



**‘All his failings are a result of war services’.**

**The post-war tragic life of  
Pte. John Dunphy, 4<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> RDF**

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The *Not Forgotten Society* file of John Dunphy (not his real name) begins with a doctor's report on John dated 12 November 1932. The doctor, at Sydney Place in Cork city, diagnosed John as suffering from neurasthenia 'due to his war service'. John had 'Primary Dementia, aggravated by War Services.'<sup>1</sup> The neurasthenia and primary dementia that destroyed this man's life can be traced back to a decision he made on 31 March 1915, when, as a young man at the age of nineteen, he enlisted into the 3<sup>rd</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers in Cork.

Before he enlisted, John was a labourer and following a period of ten months training with the 3<sup>rd</sup> RDF in Cork, he was posted to the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF in France on 22 March 1916. He served a little over three months in France after which on 28 June 1916 he was removed from the battalion and eventually discharged from the army on medical grounds on 1 March 1917. Something terrible happened to John during those three months that resulted in him being removed from the battalion. There are no recorded events that specifically relate to the cause of John's mental breakdown.

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<sup>1</sup> The majority of the *Not Forgotten Society* (NFS) files on men and women who served in the British forces in either the First or Second World War were destroyed by the society's office in Dublin primarily because the men and women died or were no longer in need of assistance from the society. However some files were kept, particularly those on ex-Royal Dublin Fusiliers and were given as an archive to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Association. These files will be deposited into the RDFA Archive in Dublin City Library and Archive at Pearse Street in Dublin. However, because of the sensitive and private nature of the information contained in the files, perusal of them will be restricted and conditional. Hence the false name given to Pte. John Dunphy.

However an examination of the battalion's activities from their war diary during those three months at the front in 1916 offers an insight into John's war service from which the origins of his mental breakdown might be attributed.

When John arrived in France on 22 March 1916, the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF were in billets at Domqueur which is about eighteen kilometres east of Abbeville. The battalion had recently arrived in France from Gallipoli with the 86<sup>th</sup> Brigade in the 29<sup>th</sup> Division.<sup>2</sup> The days into April were quiet for the battalion acclimatising to the western front with training being the main activity consisting of route battalion and brigade marching. Leave 'back to UK' had been opened up. A couple of days later, the battalion moved on some twenty-five kilometres east into billets at Beauval.<sup>3</sup> The war diary of the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF contains no reference to the battalion's activities for the month of April 1916. However, the 86<sup>th</sup> Brigade diary offered an alternative source for such information.

On 12 April, the battalion went into the front line for the first time in France. The diary of the 86<sup>th</sup> Brigade recorded this historic event noting that the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF was the 'first battalion of the brigade (86<sup>th</sup>) to hold trenches in France, they marched off at 6:15 p.m., full of good spirits in the main'.<sup>4</sup> Brigade headquarters were set up at Mailly-Maillet and the section of front line trenches they took over east of Auchonvilliers were, 'in very fair order and covered by barbed wire'. However, 'the system of defence was poor, no well defenced support trenches and few bomb proof shelters for the men.' Battalion headquarters were 'all well placed and well protected'.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> C.B Wylly, *Neill's Blue Caps. 1914-1922*, vol. 3 (Cork: Schull Books, 2000).p64

<sup>3</sup> "War Diary 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, March 1916 to September 1917,W095/2301," (London: Public Records Office).

<sup>4</sup> "War Diary 86th Brigade, March 1916 to December 1917,W0/95 2298 ", (London: The Public Records Office).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

It is interesting to note that many of the trenches in the 86<sup>th</sup> Brigade's sector of their Somme front line were named after places in Ireland. There were communication trenches named 'Clonmel Street', 'Tipperary Avenue' and 'Limerick Junction'.<sup>6</sup> The German trenches opposite were reported to be, 'very strong but only lightly held by the 99<sup>th</sup> Reserve Infantry Regiment of the 26<sup>th</sup> Reserve Division', who, up to mid-April, 'were very quiet.' The brigade diary noted that Mailly-Maillet was left 'alone by German guns by a sort of mutual agreement in return for which our guns leave un-molested similarly situated villages in rear of their lines.'<sup>7</sup> Intermittently this live-and-let-live approach to warfare broke down with occasional bursts of machine gun fired off by the Germans from their Hawthorn Ridge redoubt. Overall for the month of April 1916, John's introduction to trench warfare was a relatively quiet experience with nothing reported to have caused him or the battalion too much mental or physical anguish.

Over the weeks of May, the activities of the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF along with the other battalions of the brigade were mainly focused on preparations for the opening of the 1916 Allied Somme offensive, either in training at Louvencourt which is about ten kilometres west of Mailly-Maillet, supplying working parties, which was by far the main activity, or participating in tours of trench duty on a rotational basis with other battalions of the 86<sup>th</sup> Brigade. Training, which was limited, often took the form of bayonet and bombing classes along with route marches. There was nothing too technical or tactically innovative reported. Gas classes were given by 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Smith of the 2<sup>nd</sup> South Wales Borderers.

Infrastructural preparations for the Somme offensive in July created a massive demand for manpower labour and time. Consequently, battalions were obliged to supply large working parties of men often detrimental to their time training. For example, on 18 May, following a period of front line duty, the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF went into Divisional Reserve at Mailly-Maillet. Over the next nine days, instead of training, the entire

battalion of thirty-four officers and 993 other ranks worked on the construction and improvement of communication trenches and dugouts in their sector. Some men were assigned to work in the mines dug under the German lines.<sup>8</sup>

Despite the demand for work and trench duty, the battalion suffered no battle casualties for the month of May 1916. When in the line, the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF diary noted on 10/11 May, 'enemy very quiet. Casualties, Nil...very little sniping or shelling'.<sup>9</sup> There were no reports of German shelling of the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF either in the line at Auchonvilliers or in reserve at Mailly-Maillet or Louvencourt. The only disturbing event during that period was on the night of 18 May when a patrol of the 1<sup>st</sup> Lancashire Fusiliers brought in the dead body of a German soldier from No Man's Land whose papers identified him as Karl Lehmann of the 119<sup>th</sup> Reserve Infantry Regiment.<sup>10</sup>

A similar schedule of battle preparation activities for the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF and 86<sup>th</sup> Brigade carried on from the end of May on into early June. Work parties worked at 'putting up head cover, laying floor boards in Broadway (trench), deep dugouts, cleaning and deepening. Supplying large carrying parties to fill the forward dumps with water, rations, ammunition, T.M., Stokes Guns and grenades.' Some 1,300 men were supplied for this work by two battalions of the brigade.<sup>11</sup>

Tactical preparations intensified during this period and night raids were carried out to inspect the German wire following its bombardment. On 19 June, the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF went back into the front line where they relieved the 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Fusiliers. The preliminary barrage of the German lines for the coming offensive was due to start on the next day but was postponed for a few days. The 86<sup>th</sup> Brigade diary optimistically noted. 'First day of annihilation bombardment postponed from 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>.'<sup>12</sup> On this particular duty in the front line, the build-up and intensity of the artillery

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<sup>8</sup> "War Diary 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, March 1916 to September 1917,W095/2301." 19-28 May 1916.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. 10 May 1916.

<sup>10</sup> "War Diary 86th Brigade, March 1916 to December 1917,W0/95 2298 ".18 May 1916

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. 16 June 1916

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. 19 June 1916

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<sup>6</sup> "War Diary 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, March 1916 to September 1917,W095/2301." Trench Map in Diary

<sup>7</sup> "War Diary 86th Brigade, March 1916 to December 1917,W0/95 2298 ".

encounters had increased and was reflected in the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF casualties when they lost seven men due to German artillery counter barrage, five of whom died.<sup>13</sup> While back in reserve at Acheux, John witnessed the greatest artillery barrage in his lifetime with the commencement of the 'annihilation bombardment' of the German lines which began on 24 June and continued for the next six days or so with millions of shells being fired into the German lines. British gas was also released over Beaumont Hamel on 26 June that 'floated well over the enemy lines and Beaumont Hamel in which there was not a house left standing.'<sup>14</sup> Experiencing such a barrage did men's nerves no good at all.

On the day John was struck off the battalion, i.e. 28 June 1916, a party of two officers and eighty other ranks were due to carry out a night / early morning raid on the German front line but the raid was called off. However it went ahead on the following night (00:30 a.m. 29 June) after a preliminary barrage. The raiders failed to gain access into the German lines and were driven back by German machine-guns and trench mortars, which by then should have been obliterated by the British bombardment, but ominously, were not. Eight men from the battalion were killed as a result of this raid. There is no evidence to confirm that John was a member of this raiding party.

It would be reasonable to conclude that the only events in the battalion's activities between 23 March and 28 June 1916 that may have triggered John's mental breakdown was attributed to either his brief tours of the front line, which, by in large were not too troublesome up to mid-June, or, his witnessing of the British barrage and being at the end of German counter barrage, or, possibly being a member of the raiding party. It could equally have been none of the above. Thousands of men survived similar traumatic events but it seems that John Dunphy did not. Being 'medically unfit' for

service, he was discharged from the army on 1 March 1917.<sup>15</sup>

There is nothing in John's file about his activities after the war. He first came to the attention of the Ex-Servicemen's welfare society in May 1926 when he was given a donation of one pound and 'garments' of clothes. He was also given money from The South Irish Horse Fund. These donations continued on into November 1932 when John's *Not Forgotten* file began proper. Sometime during that period, perhaps in the early 1920's, John got married. His mental condition had not improved. A medical note written about John in January 1935 certified him as being 'unfit for work owing to neurasthenia due to his war service'.<sup>16</sup> Some time before March 1938, John's wife died and he was left with six children to look after, one of whom was a baby. The children were, Mary aged fourteen; Robert aged seven, John aged five, Elizabeth aged three and baby Kathleen aged one.<sup>17</sup> There was no way in the world that John being unemployed, mentally ill and living in a two-roomed tenement flat at Old Market Place, off Blarney Street in Cork could look after his children and give them a proper upbringing. He had to borrow money to clothe them. His case was reported to the N.S.P.C.C. 'with a view of getting children into institutions – man not fit to look after them'.<sup>18</sup> Both Elizabeth and baby Kathleen were placed in the Good Sheppard Convent, Sunday's Well, Cork and the boys were put into Greenmount Industrial School also in Cork.

With his children taken into care, like thousands of Irishmen and women, John left Cork to seek work in England during the war years of 1941 and 1944 after which, due to bad health, he returned to Ireland falling back into the same poverty trap he had left, living alone and still suffering from 'neurasthenia and debility'.<sup>19</sup>

It was around 1946 that John came under the care of the Joint Committee of the Council of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society (B.R.C.S). He may well have come under

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<sup>13</sup> "War Diary 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, March 1916 to September 1917,W095/2301." 20 / 21 June 1916. See also "Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919 ", in *Part 73 RDF* (London: Naval and Military Press Ltd. UK, 1998). and "The Commonwealth War Graves Commission". [WWW.CWGC.org](http://WWW.CWGC.org)

<sup>14</sup> "War Diary 86th Brigade, March 1916 to December 1917,W0/95 2298 ". 29 June 1916

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<sup>15</sup> RDFA Archive, NFS File on John Dunphy.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>19</sup> Ibid

their specific radar as early as May 1926. This institution was a voluntary society set up to look after the welfare and health of British Ex-Servicemen who served in the First World War.

Not long after the outbreak of the war, in an effort to co-ordinate voluntary work in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, Ulster elected to act independently, the County Dublin Branch of the B.R.C. Society and the Irish District of the St. John's Ambulance Association agreed to form a Joint Committee to work together for the benefit of service personnel for the duration of the war. The new Joint Committee was formed in October 1914 under the Presidency of Lady Talbot de Malahide who lived in Malahide Castle in north County Dublin.<sup>20</sup> The Joint Committee lasted throughout the First World War and continued on into the Second World War. From a lack of funding by the British Government, the Joint Committee was disbanded in Ireland in March 2002. However, some dedicated volunteers carried on its work through *The Not Forgotten Society*.

There were several reports written about John by volunteer welfare officers from the Joint Committee whose Cork office was in South Mall. One such case welfare officer was a Mr D Maguire who wrote a report on John dated 26 September 1946. By that time, John was still living in the two room tenement flat and he had applied to the Joint Committee in Cork for assistance. Maguire's report revealed a tragic picture of John and his family:<sup>21</sup>

I investigated this case on above date. Applicant resides in a two apartment home which is poorly furnished. His suit, boots and underwear are in a miserably worn condition; there was no fuel available and apparently very little food in the home. This man worked in England from March 1941 until July 1944 and had to cease owing to ill health and is idle since, apparently he is not robust. The boy of 16 years has not yet been employed, there is another boy, aged 14

years, and he is in Greenmount Industrial School since 1938, when applicant's wife died. Dunphy is a decent type of man and is, in my opinion, in needy circumstances.

Following Mr Maguire's report, John was given 'clothing, boots and fuel for the winter.' His medical report noted that he was still suffering from 'neurasthenia and debility'. To add to his woes, John was also suffering from a kidney problem, was in need of clothing and 'bedding'. However the report optimistically noted that John was 'likely to be fit for work in five to six weeks'.<sup>22</sup> A further report dated 10 November 1948, noted that John was still living in the 'poorly furnished' two room tenement at Old Market Place, and, that he had obtained temporary work as 'a coal trimmer' in the Cork docks where he earned '22/6 per day'. However, 'his suit, boots and underwear' were still in a 'torn condition'.<sup>23</sup> His mental state had not improved and in January 1949, John was again diagnosed with neurasthenia. The temporary work in the docks didn't last long. Not being a member of a trade union made it difficult for him to get permanent work.

John's 1951 report by Mr Maguire was no better than the previous years and in fact was worse. His son Robert, now aged twenty was unemployed since December 1950 and lived with John. Moreover John did not know where his other son John James was living. This young man had been before the courts during that year on a charge of robbery. John's daughter Elizabeth, now aged sixteen, was kept in the orphanage as there was no place for her at home. Mr Maguire doubted if John was 'exercising proper supervision over his family or in fact shows good example to them'. When Maguire interviewed John on 14 February 1951, John 'was actually under the influence of drink' and his clothes were yet again in a 'very worn condition'.<sup>24</sup>

A year later, a report dated 20 May 1952 issued by the War Pensions' Welfare Service at 24 Merrion Square, Dublin, noted that John was now, 'living under appalling conditions'.<sup>25</sup> Despite this disturbing report, the Ex-Services Welfare Society

<sup>20</sup> *War Record of the British Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade in Leinster, Munster and Connaught. 1914-1918*, (11 / 12 Findlater Place, Dublin . Sackville Press, 1920). p292

<sup>21</sup> RDFA Archive, NFS File on John Dunphy.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid

<sup>23</sup> Ibid

<sup>24</sup> RDFA Archive, NFS File on John Dunphy.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid

at Temple Chambers in London wrote to their branch in Dublin informing them that they refused to give John any financial help towards his rent arrears on the grounds that he had two sons both of whom were capable of helping out their father but did not do so. The Committee felt that any 'temporary help' would be 'unlikely to prove of any permanent benefit' to John as they noted he was 'permanently in arrears with his rent.'<sup>26</sup> John's income was now only eighteen shilling a week disability pension which was increased to twenty-two shillings a week with effect from 7 May 1952. He got fifteen shillings in groceries from the British Legion every three months. His 'outgoings' were, six shillings and six pence per week in rent which he regularly failed to meet. This was roughly one third of his weekly income.

Because he failed to pay his rent, John was evicted. He got temporary dwellings in Shanakiel Hospital in Cork under a Care and Maintenance scheme early in 1953 but on 7 March 1954 he was 'literally thrown out'.<sup>27</sup> The only place he could turn to was the Saint Vincent de Paul's Hostel at Merchant's Quay in Cork. He relied on his sister to give him food. He often spent hours during the day in his sister's house by the fire drying off his damp boots and coat from his street wanderings in the rain. He applied to the Joint Committee for a coal allowance claiming his sister was now a widow. He pleaded that he had no way of drying his wet clothes from the wet weather and he couldn't expect his sister to pay for the coal. His request for fuel was turned down on the grounds that fuel was not given to men who lived in hostels. In reply, and to no avail, John told the Ex-Services Welfare Society that he did not live in the Hostel but that he simply slept there.

In an effort to get out of his poverty in Cork, John wrote to the Ex-Services Welfare Society head office in London in June 1954 asking them for the price of a boat and rail ticket to Paddington in England. He believed he had a better chance of getting a job in England than he had in Cork. Despite all his troubles and wretched appearance, he still retained a sense of personal pride and by earning a wage, would remove him from the tragic state he had fallen into. 'Whatever faults this man may have, regarding his appearance', Miss Lucy in

the Cork office noted, John was 'always clean and neat and tidy'.<sup>28</sup> Moreover he was a man who could read and present his arguments clearly in a written letter. His file contains several handwritten letters many of which he concluded by quoting his name, regimental number and RDF battalion. However, it was his bad social behaviour due to his mental illness coupled with his abuse of alcohol that characterised John. Based on a bad report written by the Cork office on John sent to London, he was refused his application for the price of a boat and rail ticket to Paddington.

In January 1956, John applied for an ex-serviceman's house under the Irish Sailors and Soldiers Trust whose offices were at 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin. He was successful in his application and received notification from the Land Trust that he had 'been chosen for the tenancy of an ex-service man's house in Harrison Place, Number 23, Charleville'.<sup>29</sup> He applied to the Services Welfare Society for furniture. He asked for a bed for himself and one for his daughter whom he claimed was coming to live with him. John informed the welfare officer from the Society that his daughter was going to look after him. However, the officer discovered that his daughter was now a patient in a Cork Mental Hospital who was verified as being 'unfit for discharge'. There is no record in John's file as to what this unfortunate young woman suffered from. The welfare officer concluded. 'If this man keeps his house anything like he kept two rooms in which he used to live in Cattle Market Street, Cork, Number 23 Harrison Place Charleville will have to be demolished.' A footnote on the report noted. 'Not recommended'.<sup>30</sup> The Society believed that John was, 'not considered a suitable person to look after a house on his own', and with no sign of his mentally ill daughter coming out of hospital and capable of looking after herself, let alone her father, John's offer of a house was rescinded.

John appealed the decision asking was he and his family, (all of which apart from his mentally ill daughter, were now in England) to remain homeless for the rest of their lives 'because of their sister been a hospital patient.'<sup>31</sup> He was

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<sup>28</sup> RDFA Archive, NFS File on John Dunphy.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid

<sup>30</sup> Ibid

<sup>31</sup> Ibid

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid

<sup>27</sup> Ibid

not telling the truth and possibly being a bit delusional. He informed the Society that he was bringing his ill daughter home and promised to do his, 'upmost to look after her, instead of she looking after me.' He claimed he was waiting for an ex-service man's house, 'for the past 25 years'.<sup>32</sup> He also claimed he knew other ex-service men in Cork, some of whom were single who were diagnosed with conditions less than his and who were awarded a house, so why didn't he get one being a married man with a family.

His appeal failed and by late April 1956, John was back asking the Joint Committee for clothes and a pair of boots. Sadly in his letter dated 24 April 1956 he wrote, 'I am almost naked.'<sup>33</sup> He applied for re-admission into Shanakiel Hospital under the Residential Care Scheme, but was rejected by the senior medical officer. A report written on John in February 1960 noted that he was, 'a bad neurotic' and was 'not very popular to the charitable organizations' in Cork. He was 'blacklisted by the Shanakiel Hospital...all his failings are a result of war services'. And yet, every time he applied to the ex-servicemen's or other charity organisations in Cork, despite his bad record with them, they always helped him with a pair of boots, clothes, food and a bed for the night.

Over the next few years, John's mental and physical condition got worse. He spent time in St. Finbar's Hospital suffering from pneumonia and bronchitis. He wandered the streets of Cork by day and slept in the St. Vincent de Paul Hostel at night where he got 'a clean bed plus a cup of tea in the morning and a cup of tea in the evening', for which he paid eleven shillings and nine pence a week out of his war disability pension.

The last letter in John's *Not Forgotten* file is from Miss Catherine Bracken of the Forces Help Society (Southern Ireland, Cork Branch) at 115 Oliver Plunket Street, Cork dated 22 April 1964 to the Joint Committee in Merrion Square, Dublin. Written on John's behalf, the letter from Miss Bracken, requested a set of underwear clothing for John from the Joint Committee in Dublin. He had called in to Miss Bracken the previous day and she

noted in her letter to Dublin that John was unwell; he had been suffering from a bad flu of late. Although there is no record in John's file, the chances are that he died soon after his visit to Miss Bracken's office, hence the end of the file. John was sixty-nine years of age when he died and sadly there is no record of where he was buried.

Between 1946 and 1964, John's tragic life revealed in his *Not Forgotten Society* file is a story of a journey downwards due to mental illness and depression leading to alcohol abuse, poverty, family break-up and loneliness. He received no treatment for his mental illness which got worse with time. His retreat into alcohol abuse to hide his anguish quickened his journey to the bottom. Had it not been for the ex-servicemen's help societies, the British Legion, the St. Vincent de Paul and other charity organisations in Cork during those years, John would have probably died a lot sooner than 1968. As to what happened to John's children, little is known. His eldest daughter Mary got married and had five children. Robert, like his father, joined the British Army and served with the Royal Engineers in Algiers. John James went to England and got a job in a hospital in Warwickshire. Elizabeth too went to England. Sadly there is no record of what happened to Kathleen if she ever got out of the mental hospital. She would have been a young woman of twenty-seven when her father died.

There were thousands of John Dunphy's whose tragic story was never told. There are no reliable statistics as to the exact number of Irish soldiers who suffered mental breakdown as a result of the war. One can only make an estimated guess. If one assumes that the risk of breakdown amongst Irish soldiers during the war was no different from that of other soldiers in the British army, then around one-quarter of all Irish discharges from the army was the result of psychiatric illness.<sup>34</sup> In November 1928, the Irish Government issued a report on the challenges Irish ex-Servicemen faced in terms of jobs and pension entitlements from the British government. The report noted that number of British ex-Service men ordinarily resident in the Irish Free State in

<sup>32</sup> Ibid

<sup>33</sup> RDFA Archive, NFS File on John Dunphy.

<sup>34</sup> J Bourke, "Shell-Shock, Psychiatry and the Irish Soldier During the First World War," in *Ireland and the Great War*, ed. A Gregoey and S Paseta (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2002). Pp156-157

November 1928, was 150,000.<sup>35</sup> If that was the case, then some 37,500 Irish ex-Servicemen suffered from psychiatric illness originating from the First World War. Compounding their misery from mental illness, these men often suffered rejection on their return to Ireland. According to Joanna Bourke:<sup>36</sup>

In Ireland, men's sacrifices were not simply denied, they were positively derided. As the person in charge of pensions in Ireland, Dr P.L. Forward, noted in March 1921, ex-servicemen who had broken down in war were faced with a 'hostile attitude' directed against them, both individually and collectively. Even sympathetic employers bowed to intimidation and threats. In Forward's words:

*These patients, in addition to their nervous disabilities resulting from the stress of War, all have the super-added anxiety states occasioned by the hopeless outlook for the future in respect to their obtaining employment, and in earning the means wherewith to maintain themselves and their dependents.*

In the coming centenary years of the First World War, we will hear the words uttered at remembrance commemorations; 'We Will Remember Them'. But who will we remember? Will our memory be selective and confined to the paradigm of *our* 'glorious dead' as engraved into many war memorials? Or will we extend our memory to remember our inglorious walking dead, men like John Dunphy whose lives and the lives of their innocent children were destroyed as a consequence of that terrible war?

Can our remembrance be inclusive enough even to offer a thought and prayer for Karl Lehmann of the German Army's 119<sup>th</sup> Reserve Infantry Regiment. I would like to think so.

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<sup>35</sup> "Report Issued by the Committee on British Ex-Service Men 1927-1928 ", (Dublin.: The National Archives).Section 6.

<sup>36</sup> Bourke. p163 There is no evidence of rejection based on his service with the British army in John's file. However that is not to say he did not experience any. He did obtain work albeit temporary and menial. His failure to hold on to work was a result of his mental illness and not on the fact that he was a British army ex-serviceman.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Jasper Brett

Capt.(retd) Séamus Greene

Second Lieut. Jasper Brett was an officer in the 7<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He was born in Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire), Co. Dublin and educated at Monkstown Park School and the Royal School Armagh. As a young man he was apprenticed to his father, W.J. Brett, Solicitors. Jasper was a keen sportsman and played for Monkstown Rugby Club and obtained an international cap, playing on the wing for Ireland in their match with Wales in March 1914. He was also a keen cricketer and played for Sir Stanley Cochrane's XI.



2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Jasper Thomas Brett, 'B' Company,  
7<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers

Jasper enlisted in the RDF on 14 September 1914 and was given the No. 14160. He was transferred to the Machine Gun Section of 'B' Coy in December 1914. He trained at the Curragh Camp and subsequently in Dublin, at the Royal Barracks and in Basingstoke, England. On 10 July 1915, on board the *SS Alaunia*, the 7<sup>th</sup> RDF sailed from Devonport bound for Lemnos, via Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria. They arrived at Mudros Bay two weeks later. After preparing for the battle, they sailed for Gallipoli on the 6 August and landed at 'C' Beach, Suvla Bay on the following day.

At Suvla, Jasper was involved in the attacks on Chocolate Hill and Kizlar Dahg. He was hospitalised on two occasions; firstly with

Enteritis and then Colitis. On the recommendation of Capt. C.B. Hoey, he applied for a temporary commission. His application for Field Commission due to services rendered was duly approved, and he was Gazetted as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. in the 7<sup>th</sup> RDF on 5 September 1915.<sup>1</sup>

Following service in Gallipoli, he served on the Salonica Front with the 7<sup>th</sup> RDF, from October 1915 to August 1916. It was while in the Balkans that he was hospitalised for mental distress. He was sent back to England for treatment and was admitted to Latchmere House, a hospital in Richmond, Surrey.<sup>2</sup> After spending five months there, Jasper was discharged from the hospital as 'unfit' and having relinquished his commission, was no longer eligible to be treated there. His father was told that he was cured and was persuaded to take him home. Within a month of him relinquishing his commission, Jasper returned to Dublin. He was so deeply affected by his war experience that sadly he took his own life on the local railway line near Dun Laoghaire. His discharge from Latchmere was obviously premature. It was thought that he was recovering and that being back home he might eventually be restored to good health, sadly that was not to be.<sup>3</sup> His medal roll citation noted that he died on 4 February 1917, with the word 'Suicide' written under his name.<sup>4</sup> His father later received Jasper's three medals.

In a letter to the War Office dated 17 February 1917, speaking of his son's death, Jasper's father wrote. *'It Simply broke his heart to be turned out in mufti, without any medal to show he had served. He went through great danger and hardship also, and I have his letters to show that.'* On 20 January, Jasper eventually received his

<sup>1</sup> H Hanna, *The Pals at Suvla* (Dublin: E. Ponsonby Ltd, 1916). P164. Note. As partner in the mineral water company, Cantrell and Cochrane, Sir Stanley Cochrane (1877-1949) became a very wealthy man who sponsored his own cricket team that played out of his Woodbrook Estate, Bray, Co. Wicklow. See Irish Golf Archive <http://www.irishgolfarchive.com/Bio/SCochrane.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Latchmere House was used by the Ministry of Defence as a hospital for treating officers suffering from shell shock. See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latchmere\\_House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latchmere_House).

<sup>3</sup> Editor, *The Irish Times*. 6 February 1917. See also *The London Gazette* 24 November 1915 for promotion details.

<sup>4</sup>"Medal Rolls British War and Victory Medal of Royal Dublin Fusiliers Officers W095 329/ 2259," (London: Public Records Office). Page 122. Slide119



Silver War Badge. He wore it on that fateful day on the track in Dalkey's 'Khyber Pass' tunnel.

At the inquest, his father told the court that he found a note in his son's bedroom, with the message: *'think of me as I once was... the water was ever my bete noir.'* He signed it *J.T.* His last words being *'Thy will be done,'* words which were later inscribed on the family gravestone beneath his name. Jasper is buried in the family plot in Deans Grange cemetery, and as his name was added to the CWGC Roll of Honour on 24 June 2011, a fitting memorial stone will soon be placed on the grave of this brave and gallant twenty-one year old Irish soldier of the Great War.

*Go ndhéana Dia tróchaire ar a anam dílis*

## Centenary Anniversaries

Sean Connolly

While Dublin city was being shelled during the 1916 rising, the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers along with other Irish battalions suffered very heavy losses when the Germans launched a gas attacks at Hulluch on 27-29 April. The 8<sup>th</sup> RDF War Diary for 29 April noted.<sup>5</sup>

*3.30 am. Gas attack signal and the gas issuing from saps. One cloud about Puits 14 BIS and one from Hulluch Front met over our front and settled down on our trench without wind to move it. The Bn moved out tonight relieved by 47 Brigade. The casualties from gas poisoning were more severe than on the 27<sup>th</sup> owing presumably to the gas clouds meeting and remaining stationary over the trenches.*

*Lt Valentine, Davies killed.*

*ORs 81 killed, 53 wounded, 122 gassed, 102 missing.*

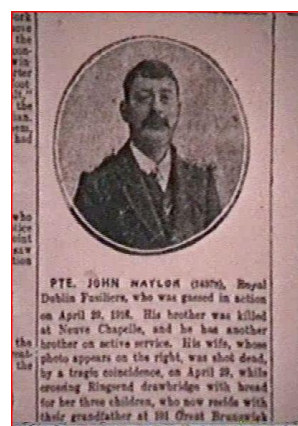
*Total casualties 368*

*Strength 578*

Among those killed was Pte. John Naylor, 8<sup>th</sup> RDF, aged thirty-six. He was the son of James and Kathleen Naylor of No. 6, James Place East,

Dublin. He was the husband of Margaret Naylor who lived at No. 100 Great Brunswick Street (Pearse Street) Dublin. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial.<sup>6</sup>

On the day John was killed, his wife Margaret was hit by a stray bullet while crossing the drawbridge at Ringsend with her three children. She died from her injuries on 1 May 1916. She was buried in Grangegorman Military Cemetery with other casualties of the Rising. Her grave was rediscovered last year by her descendants who have erected a headstone which commemorates both Margaret and John. John's younger brother, James, served with 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Irish Rifles. He lived at No. 7 East James Place, Baggot Street, Dublin. He died of wounds on 12 March 1915 and is buried in Boulogne.<sup>7</sup>



Mrs Margaret Naylor with her children and  
Pte. John Naylor, 8<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers

<sup>6</sup> "The Commonwealth War Graves Commission". See also "Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919".

<sup>7</sup> Paper clipping supplied by a relative of Pte. John Naylor, Mr Darren McNamee, RDFA.

<sup>5</sup> "War Diary 8th Royal Dublin Fusiliers W095/1974," (London: The Public Records Office). 29 April 1916

## A Dublin Fusilier in Crete

Sean Connolly

The island of Crete is a popular summer destination for Irish tourists. Few of them realise that over 100 years ago some of their fellow countrymen were able to enjoy the warm climate while performing peace-keeping duties similar to those undertaken by the modern Irish army. Sergeant Daniel Ambrose O'Loughlin was one such Irish man. Born in 1879, he had enlisted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in March 1897, regimental number 6048. Before long, he was in action in South Africa during the Boer War. He was awarded the Queen's South African medal with clasps for South Africa 1901, Transvaal, Relief of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Tugela Heights, and Cape Colony.



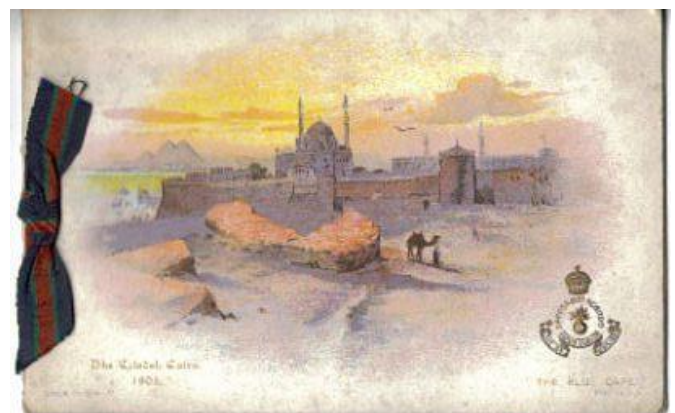
Queen's South African medal with clasps belonging to Sergeant Daniel Ambrose O'Loughlin, 1<sup>st</sup> RDF.

After leaving South Africa, he spent a year in Crete beginning in February 1903. The island had been divided into four regions of British, French, Russian and Italian control after the Great Powers had intervened in 1897 to restore order following the Greco-Turkish War. The Ottoman Empire had lost control and its troops were expelled in 1898. Four Companies of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers were based at Iraklion. They had relieved the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Cameron Highlanders. The High Commissioner of Crete, Prince George of Greece, presented South African medals to some 200 soldiers in a ceremony. He also gave a silver cup to the Officer's Mess to mark their period of duty on the island.



A postcard showing officers and soldiers of the foreign powers awaiting the arrival of Prince George at the Fortress in Iraklion.

Daniel was based in Malta until November 1905 and then spent a further three years in Egypt. While there he sent home some Christmas cards. The card below shows the Citadel in Cairo.



A 1908 Christmas card from Sgt. D. O'Loughlin showing the Citadel in Cairo. Note the regimental colours on the ribbons.



Daniel returned to England and was discharged as medically unfit in February 1909 at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley near Southampton. He had completed twelve years' service. His character was 'exemplary'. The members of the Sergeants' Mess presented him with a clock. He was later employed in the Department of Post and Telegraphs and lived at Glenarm Avenue, Drumcondra and also at No. 9 Iona Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.

Daniel married Mary K Ennis in 1912 and they lived at No. 5 Foyle Road, Fairview, Dublin. They had six children. Daniel died in November 1941. Special thanks to his granddaughter Eilish Behan RDFA who provided the information and photographs for this article.

## Temperance in The Royal Dublin Fusiliers

Tom Burke and Timo Tamme

In her book titled *Crusade against Drink in Victorian England*, Lillian Lewis Shiman noted that it was, 'no historical accident that the temperance movement arose in the nineteenth century'.<sup>1</sup> The historical setting of the temperance movement can be seen as one of the many reforming causes that emerged during that period such as anti-slavery, evangelical religion, factory reform and public education.<sup>2</sup> Prior to the nineteenth century, all social classes drank and drunkenness carried no social stigma; to be 'as drunk as a Lord', was a common English expression.<sup>3</sup> However, during the industrialisation period of the nineteenth century, a change occurred and intemperance began to be perceived as a problem. The 'work discipline concept brought into being by industrialisation transformed drunkenness from a personal state of excess sociability into an anti-social vice'.<sup>4</sup> In contrast, Brian Harrison suggests, 'the effects of industrialisation on drinking habits are so complex that it is impossible to say whether it worsened the drink problem'.<sup>5</sup> Regardless of whether or not industrialisation contributed to the worsening of alcohol abuse, the reality was that a temperance movement emerged as a moral response to the social problems drink created. According to Shiman, the movement was 'concerned with the welfare of the emerging working classes,



Clock presented by members of the Sergeants Mess 1<sup>st</sup> RDF to Sergeant Daniel Ambrose O'Loughlin.



<sup>1</sup> L L Shiman, *Crusade against Drink in Victorian England* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988). p1

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p1

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p2

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p2

<sup>5</sup> Brian Harrison, *Drink and the Victorians - the Temperance Question in England 1815-1872* (London: Faber and Faber, 1971). p40

attempting to mitigate the social dislocation caused by the industrialisation of Britain'.<sup>6</sup>

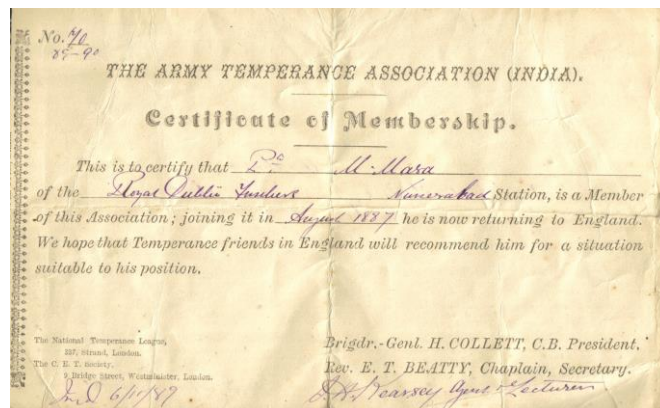
The Victorian British Army was a reflection of Victorian society and the temperance concept emerged in the army as a means of addressing the problem of drunkenness within the ranks. According to Harrison, 'as elsewhere in the period, temperance influences helped to initiate change. Like the governing classes as a whole, army officers were beginning to see that discipline was better promoted through sobriety than through drunkenness.'<sup>7</sup> Army Temperance Associations were set up in India. To add to encouragement of abstinence of drink in the army, medals were struck and awarded to men who abstained. Furthermore, being a member of the Army Temperance Association had its rewards. For example, upon discharge from the army, a member of the association received a reference certificate that was used when seeking employment. The wording on Pte. Michael O'Mara's certificate noted:

*The Army Temperance Association (India).  
Certificate of membership.*

*This is to certify that Pte.O'Mara of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Nunerabad Station, is a Member of this Association; joining it in August 1887 he is now returning to England. We hope that Temperance friends in England will recommend him for a situation suitable to his position.*

The certificate was signed by.

*Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B. President.  
Reverend E.T. Beatty, Chaplain, Secretary. Issued  
by The National Temperance League, 337, Strand,  
London.*



Army Temperance Association certificate belonging to Pte, Michael Mara, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1889 Presented by his great-great grandson, Sean O'Mara.



A RDF card dated 1889. Note the number **102** which identifies the RDF as being the 102<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment of the line.

During the 1<sup>st</sup> World War, the practice of alcohol abstinence was somewhat ignored with the regular distribution of rum in the trenches.

<sup>6</sup> Shiman. p1

<sup>7</sup> Harrison. p323

## A Royal Dublin Fusilier from Carlow, Hugh Bergin

Gerry Watchorn



Pte. Hugh Bergin RDF with his niece and nephew

The above photo is a reminder that a soldier's absence on active service affected many people. Hugh Bergin, a Royal Dublin Fusilier, is shown with his niece and nephew, Kathleen and Paddy Bergin. Hugh was granduncle of RDFA member Gerry Watchorn. Paddy grew up to be a Trade Union official, a Labour Party Senator and a founder of the Labour Party History museum in Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin. He is the father of actors Patrick Bergin and Emmet Bergin. Kathleen (Mulvey) lived in New York and was a founder of the New York / Carlow Association. She was made Honorary Life President of that association and also of the County Carlow Heritage Society.

## The RDFA Archive

The RDFA Archive is now an established and valued addition to the archival collections at the Dublin City Library and Archive. Donations to the archive continued throughout the past year.

The archive contains books, personal memorabilia, objects and correspondence donated by members and friends of the Association. It has become an important resource for those interested in exploring the Irish involvement in the First World War. The archive has been significantly enhanced by the donation of a valuable collection of uniforms, letters, books and regimental silver which belonged to the late Andrew Condron who had served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The items were presented by Mrs Helen Turner and her mother, Peggy, a stepdaughter of Andrew. The donation will be known as *The Condron Collection*. See images of the collection on pages 16 and 17.

On 15 May 2012, the Deputy Lord Mayor of Dublin, Councillor Maria Parodi accepted on behalf of Dublin City Library and Archive and RDFA Archive the family papers of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Herbert Justin Lemass and Lieut. Edwin Stephen Lemass who were second cousins of the former Fianna Fail Taoiseach, Mr Sean Lemass TD. The Deputy Lord Mayor of Dublin commented at a donation reception. 'I am very pleased to accept this important collection on behalf of the people of Dublin. It is a timely reminder that in many Irish families their young men fought in the First World War and in the 1916 Rising, with patriotic intentions on both sides. We are grateful to the Lemass family for this gift to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Association Archive which is held in the Dublin City Library and Archive.' On the same day, donations to the archive were given by Mrs Philomena Plunket (Pte. Christopher Rogers 2<sup>nd</sup> RDF) ; Dr Paul Gueret (Lieut. Paul Gueret RDF); Mr Gerard Spain (Pte. James Aspill RDF); Robert Feehan (Lieut. Michael, 6<sup>th</sup> Black Watch and 1<sup>st</sup> RDF). This later donation consists of approx. 100 letters and post-cards written by Lieut. Michael Feehan between October 1914 and January 1916. The topics covered in the letters are, training in Scotland with the 6<sup>th</sup> Black Watch in which there were many Irishmen; his life at the front line; time in hospital in England recovering from his



wounds; time after the war as a bank official with the Royal Bank.

Another recent addition to the archive is a wonderful typed diary of Captain Geoffrey Fowler Hall, Royal Engineers. The diary covers his departure from India in August 1914, his service in France before being sent to Salonicka about which much of the diary is written. The diary contains maps and photographs of the Salonicka front. He returned to France to see out the war in 1918, after which he returned to India to work on the Indian railways.

For information on the contents of the RDFA Archive in Dublin City Library and Archive, contact Ms Ellen Murphy, Senior Archivist, Email address is:

[ellen.murphy@dublincity.ie](mailto:ellen.murphy@dublincity.ie)

## **The career of Lieut. Michael Andrew Condon**

Sean Connolly

Michael Condon, who was born in Dublin about 1890, came from a family with strong links to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. His father, Andrew Arthur Condon, had married Jane Molloy in St. Catherine's Church of Ireland, Thomas Street, on 7 December 1888. At the time, Andrew was a Drummer with the 5<sup>th</sup> RDF and was based in Marshalsea Barracks, Thomas Street, Dublin. Jane's father, Michael, was a Colour Sergeant with the battalion and lived in the same barracks. The bride and groom were 'minors'. Jane was born in India around 1872.<sup>1</sup> In 1901, Michael was living in house No. 5 in the married quarters attached to Wellington Barracks, South Circular Road, Dublin.<sup>2</sup> The Shakespeare family lived next door in No 6. Their son, Edward, was aged eight and Michael Condon was ten in 1901. Edward Shakespeare later joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers and was a Sergeant when killed on 27 August 1914 at Haucourt near Le Cateau. He was the only son and had three sisters, Esther, Violet and Mabel.



Wellington Barracks

Michael's brief biographical notes cover his service in the First World War which included landing from the *SS River Clyde* at Gallipoli and

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<sup>1</sup> The 1901 Census of Ireland

<sup>2</sup> Wellington Barracks became Griffith Barracks after Irish independence and was in use by the Irish Army until 1991. It is now the location of Griffith College. Some of the old buildings remain. The married quarters were to the left of the barracks on the same side.



later at Ypres. After the war ended, Michael went to Istanbul / Constantinople in December 1919 as part of the occupying force of 13,000 British and 14,000 Indian troops. The 2<sup>nd</sup> RDF was based in the Turkish Medical School and the Cavalry Barracks at Haidar Pasha. Turkish Nationalists attacked the soldiers in June 1920 and a Private Brennan was killed in action. There were further incidents before the battalion left on 17 November 1920 on the hired transport, *Field Marshal* which sailed via Port Said and the Suez Canal, reaching Karachi on 7 December 1920. The troops went by train to Multan, arriving at Edward's Barracks two days later.



Part of Marshalsea Barracks in the 1960s before demolition.

Michael was still in Karachi when the Irish Free State was created in December 1921. The British Authorities decided to disband the regiments recruited from the territory of the new Irish state. The 2<sup>nd</sup> RDF left Karachi on 5 April 1922 and sailed for England on the *S.S. Assaye*. The colours of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers were handed over to the King at Windsor Castle on 12 June 1922.

After his discharge, Michael managed the Shirley Wine Store, an off licence premises in Red Hill, Hastings. He later served as a volunteer in the Second World War after which he managed a sweet shop also in Red Hill. He never returned to Ireland. He died in 1975, aged eighty-five.

### A Connolly family link

While assembling Michael's story, I recalled that an uncle of my father had been in India with the 2<sup>nd</sup> RDF. Larry Connolly had served in the Royal Irish Fusiliers during the war and was captured in the German Offensive of March 1918. He was transferred to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers after the war. When the regiment was disbanded, he returned to Dublin and resided with his step-brother, John Connolly, who had served in the RDF in the Boer War. Though Larry had died in 1938, some of his souvenirs from India were still around the house which I grew up in. Many years ago, I found this photograph among some old documents. Michael's story reminded me of it and I was astonished to find that Michael was in the group, seated in front at the right. The solar topee on his lap is most likely the one now in the RDFA Archive, presented by his family. Larry Connolly is standing behind him and may have been his batman.



Officers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RDF at Multan, now in Pakistan.

Some of the other officers in the photograph are also known. Lieut.- Colonel G S Higginson is seated front centre. He had served with the 2<sup>nd</sup> RDF in the British Expeditionary Force from August 1914.

He was in charge at the disbandment ceremony at Windsor Castle in June 1922 and retired soon after on 1 August 1922. Seated to Higginson's right, is Lieut.- Adjutant W H Stitt. He was Captain Adjutant during the German advance in March 1918. He transferred to the Welsh Regiment on 9 September 1922.

Michael's brother, Thomas Arthur, also enlisted. He served as a Sergeant in the 199<sup>th</sup> (Night Training) Squadron, The Royal Flying Corps, Service Number 15901. He was killed on 5 February 1918. He is buried in Aldershot Military Cemetery, Grave AF 2089. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission states that he was the son of Andrew Arthur Condon, of South Farnborough, Hants.

**Part of the Condon collection now in the  
RDFA Archive, Dublin**



RDF officer's mess uniform



RDF dress hat and boots



Classic RDF Blue Cap, regimental tie, sash and belt





RDF regimental silverware from the officer's mess and binoculars



Regimental reference books along with Stair's history of the 29<sup>th</sup> Division.



RDF Pith Helmets belonging to Lieut. Condron



Grave of Sgt. Thomas Arthur Condron in Aldershot Military Cemetery 'who was killed whilst flying 5 February 1918 aged 19 years'.

## Recognise Anybody?



This photograph was taken at Hastiere, Belgium on 30 November 1918 and shows some officers of the 6<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Many of the officers in the photo have the Royal Dublin Fusiliers cap badge. The photograph belonged to Charles Wilson Booth who is on the right of the second row from the back. Lieutenant Wilson Booth served in the RDF from 1917-1919 in Palestine and subsequently in France, where he was badly gassed in 1918. He resumed duty just after the Armistice. He later served in the Royal Berkshire Regiment, was captured in the retreat to Dunkirk in May 1940, and spent five years as prisoner of war.

According to the War Diary of the 6<sup>th</sup> RDF, the battalion arrived in Hastiere on 23 November 1918 and remained there until 15 December. They had a battalion strength of thirty officers on 30 November. Charles's son, Dermot Wilson Booth, stated in a conversation with me that his father recalled travelling up to Palestine in a troop train from the Suez Canal zone after which he had to chair a Court of Enquiry on the loss of a set of false teeth by a private soldier who had been sick out of the train window in the middle of the Sinai Desert. He said that the court was reduced to muted hilarity by the soldier's explanation of how he had leant out of the window 'to get a breath of air; and before I knew it sir, me teeth was gone'. This was probably the result of the previous night's celebrations by the departing soldiers in the bars of Ismailia. If you can identify anybody in the photo, please let me know.

Sean Connolly, Email address - [rdfa@eircom.net](mailto:rdfa@eircom.net)



## General Pereira and the Officers of the 11<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Aldershot, 1917

Sean Connolly

Trying to locate a photograph of a relative who served in the First World War can be a fruitless task. Group photographs seldom identify the individuals. This group photograph is unusual as it has a complete list of names:



The officers are mostly Second Lieutenants, unless shown otherwise below. Starting from the back left, they are:

**Row 6:** J. Levingston, F.V. Barry, T.S. Dale, W.J. Coombes, C.E. Jenkins, E.G. Kelly

**Row 5:** A Richardson, M Caragher, J.P. Butler, W. Jackson, A.H. Lawrie, H.W. Forster, C. Brown, F. W. McGrath, J.M. Carick, M. Duignan

**Row 4:** E. H. Hawtry, E.J. O'Donoghue, H. Stevens, J. A. Moran, R.E. Evans, G. H. Aylward, T. O'R. Clancy, L. Crine, M. Dundon, T. C. Buckley

**Row 3:** J. F. Fair, H.A. Sandys, H.F. Byrne, W. Twamley, J.S. Miller, G. E. Taylor, R.J. Barrett, J. Maguire, F.J. Whelan, D. P. Wagner, M. C., Lieut J. Burke-Savage.

**Row 2:** T.R. Hennessy, F.E. Darcus, W. R. Carson, Lieut. A. J. Clancy, Lieut. O. Beckett, R.W. Fitzgerald, J. W. Guy, J.N. Robinson, F. Duff, M. Gralton, W. A. Stewart., S. Crawford

**Row 1:** B.V. Roe, R. Nixon, J. W. McLarnon, Capt. E. P. Quigley, M. C., Lieut. and Adj. A. H. Muirhead, Lieut.- Col. G. A. M Buckley, D.S.O., Brigadier-General G. J. Pereira, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Capt. M. O'Connell, Hon Lt and Qr Mr J. J. Mahony, Lieut C. W. Grant, Lieut. C. J.O'Carroll, J. J. McBrearty

## Lieutenant Michael Carragher

The photograph was donated to the RDFA Archive by Mr Noel G. McArdle. It had belonged to his grand uncle, Michael Carragher (fifth row, second from the left in above picture). Michael was a solicitor with the firm of Tallons in Drogheda before enlisting as a private in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He may have joined the 10<sup>th</sup> RDF but was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant into the 11<sup>th</sup> RDF. This battalion was formed in the Royal (Collins) Barracks in Dublin in July 1916. While based in Longford in November 1917, about 200 rifles were stolen from the stores. Captain Terence Poulter, who was serving with the battalion, spoke after the war in an RTE TV interview and stated that the barracks had been infiltrated by the Longford IRA. As a result of this theft, all Irish units were transferred to Britain. The 11<sup>th</sup> RDF was in Aldershot in January 1918 and was absorbed into the 3<sup>rd</sup> RDF at Plymouth in May 1918. This battalion remained in the Grimsby area until the end of the war. Some of the officers were transferred to other battalions at the front.

After the war, Michael resumed his practice as a solicitor with his old firm. He lived at No. 1 Legavoureen Park, Drogheda. He died a young man aged forty on 21 November 1928 and is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Drogheda. The family believed that he died from the effects of the war.

The top document is a Medal Card for Michael Carragher. It is a form with various fields for personal and military details. The name 'CARRAGHER Michael' is written in the 'Name' field. The 'Corps' is 'R.D. Fus' and the 'Rank' is 'Lt'. The 'Regt. No.' is '26582'. The 'Medal' field is 'VICTORY 1914-18'. The 'Service' field is '105 172'. The 'Remarks' field contains '137th M. Bn. (Com) C.R. 11753/16' and '2/26.9.22 adn 7856'. The 'Date of entry therein' is '6.10.22'. The bottom document is a Correspondence card. It has a red header 'Correspondence'. The 'Address' field is '1, Legavoureen Park, Drogheda, Ireland'. The 'Remarks' field contains 'Esq. 137th M. Bn. (Com) C.R. 11753/16' and '2/26.9.22 adn 7856'.

Medal Card details of Michael Carragher.

## Some other officers in the photograph

Lieutenant Dixon Park Wagner, M.C. was wounded in an attack in Flanders during the final Allied advance of the War while he serving with the 1<sup>st</sup> RDF. The Germans put up a stout defence near the Dadizeele-Gheluvelt Road on 29 September 1918.<sup>1</sup> Three officers and seventeen other ranks died in the attack. Another five officers and ninety-one other ranks were wounded, with ten missing.

Lieutenant J. Burke-Savage had served as a Private with the Canadian Corps from July 1915 before serving with the Dublins. Under the name Ivan, he was awarded the M.C. on 11 January 1919. He had been wounded by shell-fire on 5 October 1918 in the Ledeghem area while serving with the 1<sup>st</sup> Dublins. There is an entry in Volume II of the Memorial Record of the Canadian Bank of Commerce published in 1921 referring to him.

<sup>1</sup> Wylly. Neill's Blue Caps. p120



Lieutenant Ivan Burke-Savage, M.C. Born 5 April, 1896, in Dublin. Father was Dr M. Burke-Savage. Educated at Belvedere College, Dublin. Entered the service of the Bank, 9 January, 1914. Enlisted, August, 1914, from Montreal branch, in 14<sup>th</sup> Canadian Battalion, with the rank of Private. Transferred to 11<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers, July, 1916; 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers, July, 1918; 5<sup>th</sup> Royal Irish Regiment, January, 1919. Promoted Second Lieutenant, July, 1916; Lieutenant, January, 1918. Awarded the Military Cross, 'For conspicuous gallantry and fine leadership during an attack. He led two platoons with determined courage to their final objective, overcoming several checks by the skilful handling of his men. Throughout the action he was seen supervising and reorganizing the line under constant fire.'

Captain Quigley was awarded the M.C. in October 1916 while serving with the 9<sup>th</sup> Dublins.

Three of those in the photo died in the war. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. W. Jackson was killed in action on 30 September 1918 while attached to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Royal Fusiliers. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Robert William Fitzgerald died of wounds on 4 October 1918 while serving with the 10<sup>th</sup> RDF. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sydney George Crawford died when the *RMS Leinster* was torpedoed on 10 October 1918.

The senior officers seated at the centre of the front row are Brigadier-General G Pereira and Lieut.- Col. G A McLean Buckley. The latter was in charge of the 7<sup>th</sup> Leinsters during the war. He had been on the Shackleton's antarctic expedition of 1907-8 and had a mountain called after him.

### **Brigadier- General G. Pereira**

Brigadier-General George J Pereira (26 January 1865 – 20 October 1923) took command of 47<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, 16<sup>th</sup> (Irish) Division in February 1916. This brigade took part in the capture of Guillemont and Ginchy in September 1916, the Battle of Messines in June 1917 and the capture of Tunnel Trench during the Battle of Cambrai in November 1917. He was relieved of his command and sent home, aged fifty-three, because of his frank criticism of the failure of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division in that battle. He was known to the men as 'Hoppy' because of lameness caused by a riding accident.

He had been commissioned as a Grenadier Guards officer in 1899 and was sent to China on a special mission where he was slightly wounded at the capture of Tientsin City. He again saw active service during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Boer War. As a Major, he was attached to the Japanese Army in Manchuria and was the Military Attaché to the British Legation at Peking until 1910. During this period he travelled extensively in Korea, Chinese Turkestan and Western China.

Among his awards were the following: The Most Honourable Order of The Bath (C.B.), The Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.), China 1900, Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, 1914-15 Star, War and Victory Medals, Order of the Rising Sun, 4<sup>th</sup> class with rosette, the French Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, with bronze palm, the Japanese Russo-Japanese War Medal 1905 and the Military Order of the Dragon, U.S.A. These were sold at auction on 29 November 1996 for £5,000. In January 1921, he embarked on a long trek from Peking to Calcutta. He arrived there in December 1922 having walked for half of the 7,000 miles. He visited the Dalai Lama on the way. He died from gastric ulcers in October 1923 while on a tour of Tibet. His record of the journeys he made was published in 1925 under the title 'Peking to Lhasa: the narrative of journeys in the Chinese empire made by the late Brigadier-General George Pereira.'<sup>2</sup>

### **New Headstone for a Dublin Fusilier**

Kevin Cunningham

In the 2004 edition of *The Blue Cap*, Vol 11, I wrote about the war experience of my late father, Sergeant Thomas Cunningham, 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Since then I obtained some records from the International Red Cross files relating to my father's period as a prisoner of war after his capture in March 1918. Back in Dublin, my father and his surviving comrades were very proud of their service with the Regiment. I too was very proud of him. He was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery where my family and I erected a fine

<sup>2</sup> Website [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Pereira](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Pereira).

headstone in memory of him as a permanent record of the link with his old regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.



The headstone to Sgt. Tommy Cunningham, 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin.

*'Thomas Cunningham fought with the Dubs in Flanders'.* Note the regimental motto of the Dubs at the foot of the headstone

## Royal Dublin Fusiliers Sweetheart Brooches

Timo Tamme

When I started collecting military items, I had limited interest in the small battalion and regimental items that were on view at the collector fairs. But after being a collector for some time, I discovered new areas of interest to explore. In this way, I discovered the small civilian decorations that are closely associated with specific units, specifically sweetheart brooches.



An example of the style and layout of a RDF Sweetheart brooch.

Sweetheart brooches were basically costume jewellery with a military theme; generally the Coat of Arms of the formation (regiment, corps, Navy, Air Force, etc). Usually the jewellery was worn by

the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the men who served. Most were adapted from unit insignia; a cap or collar badge, a shoulder title from the appropriate unit and /or mottoes, flags or weaponry, a sword, a rifle, aeroplane, etc.

There were as many styles of sweetheart brooches as there were military badges. The style could vary depending on the period when it was made (Victorian era, Boer War, 1<sup>st</sup> World War), the current fashion, the materials available and the cost of production. In general, there were three types of brooch, in ascending levels of affordability:

- Low level (usually made from cheap materials as nickel or brass, sometimes enamelled.)
- Middle level (made from sterling silver which can also be enamelled.)
- Top level (made from gold, either finely enamelled or inlaid with precious stones.)

Because the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was one of the oldest British infantry units, there are many examples in circulation. During almost all of the conflicts in which they took part, sweetheart brooches were produced at home. Some of them were almost certainly made in India where battalions were stationed before and after First World War until the disbanding in 1922. Favourite items found their way to the silver melting pot or, more happily, lay forgotten in old boxes, awaiting rediscovery by the next generation. With regards to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, I have managed to acquire only a few low level sweetheart brooches. But I remain optimistic that more will turn up. Some may even have a story to tell.

## Stolen Medals

Sean Connolly



The British War and Victory Medals awarded to Sergeant William Monahan, 21367 were stolen in 2012. He had served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Battalions of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He later served in the Irish army. If you come across them, please let us know. See report of stolen RDF medal on the website of the Medal Society of Ireland. [www.msoi.eu/journal-archives/146-journal94/1250-william-monahan](http://www.msoi.eu/journal-archives/146-journal94/1250-william-monahan)

## Medals Found

Mr John Mills (RDFA) is trying to trace relatives of a Royal Dublin Fusilier who was killed at Suvla Bay in August 1915. John contacted the RDFA.

*Dear Sir, I have in my possession two medals from the Great War belonging to a Private 13320 Michael Burke, namely the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He was killed at Gallipoli 15/8/1915. These came into my possession after my grandfather died (himself a survivor). I would like to return these to the descendants of the deceased if any survive. I know from the St Helens Roll of Honour that he was born in Kilkenny, Co. Galway; and he was married to an Annie Burke of No. 65 Ramford Street, Parr, St Helens, Lancs. I would be pleased of any assistance in this matter.*

Michael was serving with the 6<sup>th</sup> RDF and was aged thirty-six when he was killed. Ireland's Memorial Record records 'Kilkieran' as his place

of birth. He is named on the Helles Memorial. No relatives have been found so far.

## Poetry

### Her Hero Son

By M. MacCarthy, with sympathy to Mrs Clancy, Cork on the death of her only son Michael, KIA 27 April 1915.<sup>3</sup>

Many thanks to Tara Doyle for sending in this poem which was included in her M.Phil thesis submitted to TCD History Dept. on the theme of Irish families whose sons were killed in the First World War.

*Her gallant, brave young lad, her only son,  
On manhood's threshold, flushed with manhood's  
pride,  
Hush! Tell her gently that his work is done,  
And like a hero how he fought and died!  
She did not try to crush his heart's desire,  
She, too, had heard of Belgium's stricken woe,  
Her boy was Irish, and his blood on fire,  
And she was Irish-so she bade him go;  
But still she whispered, 'He'll come back I know.'*

*She scanned the papers with her failing sight  
And proudly traced his regiment on its way.  
Oh! Break it gently, for you quench the light  
Forever from her brave old heart today.  
If she were near to close his dying eyes,  
Or take him in her arms, as long ago,  
Or were he laid to rest 'neath Irish skies,  
Where she could watch the Irish daisies grow  
Over his grave, perhaps 'twould sooth her woe.*

*Yes tell her-her gently-how he fell,  
That in the front a glorious charge he led;  
And though she was not there to say farewell  
God's mother took him in her arms instead.  
And angels waited round with tender care,  
And whispered of a home beyond the sky.  
St Patrick and St Michael too were there-  
Her Irish lad was well prepared to die.  
But tell her gently, for you take away  
The very life-blood from her heart today.*

<sup>3</sup> M MacCarthy, "Her Hero Son," *Irish Catholic*, (June 1915).

## My Last Day

William Gilbert

Regimental Number, 43105, Pte. John Breen 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers died of wounds on 3 March 1917. He was buried in Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte just south of Albert. John's grave reference is III.C.20. Grove Town was a Casualty Clearing Station set up in September 1916 to deal with casualties from the Somme battlefield.<sup>1</sup> In 2009, William Gilbert, a nephew of Pte. John Breen wrote the following monologue in memory of his uncle. William served in the Irish Army in Lebanon and is a member of the Irish United Nations Veterans Association.

*Today is March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1917 and this is the day that I died!*

*I was born in Clonamona, Craanford near Gorey Co. Wexford, in 1892. I was one of seven children. I was often hungry and seldom had boots to wear.*

*One summer's day in 1915, I walked through the fields to Gorey. As I strode down Main Street, I heard the 'click-click' of hobnail boots behind me. I turned around and came face to face with a British Army recruiting sergeant. He promised me boots for my feet, a uniform to wear, three meals a day, and money in my pocket. I knew there was a war raging in Europe, but that would be no problem for me, I could easily survive that if I was sent. After all, I will have my own machine gun, and I will enjoy the glory of battle.*

*Now, as I lie here in this trench, in the cold sticky mud of France, with one of the Kaiser's bullets lodged deep in my chest, I can see no glory in battle. I peer through the sandbags into no-man's land. I hear my comrades scream in agony and fear, calling on us to help them. They lie out there with their limbs blown off, with fat rats gnawing at their wounds. There is nothing we can do, but listen to their cries and moans, and as the day goes on their cries get fewer and fewer.*

*I am freezing with the cold now, but as I drift into sleep, I see green fields and I hear the bubbling stream that flows past our gate back home in Ireland. I can see my father standing at the gate, he is looking down the road, and I know he is hoping to see me coming home. I am running through Camolin Wood, I jump into the Bann River for a swim. BOOM - I am brought back to reality by an artillery shell exploding nearby: I am not swimming in the Bann, I am up to my waist in filthy, rat infested mud.*

*A medical orderly comes by; he puts a clean field dressing into the hole in my chest and tells me to hang in there: later tonight there may be a chance to evacuate me back to the field hospital. I think about my brother who joined up with me. Where is he? Is he safe? I wish he were here with me now, I feel so lonely. This is not how we saw it, as young lads running through the fields of North Wexford. We were going to live to be old men; if we were to die like this we wanted it to be for Ireland. I think of the words of Patrick Sarsfield, as he lay dying of his wounds in Flanders Fields two hundred years ago, 'Oh that this were for Ireland'.*

*I am feeling weaker now; my pain is gone; I feel a sense of panic coming over me. As I drift into unconsciousness, I see my mother in the distance; she is calling me towards her. There is a vivid bright light behind her, and as she comes closer she holds out her arms towards me. But this cannot be my mother, she died many years ago. She wants me to come with her. I'm afraid; I fight to hold on; I'm afraid of what is behind that bright light. She takes my hand and together we walk slowly into the brightness.*

*For ninety-two years now, I have lain in the cold soil of France. Not visited by family or friend; only by old men wearing medals and laying poppy wreaths. I wish my family could come, even now, and lay a wreath of wild flowers or a bunch of cowslips picked from a Wexford field, and say to me:*

*"At the going down of the sun,  
And in the morning  
We will remember you"!*

<sup>1</sup> "The Commonwealth War Graves Commission".



## Report of RDF activities for the period April 2011 to October 2013

Sean Connolly

Report for the period from April 2011 to April 2012

The year 2012 saw the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Ulster Covenant and of the introduction of the Third Home Rule Bill. Both of these events influenced attitudes in Ireland when Great Britain went to war with Germany in 1914. We can expect many TV and Radio programmes will increase the general awareness of the Irish involvement in the War which is one of our main objectives.

The following is a summary of the main activities during the period April 2011 to April 2012:

- The Annual General Meeting was held on 20 April 2011.
- Members attended the Gallipoli Dawn Service of Remembrance in Grangegorman Military Cemetery on ANZAC Day, 25 April.
- On 25 May, twenty-one members attended the re-dedication of the grave of Private Hugh Fenlon, 11<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in St. Mary's R.C. Cemetery, Enniscorthy. Following the ceremony, the group visited the Leighlinbridge Memorial and Woodenbridge Golf Club, the location of the oak tree where John Redmond, MP, addressed the Irish Volunteers on 20 September 1914, calling on them to join the British Army to safeguard Home Rule.
- On 12 June, members took part in the annual commemoration of the disbanded Irish regiments at the Cenotaph in London. Earlier on Friday 8 June, members were invited to attend a reception at Windsor Castle to commemorate the ninetieth anniversary of the disbandment of the six southern Irish regiments of the British Army which took place at Windsor on 12 June 1922. This event was organised by the Combined Irish Regiments Association.

Congratulations to the Combined Irish committee and David Ball on their work for organising this event which was attended by HE Mr Bobby McDonagh, the Irish Ambassador to the UK and by HRH The Duke of Kent, KG.

- On 9 July, members attended the Royal British Legion wreath-laying ceremony at the National War Memorial Gardens (Islandbridge, Dublin) and the National Day of Commemoration event at The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham on the following day.
- On 8 October, Mr Jimmy Taylor presented a lecture titled *Captain Bowen-Colthurst, the Bogeyman of the Easter Rising*. The Captain was responsible for the execution of Francis Sheehy-Skeffington and two other prisoners in Portobello, now Cathal Brugha, Barracks. Mr Taylor described the Captain's career in Canada after his release from Dartmoor Asylum.
- On 5 November, Mr John Sheehan gave a lecture on *The Tyneside Irish –from Raising to the Battle of the Somme*. He also spoke about the research he has done on members of his own family.
- Members attended the annual remembrance ceremonies on 11 and 13 November.
- On 12 November, the RDFA committee provided a drop-in advisory event at the National Museum, Collins Barracks, to assist callers in tracing relatives who served in the War. This was part of the special Museum day devoted to Ireland and the First World War.
- On 2 December, there was a large attendance of about 120 members and friends at the Annual Dinner which was again superbly organised and managed on the night by Brian and Therese Moroney.

Report for the period from April 2012 to October 2013

The interest in the First World War has continued to grow as the almost 100 years have elapsed since those shots were fired in Sarajevo. Under the project leadership of Mr John Kennedy, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is coordinating the plans for the Irish government's official participation in the commemorative events that will be held in Ireland, England and on the mainland of Europe, including Gallipoli.

The RDF Association has participated in a number of discussions about the centenary. We have emphasised the importance of remembering the individuals who died in the War and the effects on their families and communities. We have emphasised events that have a particular Irish dimension such as the Battles of Loos, Somme, Ginchy/Guillemont, Messines / Wijtschate and the German March 1918 attack, Gallipoli and Macedonia.

The National Library's Europeana project has generated much interest and important records have been added to its website. Members are encouraged to visit this website at the National Museum at <http://www.nli.ie/en/homepage.aspx>. In co-operation with Europeana, Trinity College Dublin created a 3D projection project of WW1 images on display at Trinity College Dublin.

RDFA member, Lyn Edmonds is heading up a Gallipoli Association committee to co-ordinate remembrance projects on the Gallipoli campaign and is seeking a joint project with the National Museum of Ireland.

### Activities

The following is a summary of the main activities during the past year 2012 - 2013:

- The Annual General Meeting was held on 25 April 2012. Some members attended the Gallipoli Dawn Service of Remembrance in Grangegorman Military Cemetery earlier that day.
- On 8 August, a group of about thirty members visited the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. A wreath was laid at the RDF Memorial in the college chapel. In his address to the gathering who were

mainly parents of the Cadets, the Commandant, Major-General Timothy Evans, specifically welcomed the RDFA to Sandhurst.

The previous day, members were welcomed by Ms Joan Burne and Mr John Mordaunt of St Thomas a Becket Church (Framfield Parish Church) in East Sussex on the occasion of our visit to the grave of Lieut.-Col. A.E. Mainwaring C.O. 2<sup>nd</sup> RDF at Le Cateau in August 1914. Col Mainwaring died in 1930 and was buried in the church graveyard. His grave was discovered some years ago by our deceased member Mr Dan Finnegan who took it upon himself to clean up and restore the grave.

- On 8 October, Ms Tara Doyle gave a lecture on the topic: *How Irish Families coped with loss during the First World War*. She described how the Harmsworth, Wynn and Martin families were affected. When Charles Wynn was wounded in June 1917, his mother managed to visit him in hospital in St. Omer before he died later that month. When Captain Charles Martin, 6<sup>th</sup> RDF, was reported missing in December 1915 during the ill-fated campaign in Salonica, his mother began a diary in the form of letters to her son which she hoped to give to him when he returned. This was not to be as he had been killed during a Bulgarian attack. The diary can now be viewed online at <http://dh.tcd.ie/martindiary>. Tara gave us a well-researched insight into the impact of the war on the relatives of those fighting. Her M.Phil thesis on the topic is now deposited in the RDFA Archive.
- On 17 November, Dr Paul Rouse (UCD) gave a lecture entitled: *War and Sport - an Irish Country Town during the First World War*. He described the sporting activities in Enniscorthy in the first years of the twentieth century. These were divided by class but not by national allegiance until the GAA began to exclude those who played the 'Foreign Games' of soccer, rugby, tennis and cricket. Members of the GAA joined the National



Volunteers and enlisted when the war began. In 1916, the town was seized by the Irish Volunteers and held for four days. Fox-hunting continued during the war but was disrupted during the War of Independence.

- Members attended the annual commemoration ceremonies in London in June and in Dublin in July and November.
- On 10 November, we again provided an advice desk at the World War One Day at the National Museum, Collins Barracks, Dublin.
- On 7 December, there was a large attendance at the Annual Dinner which was again superbly organised and managed on the night by Brian and Therese Moroney
- On 23 June 2013, RDFA committee members participated in the ceremony at the Redmond Memorial in Wexford Town to unveil the new plaque to commemorate the Wexford men who were killed in the First World War.
- On 21 September, RDFA committee members participated at the unveiling of a memorial to all who served in The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) at Crinkill Village, Birr, Co Offaly. Congratulations to the Leinsters committee.
- On 6 October, RDFA committee members attended the unveiling of a memorial wall in Dungarvan to remember the men and women from Waterford who died in the First World War. Approximately 1,100 names are on the memorial. An estimated thirty-three men from Waterford died while serving in the RDF.
- The RDFA exhibition which has been on display at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham on the subject of the RDF in Gallipoli has now been removed after many years. We hope to present this exhibition in 2015.

A special thank-you is due to Capt. (Retd) Seamus Greene who has carried the Association standard at all the above mentioned formal ceremonies.

### Website

The website was disabled in March 2013 due a virus attack on the host computer. The opportunity was taken to give the site a facelift while making it more secure. Since it was put back online, there have been over 10,000 visitors. There is scope to improve and extend the website. We continue to receive about four email requests each week for assistance in tracing relatives. These often lead to further exchanges which have generated interesting individual stories and photographs from the relatives. Some of the donations to our Archive began with an email enquiry.

### Membership

Our current membership stands at 331. The breakdown is as follows:

Country	Membership 2011	Membership 2012
Republic of Ireland	292	257
Northern Ireland	27	21
England	41	33
Scotland	3	3
Wales	9	9
U.S.A	6	5
Canada	0	1
Spain	0	1
Israel	1	1
Total	379	331

The RDFA website address is.

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

Email address is

[rdaf@eircom.net](mailto:rdaf@eircom.net)

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The National Museum of Ireland

Europeana Project

<http://www.nli.ie/en/homepage.aspx>

Diary of Mrs Martin

<http://dh.tcd.ie/martindiary>

Spectamur Agendo



