at Broadstone Railway Works; Bridget Allen (16) worked in the Dublin Salt Works. They were diligent, hard-working young people, making sacrifices for their families in poor circumstances.

Fiona: You also look at issues like how surviving family members lived on in trauma, and how their rights and dignity were trampled by rebels and the British government.

Joe Duffy: There's Joseph Murray (14) from Augustin Street - all the evidence is that his father committed suicide a few years later. And Geor-

gina Warbrook, sister of Ellen (15) from Fumbally Lane. Even the newspaper reporter is horrified at her death in 1927.

Or Lionel Sweney [son of Sweney the chemist, mentioned in James Joyce's *Ulysses*]. His birth, and death, was announced in the *Irish Times*, but his body has never been found, and no death cert has ever been issued. Lionel disappeared off the face of the earth on Wednesday April 26. He went up to Mount Street and it was chaos there. It's my understanding that he died in St. Patrick Dunne's and was taken up to Deans Grange, where he was buried among the British casualties. The British authorities wouldn't let the family exhume their child's body, buried among the 40 or 50 soldiers. It sent his father into an early grave. To this day Lionel's death has never been registered.

Other stories include the mother of Bridie Allen (16), who for the rest of her life kept a strand of her daughter's hair in a biscuit tin, and Christopher Hickey (16), whose mother who died aged 40 in 1920.

The British authorities set up Rebel (Victims) Committees, to compensate families that had lost loved ones. But the people from the tenements were treated abysmally and the committee acted as if the public funds were their own money, and reduced money awarded.

In the 1930s when the new Irish government set up their compensations, the McKane and the Fox family were badly treated, so I wonder sometimes...

In fairness, the book's structure around themes came about thanks to my editor Ciara Considine. She asked if we can make connections between the different children's stories. Chapters based around strong mothers who lost their children; chapters of people who were badly treated when they went looking for compensation. She persuaded me to compare and contrast how people lived in the city.

Fiona: In the last three months you've visited schools to raise children's awareness about 1916 and the Irish Revolutionary era.

Joe Duffy: Visiting the schools has been really uplifting. In the last few months, I've spoken in over 40 different secondary schools. I pick four or five stories each time, tell the children's stories and show their photos.

John Kirwan, who was sent to buy a toy elephant for his baby-sister at Elverys; Sean Foster, killed in his pram on Church Street - probably the first child that died in the fighting; the young boy Christopher Andrews, shot dead as he tried to get a drink of water to a wounded Tommy [British soldier]; Paddy Fetherston, who was wounded on Dominick Street and bled to death in his own box-car, while it was being pushed to hospital by his mother Annie.



Margaret, by Sarah Henrietta Purser, c. 1915. In this painting, the artist depicts her cousin with her prize toy elephant, a popular toy at the time. John Kirwan is described on the day of his death as holding one bought as a present for his baby sister, Lily.

Once you start telling stories about the 1916 children, how and where they lived, their box-cars, how many brothers and sisters they had, what happened them, the school-children are complete engrossed. The children of 1916 are living history.

The visits to the schools aren't just about the book, it's about the children's own projects for the centenary. Children don't have to make a grand statement to be interested in history. The kids have been picking my brains for things I might have found that weren't used in the book.

Fiona: Children of the Rising is a surprisingly heartening book, because it recognises the children as real individuals. Was it difficult to write?

Joe Duffy: It was difficult... [he pauses]. One thing I found, one of the benefits of this project, is that in most cases we don't know who killed the children. We know how they died, but we don't know what side's bullet killed them. No politician or commentator can colonise these children for their own cause. The stories of the children means we focus on what happened in 1916 - just like the story of Aylan Kurdi [the Syrian refugee child] makes us focus on that awful conflict.

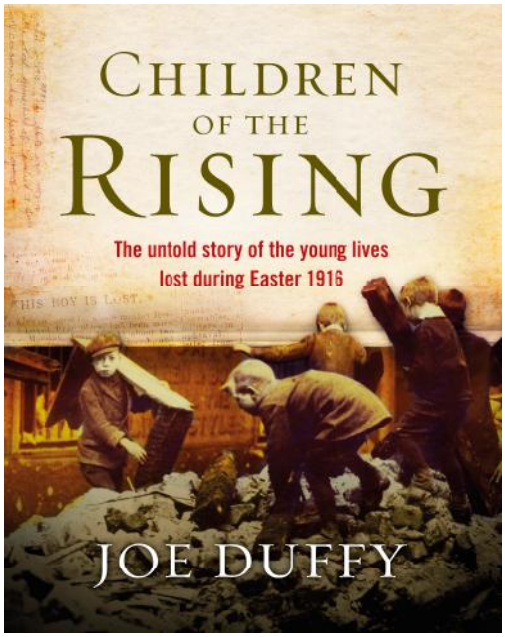


Children gather firewood amid the destruction of the Rising. Photo from the Manchester Guardian

The children remain with me.

Fiona: Have you got the writing bug now, and do you plan to write more?

Joe Duffy: I'd love to write more around that whole area - children and social history, that mix. I've done some preliminary research on another project, it's very early days. I'm going to take the same attitude as I did to this book – set out to find out something, and see if it turns into a book.



Children of the Rising: the untold story of the young lives lost during Easter 1916' by Joe Duffy is published by Hachette Books Ireland, 2015



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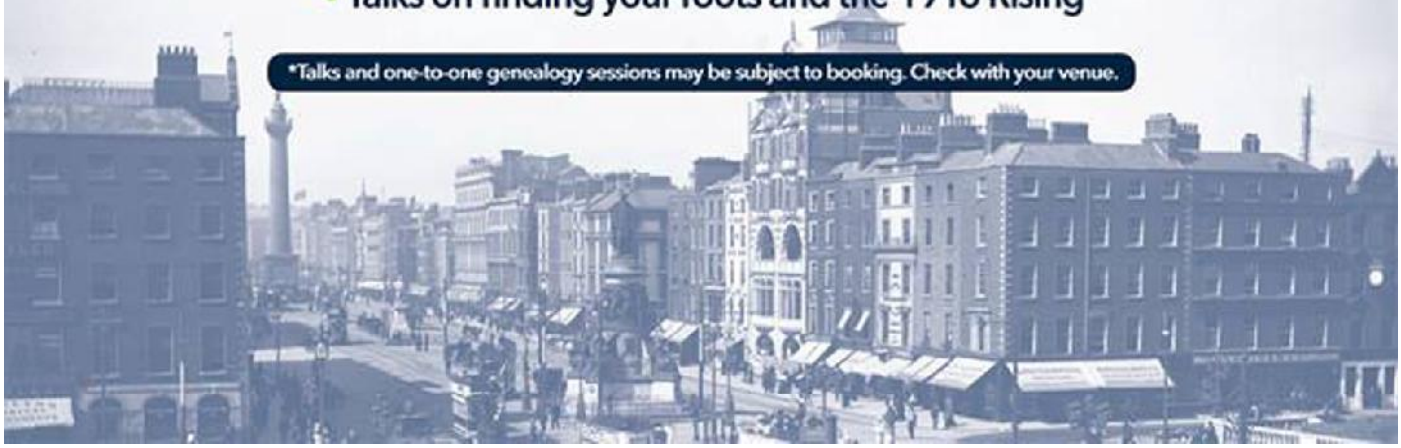
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So Where Were Your Ancestors in 1916?

"GSI Assisting the Public in this Quest"

by Michael Merrigan

Not so very long ago if you asked the question "where were your people in Easter 1916" you could, more than likely, have been brushed-off with the rhetorically sarcastic reply "in the GPO with the other 10,000, where else?". Nowadays, such a question is treated in a remarkably different and much more respectful manner by most Irish people, irrespective of the part, if any, their ancestors actually played in the Rising.

Interest in public events, talks, guided walking-tours and the emergence of new publications on the Easter Rising and its participants has been phenomenal throughout Ireland over the past six months or so. New online resources, television documentaries and exhibitions have each created an unprecedented level of public accessibility to our own history.

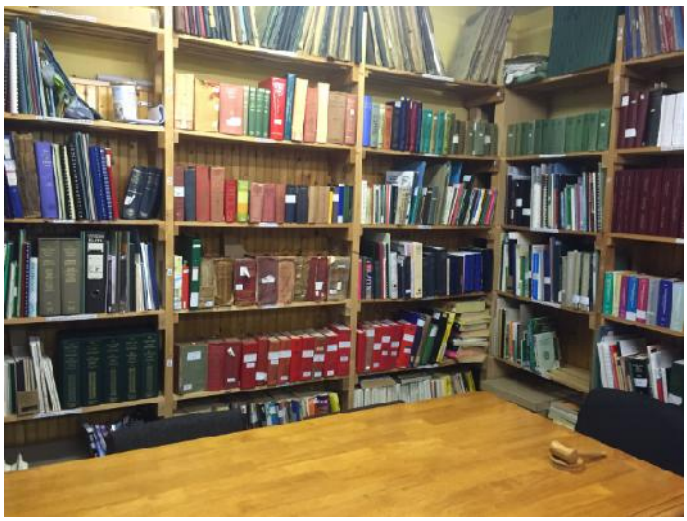
This is also reflected in a growing interest in family history research as the unfolding and wonderfully engaging narrative of the events of a century ago, quite naturally brings us all to ask the very same question – "where were our people in Easter 1916?" Many families have some stories of 1916 and its aftermath, however, these are mostly vague and possibly much altered through retelling over the past century leaving many questions for the current generation. Other families have cherished items of memorabilia from the period handed down carefully and lovingly from one generation to the next. Although these items may be associated with a particular family member or ancestor, an understanding of the context and provenance of the memorabilia is frequently, at best sketchy, or simply non-existent.

Local historians and genealogists throughout the country and, indeed, amongst our diaspora overseas, have very willingly



stepped up to the challenge to assist and advise members of the public seeking to understand and, if possible, to connect with Ireland's revolutionary period and in particular, with the Easter Rising of 1916. Organisations such as Eneclann and FindMyPast have organised special genealogy roadshows in conjunction with the Public Library Services throughout Ireland to mark the centenary of the Easter Rising.

Voluntary organisations are likewise heavily involved, for example, the Genealogical Society of Ireland has information stands at special events marking the centenary and offers free family history research advice to the public at its Archive and Research Centre in Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.





Although genealogy is generally considered a DIY pursuit, joining a family history society like the Genealogical Society of Ireland and meeting others with the same passion for the research, not only concentrated on the centenary of the Rising, can be a most rewarding experience. Membership is open to all with an interest in genealogy, heraldry or related subjects. The Society's members, many with State recognised academic qualifications in genealogy or related subjects, are always on hand to offer expert advice and encouragement to new members, helping each to chart their own research pathway.

The Society was established in 1990 to promote an awareness, appreciation and knowledge of Ireland's genealogical and heraldic heritage in Ireland and amongst her diaspora. It is devoted to the promotion of the study of these subjects as open access educational leisure activities by organising lectures, workshops, open meetings and group projects. The Society is a registered charity in Ireland (CHY 10672) and is funded by its members' subscriptions and kind donations from the general public and from those with Irish ancestry overseas.

With the kind assistance of the Dún Laoghaire Harbour Company, the Society opened '*An Daonchartlann*' its Archive & Research Centre at the Carlisle Pier, Dún Laoghaire, on November 8th 2010. The facility contains records from a number of sources and, in particular, it functions as a unique repository for family history research undertaken by genealogists from Ireland and from the Irish Diaspora. Already, the Society has collected over 10,000 publications, 4,500 manuscripts and an extensive microform collection. New items are received each week and *An Daonchartlann* ensures that such records, many compiled by dedicated individuals over a life time of research, remain in Ireland for future generations to appreciate their genealogical heritage. Members have free access in the facility to some of the most important on-line resources for genealogy and enjoy generous discounts on various pay-for-view genealogical websites for home access.

Along with a very pro-active promotion of genealogy and related subjects, the Society has long advocated the establishment of an I*rish Institute of Genealog-*



ical and Heraldic Sciences incorporating a *Centre for Migration and Diaspora Studies*. This proposal provides for a totally new approach to genealogy and heraldry in Ireland and would see *An Daonchartlann* linked with the academic institutions and bodies around the world specialising in genealogical, heraldic and vexillological research.

The Society publishes an Annual Journal, occasional publications of memorial inscriptions and indeed, the Society's monthly newsletter "*Ireland's Genealogical Gazette*" has an on-line readership of between 4,000 and 5,000 per month in addition to the readership of the hard copy version published. In addition to the 12 Evening Meetings and 11 Morning Meetings each year, the Society has a very pro-active 'Outreach Policy' where it is represented at shows, festivals, conferences and seminars.

The Society strives to best practice, excellence and high standards in its publications, activities and research and, encourages such amongst its membership at home and overseas. The "*Principle of Public Ownership and Right of Access*" to our Irish genealogical heritage is the cornerstone of our national policies on heritage, genealogy and archival matters. The Society is precluded from affiliating with any organisation or group failing to endorse this fundamental principle.

Over the past quarter of a century, the Society has encouraged the tabling of Parliamentary Questions in Dáil Éireann; raising matters on the Order of Business in Seanad Éireann; advocating amendments to Bills in both Houses; drafted Bills for presentation to Teachtaí Dála and Seanadóirí (especially on the release of the 1926 Census of Ireland); made numerous submissions to State agencies, government departments and local government; formulated and published detailed proposals on many heritage issues.

In January 2006 the Society was registered as a Nominating Body for Seanad Éireann (Irish Senate) on the Culture and Education Panel and this year it has nominated (following an election by ballot using the PR STV system) Cllr. Fintan Warfield(pictured above), a former Mayor of South Dublin County Council with a keen interest in genealogy, to contest the Seanad Election this month.



So whether you have already started your research or just wondering where your people were in Easter 1916, why not visit the Archive and Research Centre of Genealogical Society of Ireland? Directions on the website below.



For further information on the Society see:
www.familyhistory.ie
Facebook: www.facebook.com/family-history.ie
Twitter: @GenSocIreland

A PUBLIC EVENT

‘Yet no clear fact to be discerned’: the New Zealand response to the 1916 Easter Rising

Plenary Lecture at Toitū, Otago Settlers Museum | 6.00pm | 22 March 2016

Presented by

Dr. Dermot Keogh MRIA
Emeritus Professor of History and Emeritus Jean Monnet Professor of European Integration Studies
University College Cork | Ireland

A conference hosted by Irish Studies at the University of Otago
in collaboration with Toitū, Otago Settlers Museum | 22-23 March 2016

Easter 2016 marks the centenary of the Easter Rising – a seminal event in the formation of modern Ireland.

As early as 1989, Joe Lee noted in *Ireland 1912-1985: Politics and Society* that ‘much probing local research is required to establish a more precise chronology and archaeology of popular sentiment.’

Though a vast amount of research has been undertaken the ‘chronology and archaeology of popular sentiment’ in the diaspora remains largely unknown.

This conference will bring together local and international experts to share their research with one another and with the general public on New Zealand’s engagement with and response to the 1916 Easter Rising.

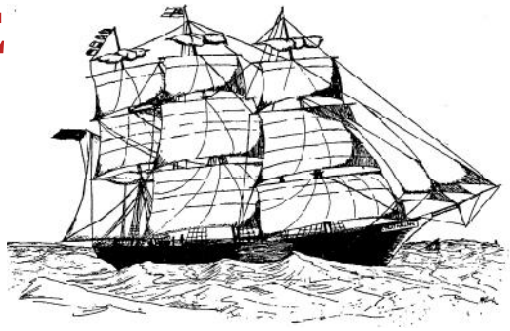
UNIVERSITY of OTAGO
Te Whare Wānanga o Otāgo
NEW ZEALAND

toitū OTAGO SETTLERS MUSEUM



AN 'IRISH' LANDED ESTATE ON THE CANTERBURY PLAINS

By Geraldene O'Reilly
Irish Interest Group – New Zealand
Society of Genealogists



Emigrant Ship Strathallan

Arrival

When the emigrant ship Strathallan arrived at Canterbury, New Zealand in January 1859 among the original 122 immigrants who sailed from England and disembarked at Lyttelton was Daniel Buckley, a single 21 year old Irish man who migrated looking for a better life, encouraged by advertisements placed in English newspapers for labourers in the Province of Canterbury. When Daniel first stepped ashore at Port Lyttelton did he dare to dream that his new start in a British colony less than 20 years old, would provide him with a far better standard of living than he could ever envisage.

The heights that Daniel would reach could be classed as equal to men who owned property and lived on a 'Landed Estate' in Ireland.

The type of Assisted Immigration advertisement Daniel responded to built up a positive picture of Canterbury by stating all men could aspire to owning their own land. Most immigrants owed their passage to governments or wealthy men. Migrants in the 1850s generally arrived on ships of the Canterbury Association, encouraged by its celebrated appeal for colonists from every class and section of English society.

Canterbury – Christchurch

The Canterbury Association was formed in London in 1848 in order to establish a colony in New Zealand and to transplant a cross-section of English life and well educated young men of good family were wanted as skilled artisans and agriculturists.

Henry Washbourne arrived in Canterbury in 1850, his father, H. J. Washbourne already well established in the region. Born in 1838 in Gloucestershire, England Henry was bought up in a farming background and belonged to a family whose members had been farmers for generations. On his arrival Henry went to work on his father's property of 484 acres in Riccarton, outside Christchurch, and adjusted to a new type of agricultural landscape. Henry later moved to the Selwyn district, 25 miles south-west of Christchurch, to manage another property owned by his father, where he controlled an extensive farming operation and became successful as a breeder of sheep and cattle. Farming a property that consisted of 1,104 acres grazing sheep and planting crops Henry required labourers to work the land.

The Canterbury Provincial Council was established in 1853 and took over the assets of the Canterbury Association and became responsible for immigration into the province. Unlike the Canterbury Association the Provincial government did not set out to recruit immigrants with capital but instead sought farm labourers, general labours and skilled tradesmen who were required for Canterbury's expanding farm industry and for public works.

Through the Canterbury Provincial Immigration Scheme Henry Washbourne applied for assisted immigrants for his labour force. Henry stood as Nominator for Daniel Buckley who had lived in England from a very early age and received an English schooling until the age of 14, when he went to work as a labour-

er at the Woolwich Arsenal in Kent. Henry was of similar age to Daniel and working daily together these two young men forged a strong friendship. Daniel worked in close contact with Henry for eighteen months learning about stock grazing and gaining valuable agriculture experience.

Chain Migration

The Canterbury Provincial Government's system of 'nomination of friends' introduced in the 1860s allowed people already in the colony to bring out family by paying half their fare. It was intended in part as a convenience for large landowners who wished to enlarge their labour forces by shipping out the relatives of their servants. It proved to be a godsend to the poor and was soon being attacked as 'a means of introducing too many Irishmen'.

Daniel Buckley wasted no time in nominating the remaining members of his immediate family who were living in Kent, England. In December 1860 his mother Bridget, brothers John, Timothy and Andrew along with Andrew's wife and three children arrived on the Matoaka at Port Lyttelton.

Immigrant barracks were first built in the 1850s as temporary shelter for new immigrant arrivals. When Bridget Buckley and her family arrived they were settled into these immigration barrack which was hardly the type of housing they were expecting to live in. There was very little comfort for women and children and Bridget took in laundry to pay for their keep. The three Buckley brothers found labouring work in Lyttelton where labourers for road and drainage construction were in high demand.

Wealth

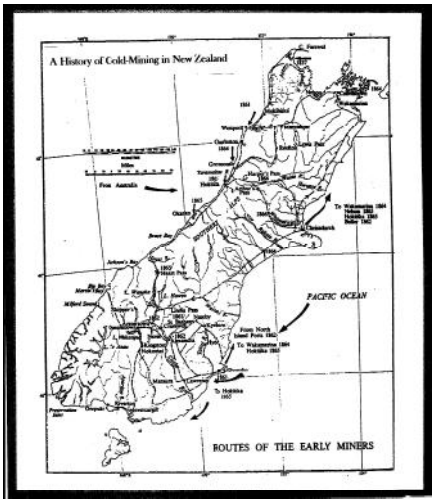
The life of Daniel Buckley and his family was about to change, when in May 1861 gold was discovered at Tuapeka in the Otago province 256 miles south of Christchurch. To be known as Gabriel's Gully the Tuapeka strike was to become one of New Zealand's richest gold fields.

Daniel Buckley left his employment with Henry Washbourne and with his three brothers and two friends set off to Tuapeka where on 1 August 1861 they each purchased their Miner's Rights and set about applying their labours panning for gold. Being some of the earliest miners on the Tuapeka gold field, it was not long before the Buckley brothers had worked their claim and obtained over £100 each.

Daniel realised that real wealth lay in supplying the necessities of life to the thousands of men who weekly were flocking onto the goldfield. Between them the brothers purchased a carriers turn-out consisting of an old dray and two young draught horses, which cost £240 and they opened a store on the gold field. Cartage rates, on either bullock or horse drawn carts, were £100 per ton with wood which was sold to the bakers, along with general food stocks being the main commodity carted.

Daniel and his brothers worked in harsh conditions running their cartage business and being paid in gold for their produce. It is worth noting that in the years 1861-1863 just on £5million worth of gold was taken from the Otago goldfields. Daniel recorded 'that it was not uncommon to find bags of gold stacked up in a back corner of the store while awaiting the gold escorts to transport the gold to Dunedin.'

Daniel and his brothers by sheer determination and hard work became wealthy men. They eventually sold their cartage stock at Dunedin and returned to Canterbury. Timothy Buckley retained the store and remained at the Tuapeka gold field.



Goldfields South Island

Purchase of Land

This new hard earned wealth allowed Daniel Buckley to purchase land in Canterbury. On his return to Christchurch Daniel Buckley, aged 30 years, married Mary Heffernan, from Co. Clare, at the Catholic Church in the city of Christchurch on 22 January 1867. They settled at Brookside in the Selwyn district where his brother Andrew Buckley had recently purchased a property.

Aware of the value of land, in 1866 Daniel made an application for a Crown Grant in the district of East Ashburton on the Canterbury plains. On 4 December 1866 Daniel's Crown Grant No. 14511 for section 26396 at Brookside, Canterbury was signed off. He was granted 800 acres at £2 an acre but when checking his boundaries he found that he was ¾ acre short, so he wrote to the Commissioner of Lands to sort out the shortfall. Did Daniel have an Irish man's 'feeling' for his land that he measured his boundaries?

Investing his new found wealth into his land Daniel purchased farm implements, fenced his boundaries, now accounted for accurately, and stocked his land with sheep. Over the 4,700 estates, farms and farmlets in Canterbury in 1879 only 1,500 attempted to run sheep.

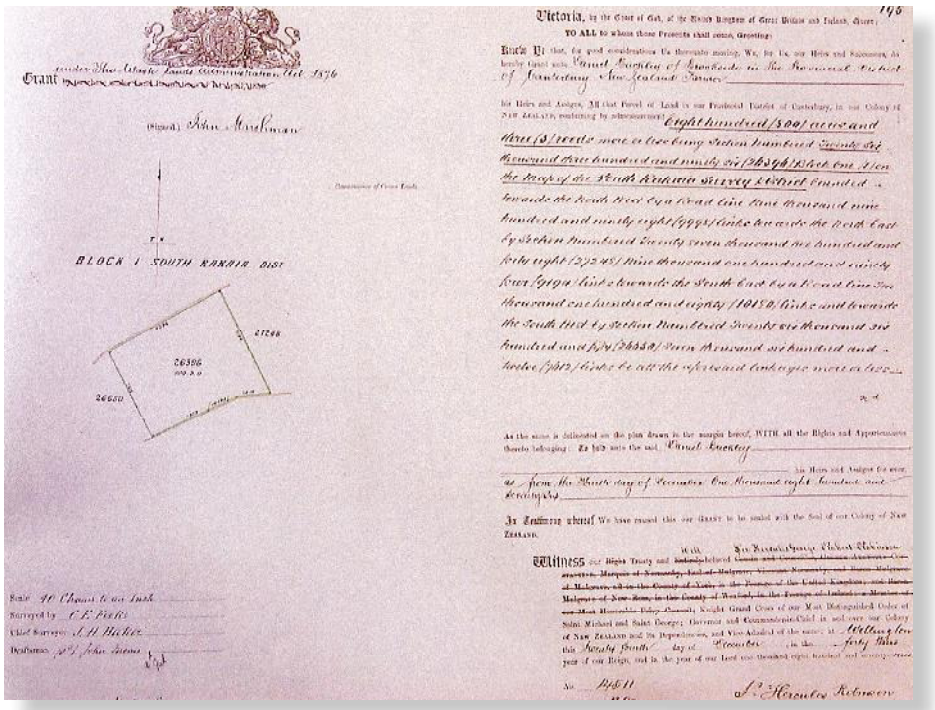
In *A Return of the Freeholders of New Zealand* October 1882 Daniel Buckley, farmer at Wakanui electorate, is recorded as owning 981 acres to the value of £3,932. Fifteen years following his original land grant purchase, Daniel had added an additional 181 acres to his land holding and stocked his run with 520 sheep. *A Return of Sheep Owners at 31 May 1884* recorded Daniel's stock as 1,172 sheep and lambs. Daniel was by now among the larger more established land holders in the area.

'A man emerging from the labouring class … with one foot on the mound of a higher social position, is at times sorely tried by the attitude and criticism of his old friends and companions. They don't think overmuch of him if he shows a very great haste to abandon his old ways; and very few of these men are so ambitious of ascending in the social scale … are wholly superior to the dread of being branded as deserters from the ranks of their old associates.' [1]

Landed Gentry

On his holding of 981 acres at Kyle in the Ashburton County, Daniel built a large six bedroom house befitting his growing status in Canterbury. Using the skills he had learnt at the side of Henry Washbourne when he first arrived in the colony, Daniel was extremely successful in the management of his estate. He raised four sons and four daughters who were well educated as gentlemen and women in the style expected as children of a man of wealth and stature.

Bridget Buckley went to live with her youngest son Daniel at Kyle adapting well into the local and Church society until her death in 1884. Daniel's property was a world apart from the life she had experienced in Ireland. Born 1807 in Waterford, Ireland the daughter of Daniel Connor and Catherine Curtin, Bridget Connor married Daniel Buckley c1830 and raised her five surviving children in the parish of Kilmeen, Co. Cork before sailing to Kent, England c1838 where she eventually farmed dairy cows.


Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen:

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Grant

BLOCK I SOUTH RAKAIA DIST

Witness

Scan of the original Land Grant in December 1866

Was it from his mother that Daniel possessed an indomitable strength to succeed in what ever capacity he turned his hand to?

Daniel Buckley, baptised 12 May 1837 in the Catholic parish of Boherbue, Cork, Ireland, died at his property on 9 January 1923 and was laid to rest at the Ashburton Cemetery, with a large marble headstone erected to his memory. In the 64 years he spent in Canterbury Daniel's achievements rose well above the heights of many men who also settled in the Canterbury province.

Daniel Buckley's son Daniel, born 1877, farmed at Kyle until he died aged 101 years. 120 years after Irish born Daniel Buckley arrived in Canterbury, succession of his estate at Kyle passed onto the next generation of his family and successive generations since. Daniel's estate is still in the hands of his descendants today.

Buckley Brothers

Timothy Buckley died on the Tuapeka gold field shortly after his brothers had returned to Christchurch.

In 1882 Andrew Buckley owned 50 acres of land to the value £800 at Brookside on the Canterbury plains. Andrew died in 1899 due to injuries suffered in a fall from his horse.

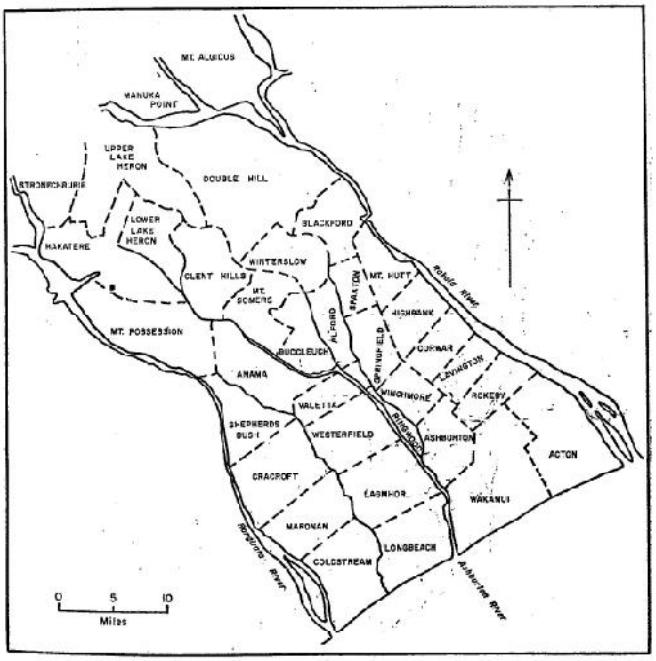
John Buckley purchased land at Linwood, on the fringe of Christchurch city, where he grazed stock and



Daniel Buckly and Family

cultivated part of his land for market gardens. In 1882 his property of 20 acres was valued at £600 and the area was known then, as it is today, as Buckley's Road. John died in 1888.

'One word more, as last of all. If any one choose a settlers life, - no matter where, - never let him go, dreaming of success to be had for the wishing. Hardships at first are sure to meet him, and difficulties will rise up at times and cloud the way in front he thought clear; - still, if he will but let patience hold up his heart, a better time (never so far off as fear would make it) will come up and reward him for his hard days, and give him a home which he may love there, or perchance, if he wish it, bring him back to his native country again.' [2]



CANTERBURY PASTORAL RUNS from A History of Canterbury Vol. 2 1854-1876

[1] A New History of Canterbury – Stevan Eldred-Grigg
[2] Crusts a Settler's Fare due South – L.J. Kennaway



The Onward Project, where we aim to publish a photograph of every member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF) that served overseas between 1914-1918. As always these things require lots of input from various sources. We have already published three volumes of over 12,000 photographs and are well on the way to commencing our fourth volume.

With 103,000 photos to find it is a huge job, but with the help of many we are making progress. The project is recognised by the Government WW100 official commemoration programme. There is a link to our website where people can send images, and it also explains a little more about the project: http://www.fairdinkumbooks.com/#!news-and-events/c1pz

If you would like further information please do not hesitate to ask The Onward Project organisers Phil Beattie & Matt Pomeroy - email onwardnzef.book@gmail.com

There were 182 members of the NZEF who gave an address in Ireland for their Next of Kin, and who subsequently died in service.

If you have an enquiry relating to an Irish born serviceman who enlisted in the NZEF 1914-1918 please contact Geraldene O'Reilly at Irish.genealogy@xtra.co.nz

1916 CENTENARY COMMEMORATIONS

WHEN

April 1st to 24th, 2016

WHERE

Auckland Irish Club, Fowlds Park, Rocky Nook Ave, Morningside, Auckland

Music, song, drama, debate, history,

WWW.AUCKLANDIRISH.CO.NZ
LIKE US ON FACEBOOK @ AUCKLANDIRISH

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FRIDAY 1ST APRIL

Lecture on 1916 Easter Rising, by Raewyn Robertson.
8pm start.

FRIDAY 8TH APRIL

Songs & music of the Rising . 7.30pm start.

FRIDAY 15TH APRIL

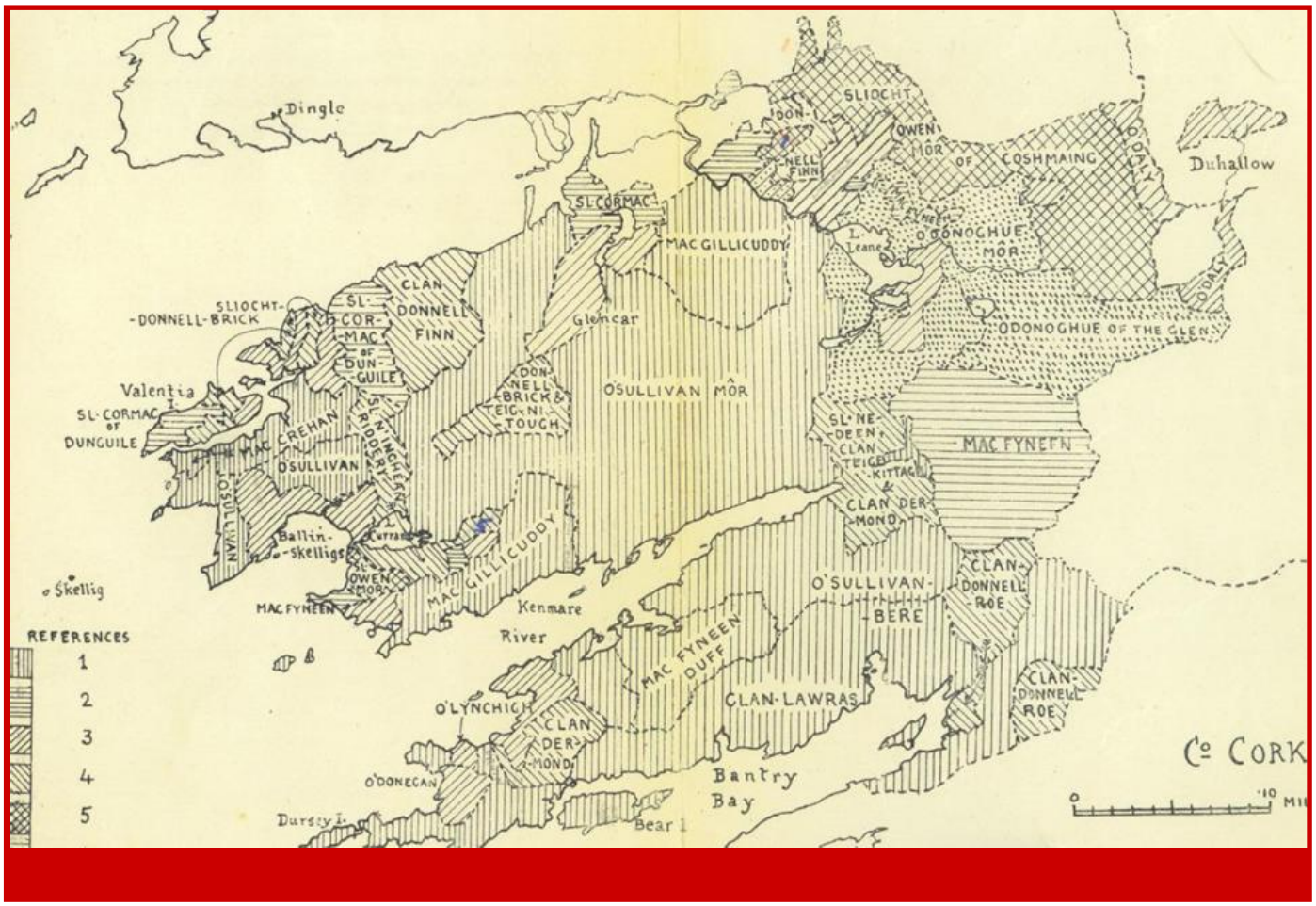
Great Debate on The Easter Rising.
7.30pm start.

SUNDAY 24TH APRIL

Relive the Rising. Music, poems, speeches, drama—all woven into an exciting tableau to commemorate this historic event.
8.00pm start. $15 entry ($10 members AIS)

The O'Sullivans

by Dr Paul MacCotter



Map of the O'Sullivan territories from Butler's Gleanings from Irish History

In the first of a new series exploring the origins of Irish surnames, Dr Paul MacCotter of UCC tells us of the O'Sullivan origins

O'Sullivan, or Sullivan, is one of Ireland's most common surnames, and is historically associated with Cork and Kerry, although found throughout Ireland. It is probably distinct from the very rare surname McSullivan, and is likely to have absorbed another Kerry surname, O'Sullihan, which was once common in North Kerry and now appears to be extinct.

The first name Suildubáin is very rare, and is in fact a nickname for a man whose real name was Eochaid, and who lived around the middle of the 900s. He was a prince or aristocrat of the Eoganacht Chaisil kingdom, ruling a branch called Cenél Finghín. Eoganacht Chaisil was a kingdom situated in mid-Tipperary, and centred on the Rock of Cashel, the ancient seat of the kings of Munster.

The territory of the Cenél Fínghin stretched from around Cahir north-eastwards to Killenaule, and their chief fortress around the year 1100 was at Knockgraffon, where a great motte survives, perhaps built by the O'Sullivans. The church of Derrynaflan near Killenaule is dedicated to the two Saint Flanns, and long after the O'Sullivans had been driven out of their Tipperary lands by the O'Briens they continued to venerate these saints by using the first name Giolla na Flann, 'devotee of the the Flanns'. Derrynaflan is famous for its chalice and paten. These were perhaps commissioned by early members of the O'Sullivan line.

Eochaid bore the nickname Suildubán. This is traditionally thought to mean 'one eyed', but this is an error. Suildubán can mean either 'little hawk eye' or 'little black eye'.

An account of 1130 calls him Súildubán súlchorr, 'of the bright eye'. In this account Suildubán is portrayed as one of the leading followers of king Cellachán of Cashel in his struggles with the Vikings during the 950s. He is called lord of the Cenél Fínghin, and has his own personal army of 150 swordsmen at his command. Suildubán kills a leading Viking from Scotland and has a son, Spelán, who is decapitated in battle with the Vikings.

In the genealogies Suildubán is made to descend from Fiachrach, grandson of Finguine, king of Munster. This Finguine died in 619. Y chromosome DNA studies of surname patterns is a new and evolving science. It is interesting to note that some O'Sullivans bear a y-chromosome similar to that found among some MacCarthys and O'Keeffes.

Both surnames also descend from men who were of the Eoganacht Chaisil, and this suggests that the traditional O'Sullivan genealogy may be correct and that they are indeed descendants of a king of Munster who died in 619.

The O'Sullivans were driven into West Cork during the early 1100s. Here the clan separated into different branches, sired by various sons of the chieftain, Donal Mor, as they conquered new territories. Giolla Mochuda was ancestor to the O'Sullivan Mór and Giolla na Flann was ancestor to O'Sullivan Beara.

Giolla Mochuda appears to have settled in the area around Sneem and Dunkerron on what is called today the Iveragh (or 'Ring of Kerry' Peninsula), and the castle of Dunkerron became his descendants chief place for four centuries.

Giolla na Flann, meanwhile, gained a foot-



Maureen OSullivan

hold on the Beara Peninsula, although it took a century for his descendants to become lords of the peninsula by exterminating its pre-existing O'Driscoll lords. Many O'Sullivan junior branches hived off these mainlines over time, making O'Sullivan a very common surname in South Kerry and Beara.

The O'Sullivan Mór lost most of their lands in the Cromwellian confiscations of the 1650s, but retained some influence as middlemen, leasing what had been their lands from Protestant landlords and sub-letting these to their Catholic under-tenants.

The last O'Sullivan Mór chieftain lived at Tomies near Killarney, and died in the 1750s. His servant burned his huge stack of ancient deeds and papers "for fear more of his lands would fall to the English"!

The O'Sullivans of Beara built built several castles around the peninsula, but their main one was at Dunboy, outside of Castletown. Here they lived like lords.

In 1531, an English ship captured a Spanish fishing vessel off Beara. Diarmait, the chieftain, who had a small navy, sailed out and captured both vessels, letting the Spanish vessel go and hanging the English captain. After this the chieftains allowed an English pirate fleet to moor in the bay in exchange for rent. One of the pirate leaders was married to O'Sullivan's sister. An English fleet sailed into Bearhaven in 1564 to capture the pirates, but a joint O'Sullivan / pirate army numbering 600 troops scared the English off.

After the defeat to the English at Kinsale in 1600 Donal Cam, the chieftan, returned to garrison his castle, expecting more help to arrive from Spain, but this never came. This led to one of the most famous incidents in Irish history - O'Sullivan Beara's march to Leitrim.

Faced with starvation by the besieging English, Donal Cam had no option but to leave. On December 31, 1602, Donal with all his followers and soldiers, numbering 1,000 people in all, many of whom were women and children, set out to march the length of Ireland to reach Leitrim with its friendly chieftains, still in rebellion against the English.

Only about 400 of the group were fighting men, and the entire party were mercilessly hounded in the bleak winter snow by the followers of many of the clans whose territory they passed through. They were attacked several dozen times in total. This was because of the effects of years of war and rebellion and famine, and the very real fear of what the English might do to those whose territory the O'Sullivans were passing through if they allowed the O'Sullivan march to pass through unmolested.

The trek took two weeks in all and a mere 35 people finally made it to Leitrim and safety with the O'Rourke chieftains. Many of the locations through which the long march passed are remembered in local folklore.

In Cromwell's time the O'Sullivans held out against him in Beara again - but were eventually forced to surrender in 1653, after which they lost most of their lands by confiscation. In 1703 Philip, the chieftain, was said to be living in a cabin at the foot of Hungry Hill.

A couple of other middlemen branches survived in Beara into the early 1800s, but most of the O'Sullivans here were mere tenant farmers and labourers, eking out a living from the poor soil.

Not all took such a menial path, however. A famous O'Sullivan outlaw was Murty Óg of Eyeries in Beara. He served in the Austrian army and fought at Fontenoy. Later he joined the French army, and was said to be its 'most handsome man'. He later fought with Bonny Prince Charlie at Culloden in Scotland, in 1746, before returning to retirement in Eyeries. Here he carried out a lucrative smuggling business (wine, brandy and tobacco), and acted as a recruiting agent for foreign Catholic armies, much to the chagrin of the English authorities.

In 1754 he was betrayed and his house surrounded by English troops. Disdaining surrender, he emerged guns blazing, Butch Cassidy-style, to a quick death.

There were many famous O'Sullivans, among them Arthur Sullivan, half of the famous 19th century British composing duo, Gilbert and Sullivan. John L. Sullivan was a famous Irish-American prize-fighter whose father was from Kerry. Maureen O'Sullivan was the Irish-American actress who played Jane to Johnny Weismuller's Tarzan. Anne Sullivan was the teacher of the famous American philosopher, Helen Keller. Sullivan's parents had fled the Irish famine. Finally we might note Sonya O'Sullivan, Ireland's greatest living athlete and a world and Olympic success as a runner.

Dr. MacCotter obtained his MA from University College Cork, on the subject of the Anglo-Norman lineage of Carew (1994), and his PhD in 2006, on the subject of medieval Irish spatial divisions, a subject in which he is a leading authority. Dr. MacCotter has published several books and journal articles on Irish historical themes and studies, and has won a prestigious Government of Ireland post-doctoral fellowship, as well as working as historical consultant and senior research fellow for the INSTAR-funded Making Christian Landscapes project in the Department of Archaeology, UCC.

MacCotter History and Genealogy Research www.paulmaccotter.com is a research service offered by Dr. Paul MacCotter, who has pursued a dual career as a medieval historian and specialist genealogist. General and specialist (pre-1800) genealogical research is offered, as well as Irish surname history studies and y-DNA historical interpretation. He also lectures at university and community levels in the fields of genealogy and history and currently lectures on the Duhallow Certificate in History of Family & Genealogical Methods 2012-2013 and on the Diploma in Genealogy at UCC.



Radió Corca Baiscinn

Lorna Moloney has been the producer and creator of 'The Genealogy Radio Show' since August 2014. The show is a unique programme based on family history and the practice of tracing ancestral roots. Lorna's show airs live on Thursdays at 4pm, and is podcasted on the Radió Corca Baiscinn Website each week. To date, 'The Genealogy Radio Show' has brought a fascinating view to genealogy. The programme goes out to a growing international audience in the United States, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia. 'The Genealogy Radio Show' has over 100 listeners at present.

The show explores the fascinating and ever-changing world of genealogy with the help of special guests, professional advice and new themes each week. The show is now on its fourth season. 'The Genealogy Radio Show' is broadcasted from the West Clare Community Radio Station, Kilkee on 92.5 and 94.8 FM. Lorna begins each show with the station's mission statement, 'Keeping you in the Loop', capturing exactly what the local, community based radio station is all about.



Radió Corca Baiscinn broadcasts a variety of programmes, including shows on debate, farming, history, genealogy, sport, music, news and radio drama. The radio station broadcasts from Monday to Friday at 1:00pm until 9:00pm and Saturday to Sunday at 2:00pm until 6:00pm. Radio Corca Baiscinn's goal is to provide a local resource for information, entertainment and training for the people of the South West of Clare, by the people of the South West of Clare. It is a non-profit organisation, and run exclusively by volunteers. Volunteers undergo training courses to learn the importance of local radio broadcasting, script-writing skills, interviewing techniques and the dangers of defamation.

The radio station broadcasts from Mon to Friday at 1:00pm until 9:00pm and Saturday to Sunday at 2:00pm until 6:00pm



Tourism Ireland targets group travel business from Canada

Tourism Ireland, together with a delegation of 11 tourism companies from Canada and Ireland, recently took part in a three-city sales blitz in Canada – meeting with travel agents, tour operators, group leaders and tour planners in the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa.

It was a timely visit, as the growth in numbers of visitors arriving in Ireland to research their family tree has been growing rapidly. A quick search on the internet will reveal several tour companies that arrange custom-made itineraries for the purpose of research, family history and genealogy.

A typical trip would include touring important facilities and spending time doing research at the National Archive in Dublin, but would also include viewing private collections and PRONI in Belfast - to name just a few. Local historians can help round out research tours, with time off spent among the Irish people –staying at historical hotels – in your ancestors' homeland.

The sales blitz involved an 'Ireland Always in Season' workshop in each city, where the participating tourism companies had the opportunity to network with, and sell to, more than 200 influential Canadian travel professionals – telling them all about the many opportunities the island of Ireland offers for group travel business. There was also an opportunity to meet with influential travel and lifestyle journalists in Toronto.

Key messages included Ireland's Ancient East, Northern Ireland's Year of Food and Drink, Dublin and Belfast, as well as the Wild Atlantic Way. Tourism Ireland was also highlighting ease of access from Canada to the island of Ireland, which is better than ever before. Aer Lingus and Air Canada rouge fly from Toronto to Dublin all year round; seasonal services are operated by Air Transat, WestJet and ASL Airlines; and a new Air Canada rouge flight for 2016 will serve visitors from Vancouver.

Dana Welch, Tourism Ireland's Manager Canada, said: "We are delighted that so many key decision-makers from the group travel sector in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa took the time to meet with our tourism partners from Ireland and Canada this week, to hear about our fantastic tourism offering and the many opportunities for group travel to the island of Ireland.

"Last year was the best year ever for Irish tourism from Canada with visitor numbers increasing by 20 per cent on 2014. We will be pulling out all the stops this year, to keep the momentum going and ensure that success continues."

Tourism Ireland

irish lives *remembered*

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