



Template cover sheet which must be included at the front of all projects

Title of project:

**John Redmond's Speech in Tuam, December 1914
its origins and effect.**

Category for which you wish to be entered (i.e. Revolution in Ireland, Ireland and World War 1, Women's history or a Local/Regional category)

Ireland and World War 1

Name(s) of class / group of students / individual student submitting the project

Rang a 6

School roll number (this should be provided if possible)

200611

School type (primary or post-primary)

Primary

School name and address (this must be provided even for projects submitted by a group of pupils or an individual pupil):

**Gaeilscoil Iarfhilathia
Tír an Chóir
Tuaim
Contae na Gaillimhe**

Class teacher's name (this must be provided both for projects submitted by a group of pupils or an individual pupil):

Cathal Ó Conaire

Teacher's contact phone number:

0879831239

Teacher's contact email address

oconairec@hotmail.com

John Redmond's Speech in Tuam, December 1914

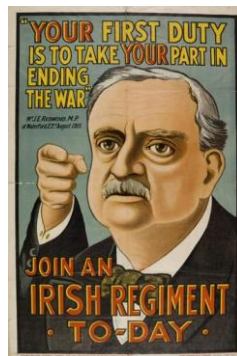
its origins and effect.

On December 7th 1914, the leader of the Irish Home Rule party, John Redmond, arrived in Tuam to speak to members of the Irish Volunteers.

A few weeks before in August Britain had declared war on Germany and Redmond had in September (in a speech in Woodenbridge, Co Wexford) urged the Irish Volunteers to join the British Army: 'Go on drilling and make yourself efficient for the work, and then account for yourselves as men, not only in Ireland itself, but wherever the firing line extends in defence of right, of freedom and religion in this war.'

He now arrived in Tuam by train to speak to the Volunteers there and to encourage them to do the same.

Our essay will look at Tuam in 1914 and see what the response was to Redmond's speech. We have researched the 1911 Census to see the living conditions at that time of the people of our area. We have looked at the list of men who were from Tuam who died in the First World War and have looked to see where they were from. We have looked at WW1 Recruitment posters and see how they tried to get people to join the War. We have also asked our families about our ancestors and found stories about our relatives at the time. We will also look at responses of others to what Redmond said and will write about those who opposed him and how they did that. Finally we will write about our own thoughts about John Redmond's speech and what it means today.



World War 1 Recruitment Poster



Tuam 1914

There are 4,099 people listed in the 1911 Census for the Tuam area. There were 199 Farmers, 9 Blacksmiths, 2 Tin smiths, 3 Coach smiths, 27 working for the Railway, 12 butchers, 29 Merchants, 168 servants, 311 labourers, 673 scholars and the oldest person was a widow who lived in the Workhouse in Toberjarlath.

According to the 1911 Census:

In Barrack Street the majority of houses 1-17 in the Census were 2 roomed 3rd class private dwellings which were sometimes very crowded.

There were 8 people in Martin Kelly's 2 roomed thatched house which had one window in front. William Jordan had 6 people in the same type of house.

On the Dublin Road houses 1-17, there were 3 public houses each of which had 12 rooms. Francis Keane, James Nohilly and Patrick O'Brien were the owners. Nearby was a barber shop run by Patrick Gibbons.

There were also some 3rd class housing in the street. The majority though was 2nd class and there was crowding in some of those houses. In John Burke's house, there were 8 people in 3 rooms and his neighbour Michael Fahy had 9 people in 3 rooms.

Many people left Tuam for work elsewhere. There were many locals who went to England to work in the farms of Lancashire and Cheshire as migrant workers. They would return in the autumn once the harvest was over in England. Sometimes they would get long term jobs in the coal mines in northern England and settle there.



Members of Fianna Éireann, Tuam going to a match

Many young men living in Tuam at this time joined the Irish Volunteers when they were organised in Tuam in February 1914. They had met Liam Mellows when he had visited Tuam in 1910 and had started 'Na Fianna' for younger boys. Liam Langley was appointed leader of Na Fianna in Tuam when Mellows returned to Dublin.

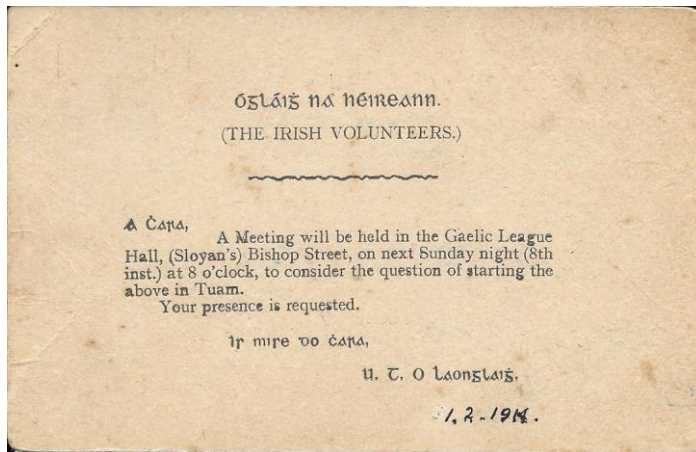
The Volunteers were started in Dublin by Eoin McNeill to help defend Home Rule which was to have an Irish parliament in Dublin. This was opposed by Unionists who had started the Ulster Volunteers and by the Conservative Party in England. They wanted Ireland to remain in the British Parliament in London.

Liam Langley sent out the notice for the inaugural meeting of The Irish Volunteers in Tuam. The following is an extract from 'The Irish Volunteer' of 21 February 1914. An account of the above meeting is recorded in this extract.

"At a Volunteer meeting held on Sunday, 8th February 1914, the following were present: Messrs Butler, Stafford, O'Malley, Nolan, and Walsh,



representing the A.O.H., Messrs Burke, Stockwell and Fahy, representing the I.N.F.; Messrs Hare, Browne and Creedon, the G.A.A.; Mr T. Sloyan, The U.I.L., and Messrs P. Daly and W. Langley, Na Fianna Eireann; Dr. T. B. Costello, Messrs McHugh, Donnellan, Cannon, Mullins, Roche, Kennedy, Forde & co.



Invitation sent out regarding formation of Irish Volunteers in Tuam

Dr Costello presided and explained the business of the meeting.

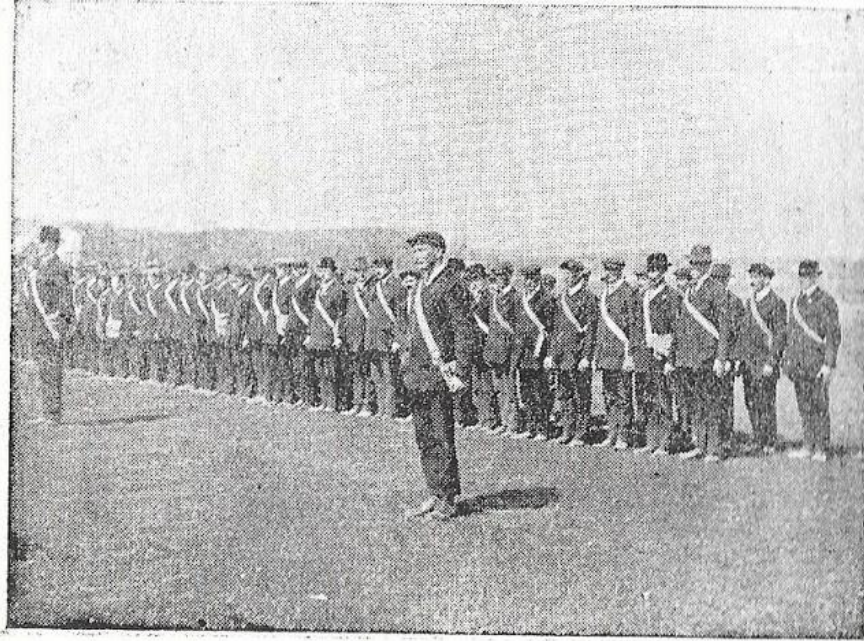
Mr. Sloyan, the Secretary of the North Galway U.I.L. said that the League would back the movement to a man, and he added that he was sure the same spirit was abroad in Ireland today as that which fought in Clontarf, at the Yellow Ford and on the field of Fontenoy and which started the Volunteer movement in 1782, and he urged them to go ahead in Tuam and fall in with their rest of their countrymen.

A committee was then formed to start the Volunteers in Tuam on a firm basis. (Vol. 1; No. 3; 21 February 1914)”

The Volunteers started to drill and march and became an important part of people 's lives. They wanted to protect the wishes of most of the Irish people for a parliament in Dublin. Many of the leaders including Liam Langley were also members of the IRB, The Irish Republican Brotherhood. They had other plans. For them the Volunteers were going to help gain Irish freedom from



Britain and establish an Irish Republic.



Tuam Battallion Irish Volunteers drilling in Parkmore, Tuam in 1914

Redmond's Speech

John Redmond thought that if Ireland supported the British against Germany that he would then be able to get Home Rule quicker. He came to Tuam in the hopes of persuading the Volunteers there to join. However, the Tuam volunteers had already come out against Redmond and were not present as a company to receive him when he arrived.

The Police Inspectors report to Dublin Castle of Dec 1914 said: "Mr John Redmond addressed a meeting of over 2,000 people in Tuam, Co Galway. The meeting was boomed in the press and was intended to help recruiting, but though the Volunteer force in the county is nominally 5,000, only 400 Volunteers attended"

The local paper The Tuam Herald was one which supported the recruitment carrying advertisements asking that Irish men join to fight against Germany. One advertisement listed 5 reasons that they should which included the reason that Germany would be masters of the people and they would be at their mercy. The posters tried to appeal to people with a variety of messages:



"Have you any women-folk worth defending? Remember the women of Belgium. Join today," one poster said, with numerous examples of these appeals to "gallant Irishmen".

There was also a sense that not signing up somehow meant you were a coward. One poster depicted a battleship ablaze, with a woman chastising a man – "For the glory of Ireland, will you go or must I" she scolds.

For the men of a nationalist bent, agitating for Home Rule or an independent Ireland, a specific appeal was made – one depicted a woman with a harp, with the text: "Will you answer the call? Now is the time, and the place is the nearest recruitment office."

Another featuring John Redmond simply stated: "Your first duty is to take your part in ending the war. Join an Irish regiment today."

To try and stop young men from joining Liam Langley and the other leaders had meetings to address them and to persuade them to stay.

Speaking from the window of Guy's Hotel, John Redmond spoke about claims that Irish nationalists have shirked their responsibilities to the British Empire by failing to enlist in the British Army. This he rejected by saying that the response of Irish nationalists had been gallant and that any suggestion of a refusal to enlist was 'shameful and dishonest.'

Redmond produced detailed figures on the numbers of Irishmen who had joined the Army since war began in August. According to these figures - which were released to Mr. Redmond by the British Army - 53,489 men had enlisted from Ireland. Of these men, 27,828 were Catholics, including 16,442 members of the Irish National Volunteers.

Alluding to the number of Irishmen who had joined the army from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Redmond claimed that there were now up to 140,000 Irishmen now serving in the war.

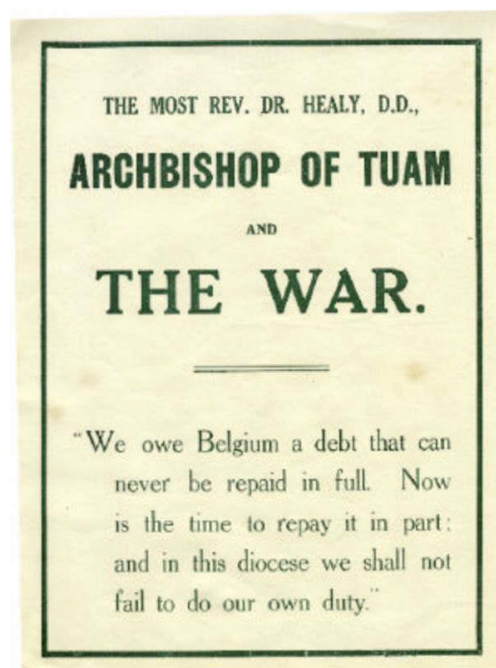
During his oration, Mr. Redmond referred in passing to the role of the Ulster Volunteer Force. When this reference was greeted by jeering from the crowd, Mr. Redmond said: 'That is, believe me, the wrong spirit towards these men, who will be fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with nationalists in the trenches in



France. In God's name, let us try to grasp from the situation the real unity of Irish people.'

Mr. Redmond said that the establishment of an Irish Brigade - with a separate distinctive Irish badge on the uniform - was a significant moment. This Brigade, he said, would be fighting for the honour and the newly-won freedom of their country.

He continued that the whole future of Ireland, its prosperity, its religion, its freedom, depended upon the courage, the unity, and the wisdom exhibited by the people of Ireland during the few months that were in front of them.



Recruitment poster

Tuam men in the First World War

There are 60 men whose address is recorded as Tuam in the list of Irish dead in the First World War

We have researched some of them and tried to find out about why they were involved. Several were in English regiments which suggests that they were working in England and joined up there. From our research, we have found that there were people from the area who went as migrant workers in the



farms of Lancashire and Cheshire. There were others who went looking for work in the mills and mines of northern England. This was because there was not much work in Tuam and the local area for all the people. Poorer families relied on the money that their young men sent home. Having a job away from home also meant more room for the rest of the family.

Whatever reasons that they had, sadly they died far from their native place.

Here are some of their stories:

Bernard Brennan died December 10th 1917 He was in the 2nd Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment

In the 1911 Census Bernard Brennan is listed as being an agricultural labourer He could read and write. He was eighteen years old and lived in a house on 53 Sun Street in Tuam, Co. Galway. There were two other people living in the house with him. He lived with his brother, a scholar named John Brennan who could read and write and his father, Patrick Brennan, who was an army pensioner, who could not read but he could speak English and Irish.

Anthony and **Stephen Holian** were brothers who were from Tierboy Road Both joined the Connaught Rangers whose headquarters were in Ragoon in Galway.

Anthony was recorded in the 1911 census aged 16 and Stephen 18. Both were labourers while their father Patrick was a General Dealer. There were 10 people in the house in 1911 including another brother, their sister Mary, her husband and 4 children. The house was stone built with a thatched roof and it had 3 rooms with 2 windows in the front.

Anthony died just weeks into the war on Monday November 23rd 1914 while Stephen died seven months later Thursday June 24th 1915

Patrick Hughes Irish Guards 2nd Battalion. Date of death: Tue Oct 19 1915

In the 1911 Census, there is a Patrick Hughes recorded in Tuam. He was head of family and worked as a stone cutter He was married to his wife Kate for 12 years. He had two daughters and two sons. Thomas Collins was a boarder who



lived in the house and he also worked with Patrick as a stone cutter. We are unsure if this is the Patrick who died in 1915.

Not all families were bereaved and the story of the McGrath brothers is worth noting. Robert in our class is a descendant of their brother.

This is their story:

The McGrath brothers



The Mc Grath Brothers from Tuam

Michael McGrath was from a town-land called Lehid in Kilconly, Tuam, Co Galway. He had five brothers William, John, James, Thomas and Patrick and one sister Mary.

In the 1911 Census, there were eight people in the house which had only three rooms. Their house had a thatch roof with three windows.

Life was very tough and every year all the brothers and their father William travelled over to Manchester for seasonal work in the Lancashire area.

While working on a farm in Bingham near Nottingham in 1907, William the father was killed by a train at Saxondale Railway Crossing as he made his way



to work in the fields. He was 58 and a widower (This is a story that Robert heard from his grandfather).

William was married twice, first to Mary Turner from Musicfield in Milltown and then to Bridget McGrath from Cloonagh, Co Galway.

At the time of William's death, his eldest son Michael had returned to Ireland to work as a coach driver delivering mail around Tuam. The other five brothers stayed in the Oldham area working on farms, building sites or down the mines.

When war broke out in 1914, the five McGrath brothers in Manchester joined the British army. William, John, James, Thomas and Patrick were all sent to Europe. All five brothers survived the war and came back to live in the Oldham area of Manchester.

After the war, a painting was commissioned in Manchester showing the five McGrath brothers together. It is interesting to note that in the background of battle scenes in the painting that there are four flags. As well as the British, a Belgian and French flag there is also the green 'Redmond flag'. By including this in the painting the Galway brothers are indicating that they supported Home Rule for Ireland.

After the war William married Elizabeth Ingram and they had eleven children. Amazingly seven of their sons joined the forces in the Second World War and they all survived. James married Maggie Moran and had six children. Thomas married Elizabeth Rodgers and had two daughters. Neither John nor Patrick married. These McGraths and their descendants are known as 'The Manchester McGraths'. Mary McGrath, the only sister, married Thomas Rafferty and their descendants still live in Lehid, Kilconly where the brothers originally emigrated from.

Michael Mc Grath, the only brother not to join the army married Bridget Mullowney from Lehid and they reared eight children, first in a thatch cottage in Old (Ballygaddy) road before moving to the Demesne Cottages, Tuam in the 1930's. Their eldest son Martin was very active in the Old IRA and while he was on the run from British forces around Tuam during the War of Independence, his five uncles were fighting for Britain in the Great War. One of the five,



Patrick who was a member of the Connaught Rangers was stationed at Charles fort in Kinsale during the Easter rising of 1916.

Michael's grandson (also Michael McGrath) still lives at 15 Demesne Cottages. Like his forbearers, Michael and his ten brothers and sisters also had to emigrate to England in the 1950's to seek work. Ironically, like his grandfather, Michael was the only one of the eleven to return to Tuam.

He married Sheila and they have two daughters and five sons. The Tuam Mc Graths and the Manchester Mc Graths are still in regular contact.

Herbert Edward Smith

One of our class is a descendant of Herbert Smith and this is his story:

This story is about my English great grandfather who also took part in the First World War in 1914 while my other English great grandfather was nursing injured soldiers.

Herbert Edward Smith joined the Territorial Army (T.A) in Kingston-Upon-Thames before the first World War in 1914.

He was in the 1-5 East Surrey Regiment, some of which were in Ireland at the time, but nobody knows if he was there. He only appeared to have joined the T.A because the laws stated that anyone who joined the T.A could have had the chance not to go to fight in the war, but then the laws changed because Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, considered the Territorial Army untrained, and he believed that the regular army must not be wasted in immediate battle, but instead used to help train a new army with 70 divisions—the size of the French and German armies, so from then on, every Territorial Army became regular army.

On the 29th October 1914 his regiment left Southampton. On the 2nd December that same year they arrived in Bombay, India. In 1917, Herbert's regiment went to Mesopotamia, but no one knows if he went with them because all the junior soldier records were destroyed in a fire in the Kew Gardens due to bombing. He went on to become Corporal NCO H.E Smith, and earn the 2



general service medals from the First World War, and one of his grandsons has those medals to this day.

The Reaction in Tuam to John Redmond's speech

There are many witness statements taken from people who lived in Tuam which tell us about the reactions of people to John Redmond's speech. These are available at <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie>

Thomas Wilson was from Bishop Street, Tuam, Co. Galway. He recalled that John Redmond held a meeting in Tuam which was attended by large numbers of Volunteers. He remembered them marching through the streets from the railway station to the Square.

Another thing he remembered about the meeting is that it was a recruiting meeting for the British Army. "Redmond spoke from the windows of Guy's Hotel," he stated, "now the Imperial Hotel, and, as far as I can recollect, Dick Hazleton, M.P., and a priest also spoke." After that meeting, he couldn't remember any further parades of the Tuam Company. If they had been held, he was sure that he would have got word to attend. 'The few of us who came in from the country up to the time of the meeting ceased to come afterwards, and we knew nothing of what was going on about Volunteer activity.'

Michael J. Ryan, from Coolreagh, Tuam, Co. Galway, saw John Redmond giving his speech.

"I remember that John Redmond came to Tuam in 1915" he said "and addressed a very big parade of Irish Volunteers who assembled there from all parts of County Galway." Michael stated that John Redmond spoke from one of the windows of Guy's Hotel. He distinctly remembered that the Tuam Company of the Volunteers did not take part in the parade. He thought that the meeting was a recruiting meeting for the British Army rather than a national political meeting. "After that the Tuam Company drilled in secret with Liam Langley and Seamus Moloney, afterwards O/C Glenamaddy Battalion of the I.R.A., in charge. I remember attending such parades at Gardenfield and Weir Road, places a few miles outside of town"



The main opposition to Redmond came from Liam Langley who organised speakers and activities to make sure that the Volunteers stayed at home. He was a member of the IRB and their plans were to stage an uprising. For this they needed as many Volunteers as possible.

William (Liam) Thomas Langley was born on 23 Jan 1888 in Sydney, Australia. His father, Michael Langley, was born in Caltra, Ballinasloe, County Galway. He died in 1906. His parents were William Langley and Jane Coughlan. He married Jane Stockwell in 1846. He had six children with her, but left them to emigrate to Australia in 1867. A year after his departure, Jane died.

It was in Australia that Liam's father met his mother Margaret Cavanagh. Margaret was an upholsteress who was born in 1866. They married in 1886. Their first child, Mary Olive, died when she was less than a year old.

He returned to Ireland with his parents at the age of four and settled in Tuam, He first became a member of the I.R.B in 1913.

Liam wrote about one occasion which shows how he helped make Tuam ready to play its part later in fighting for independence rather than Home Rule.

"Such was the state of things, when on a fine Sunday morning in May 1915 Liam Mellowes paid me one of his surprise visits. He had with him Seán MacDiarmuid.

They had motored from Athenry where they were to attend an I.R.B. meeting that evening. They came down to see if they could help us in Tuam in any way.

We accordingly had a long car placed in the Square and as the people moved across after last Mass at the Cathedral we proceeded with our impromptu meeting.

On the platform with me were Liam Mellowes, Jim Moloney, J. D. Costello and, helping the Fianna boys in the distribution of literature, were Sam Browne, the Connolly brothers, W. Stockwell &c.

It fell to my lot to introduce the first speaker, Sean MacDiarmuid. He made an impassioned appeal to the young men to join up with their fellow countrymen in the ranks of the Irish Volunteers, to help such organisations as Fianna Eireann and to oppose recruiting stunts for the British Forces by every means



available. There were some words of applause and one could see from the earnest faces of the listeners that his advice would be taken to heart."

J.D Costello recalled what happened next

'When Mac Diarmada said 'England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity', District Inspector Comerford and Sergeant Martyn mounted the platform which was a brake or long car.

The DI caught Mac Diarmada's hand and arrested him. 'What for?' said Mac Diarmada. 'Under DORA' replied the DI. Then Seán said 'Let go my arm, I'll go with you'. I was sitting near the speaker and I heard Mellows whisper, 'Don't fire' as Seán's hand darted ominously to his hip pocket.

Quick as lightening Mac Diarmada made a left turn and Mellows a right turn and Mac Diarmada's automatic passed into the hands of Mellows and then into Willie Stockwell's pocket.'

Having been arrested Mac Diarmada was detained overnight in Tuam before being moved, first to Arbour Hill and then to Mountjoy. He was sentenced to four months. Following his release in September 1915, he joined the secret Military Committee of the IRB, which was responsible for planning the rising which was to come just 7 months later.



Tuam Market Square



Our reaction to Redmond's Speech

Many in our class think that John Redmond was wrong in trying to get Irish men to join the British army. We think that it would have been better if they had stayed in Ireland and helped gain independence instead.

There are many things that would have been different if he had taken a different path.

"If all the Irishmen had listened to John Redmond and gone to fight in World War 1, Ireland might not have gained independence," Lauren Breathnach.
"Redmond should've decided to fight on behalf of Irish Independence and convince men to join him in this fight, instead of fighting as part of the British Empire," Aisling Rose Ní Fhlatharta.

We hope that you can see why we picked this topic to research. It still can create different opinions today and the fact that it happened in our town makes it special for us.



Sources:

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<http://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/redmond-irish-nationalists-will-bear-burden-on-behalf-of-empire>

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List of the soldiers killed in WW1 from Tuam

BONE, JOHN	ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, 8TH BATT.	1916 Apr 01
BRENNAN, BERNARD	4TH LEINSTER REGIMENT	1917 Dec 10
BURKE, JAMES	IRISH GUARDS, 1ST BATT.	1915 May 18
CAFFERY, PHILIP	THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, 2ND BATT.	1915 May 10
CAFFREY, JOSEPH	3rd Connaught Rangers	1914 Aug 12
CANNY, PETER	KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS, 2ND BATT.	1914 Nov 10
COSTELLO, PATRICK	THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, 8TH BATT.	1916 Jun 29
CUSTY, EDWARD	IRISH GUARDS, 1ST BATT.	1915 May 19
CUSTY, FRANK	THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, 1ST BATT.	1915 Jan 26
DEMPSEY, PETER	SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, 2ND BATT.	1916 Jul 3
DEVANE, JOHN	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 6TH BATT.	1918 Feb 25
DISKIN, JOHN	LABOUR CORPS (FORMERLY LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS)	1917 Sep 12
DONOVAN, WILLIAM	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1914 Nov 23
DOWD, JAMES	IRISH GUARDS, 1ST BATT.	1915 Oct 8
DOWD, PATRICK	IRISH GUARDS, 2ND BATT.	1916 Jul 29
FINNIGAN, THOMAS	ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT, 6TH BATT.	1916 Apr 25
FOSTER, FRANCIS	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 2ND BATT.	1914 Sep 14
FRENCH, JOHN	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 5TH BATT.	1915 Aug 28
GLYNN, JOHN	YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT, 14TH BATT.	1916 Jul 1
GOLDRICK, PATRICK	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 5TH BATT.	1918 Nov 9
HEALY, PATRICK	THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, 2ND BATT.	1916 Oct 17
HOLIAN, ANTHONY	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1914 Nov 23
HOLIAN, STEPHEN	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1915 Jun 24
HUGHES, PATRICK	IRISH GUARDS, 2ND BATT.	1915 Oct 19
JOYCE, PATRICK	2ND LEINSTER REGIMENT	1918 Sep 28
KELLY, JOHN	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1915 May 25
KELLY, MICHAEL	THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT, 2ND BATT.	1916 Sep 9
KELLY, PATRICK	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 6TH BATT.	1916 Dec 9
LARKIN, MICHAEL	WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, 9TH BATT.	1915 Aug 22
LESTER, JOHN	THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS, 4TH BATT.	1916 Jan 7
LOVE, JOHN WILLIAM	THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 11TH BATT.	1916 Mar 4
LYONS, PATRICK	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 5TH BATT.	1915 Aug 23
MADDEN, JOHN	THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT, 1ST BATT.	1917 Oct 10
MADDEN, PATRICK	ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT, 1ST BATT.	1915 Feb 17
MADDEN, WILLIAM	THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18TH BATT.	1916 Oct 27
MAHON, MICHAEL	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1914 Nov 2
MCDONOUGH, MICHAEL	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 5TH BATT.	1915 Sep 14
MCGRATH, JAMES	NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS, 2ND BATT	1918 Nov 4
MCHUGH, MARTIN	IRISH GUARDS, 1ST BATT.	1918 Apr 6
MCKEIGUE, MICHAEL	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1918 Oct 16
MONAGHAN, JOSEPH	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 6TH BATT.	1916 Sep 3
MONAGHAN, PATRICK	ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, 8TH BATT.	1916 Sep 3
MOORE, ALEXANDER	ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, 7TH BATT.	1916 Sep 23
O'BRIEN, JOHN	2ND LEINSTER REGIMENT	1918 Apr 28
O'BRIEN, PATRICK	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 3RD BATT.	1915 Mar 19
O'BRIEN, PATRICK	ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, 10TH BATT.	1916 Mar 3
O'DONALD, PETER	ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY	1916 Jul 20
O'NEILL, CHRISTY	1st Connaught Rangers	1914 Sep 28
ROCHE, MARK	YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, 10TH BATT.	1916 Jul 4
ROWLAND, MICHAEL	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, DEPOT	1915 Apr 9
RYAN, JOHN	1st Irish Guards	1914 Sep 1
SHAUGHNESSY, PATRICK	2ND LEINSTER REGIMENT	1914 Oct 20
SWEENEY, PATRICK	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 2ND BATT.	1919 Feb 21
WALSH, MICHAEL	GRENADIER GUARDS, 1ST BATT.	1916 Sep 14
WARD, JAMES	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1916 Mar 11



WARD, LAURENCE	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 6TH BATT.	1917 Nov 20
WARD, MARTIN	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 2ND BATT.	1914 Nov 10
WARD, MICHAEL	ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT, 1ST GARRISON BATT.	1915 Oct 29
WARD, PATRICK	CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1ST BATT.	1917 Jan 17
WHITE, EDWARD	ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT, 1ST BATT.	1918 Oct 16