

1916

ACROSS THE
COUNTRY



LOCAL
AUTHORITY
MUSEUMS'
NETWORK

5th & 8th Sec, H. C. R. No. _____

Name *Constance Eugene Murbine*

Alias _____

to be discharged* _____

into the _____ Police District _____

on the _____ day of _____ 190__

via _____

Date and Place of Birth *1875, Fitzgerald, Cal. Sligo*

Trade or Occupation *Artist*

Height (without shoes) *5ft 7ins*

Complexion *Fresh*

Hair *Brn Bro.*

Eyes *Blue*

Remarks *Remembered to report to _____ 7-8-16*

Distinctive Marks and Identification

No. _____

Sex *M*

Build *Sl. Hole on left cheek*

St. No. _____

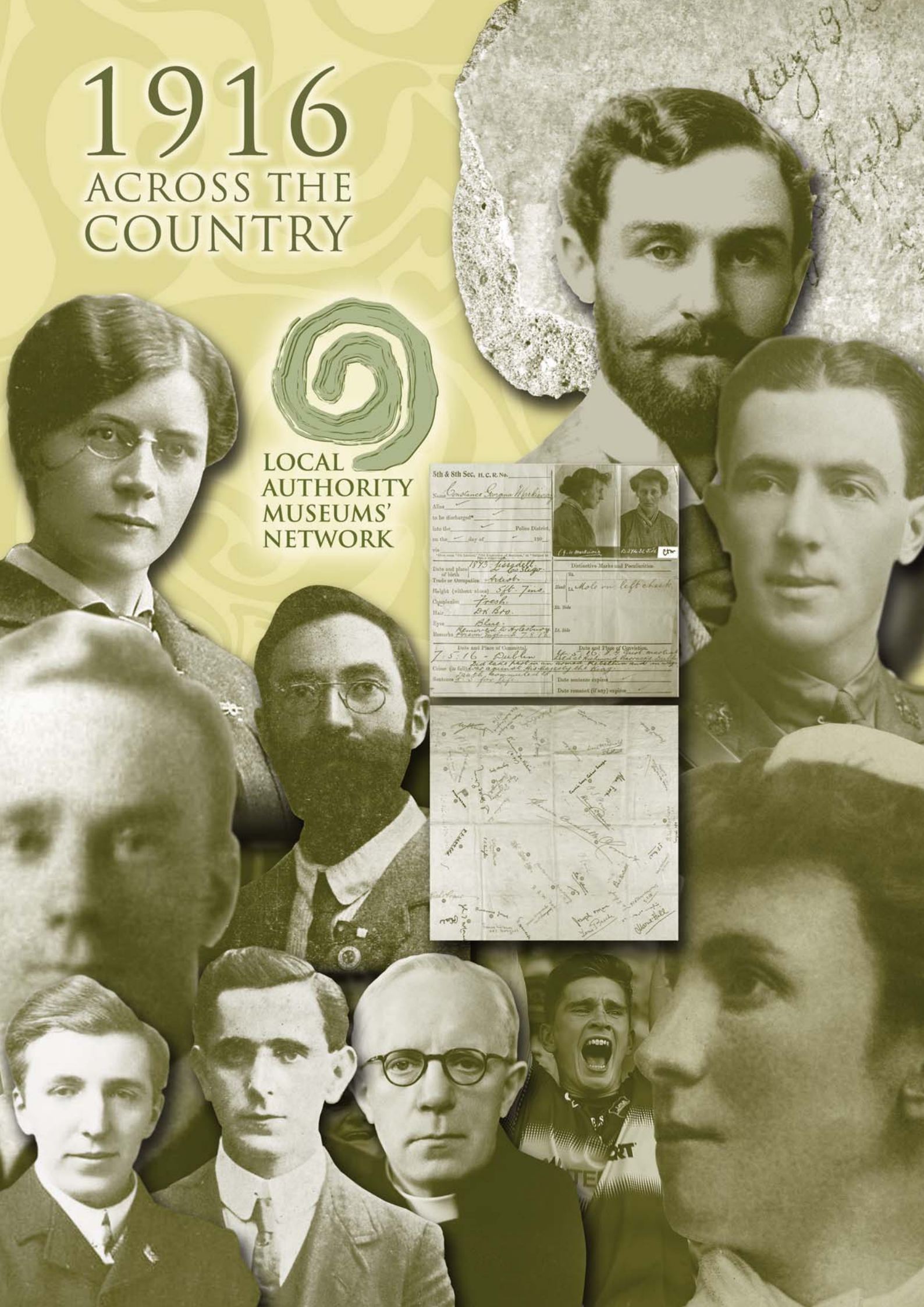
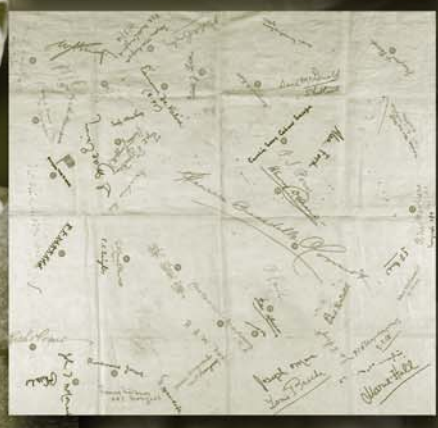
Date and Place of Committing _____

Date and Place of Conviction _____

Crime (in full) *2nd class postage stamps, 10c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00*

Date sentence expired _____

Date remitted (if any) expires _____





LOCAL
AUTHORITY
MUSEUMS'
NETWORK

1916 ACROSS THE COUNTRY

ÉIRE
IRELAND

1916
.....
2016

Clár Comórtha
Céad Bliain
*Centenary
Programme*



An Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreacht,
Gnóthaí Réigiúnacha, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta

Department of Arts, Heritage,
Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

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1916 ACROSS THE COUNTRY



The Local Authority Museums Network (LAMN) represents the **12 Local Authority Museums across Ireland** who all play a vital role in the **social, cultural and economic life** of the regions they serve. The LAMN comprises **Carlow County Museum, Cavan County Museum, Clare Museum, Cork Public Museum, County Museum Dundalk, Donegal County Museum, Galway City Museum, Kerry County Museum, Limerick Museum, Monaghan County Museum, Tipperary County Museum** and **Waterford Museum of Treasures**.

Collectively, local authority museums **serve a population of over 1.8 million people**, attracting over **half a million direct visitors each year** with a far reaching impact in schools, communities and voluntary organisations across the country.

Through the wide and varied services our members provide, we strive to **promote and preserve culture and heritage** in our regions and **strengthen local communities** by underpinning local identity and sense of place. As a result we can contribute to the **development of sustainable local economic activity**.

The LAMN also play a significant role as **engines of local and regional tourism** and support the cultural identity and image of Ireland to overseas visitors. Through this work, we have instilled local **pride of place** with inclusive, innovative and collaborative approaches to engaging with our communities.

NURSE MARGARET KEHOE

Nurse Margaret Kehoe from Orchard, Leighlinbridge is said to be the first person fatally wounded on Easter Monday 1916. She was based at the South Dublin Union workhouse which is now home to St. James Hospital.



Photograph courtesy of the Kehoe Family, Carlow.

During Easter Week 1916 the Irish Volunteers under the command of Eamonn Ceannt occupied the Union. On that Monday Nurse Kehoe was either en route to or attending an injured volunteer within the grounds of the hospital when she was hit by gunfire and killed. The wounded volunteer was Dan McCarthy who subsequently became the President of the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) and a member of Dáil Eireann.

Margaret Kehoe was buried within the grounds of the Union but her remains were later exhumed and reinterred in the graveyard of St. Fintan's Church, Ballinabranna, County Carlow in her home parish of Leighlin.

Nurse Kehoe is the grandniece of Captain Myles Walter Keogh, also from Orchard, Leighlinbridge. He had been killed in 1876 at the infamous 'Battle of Little Bighorn' in Montana, USA.

SKEFFINGTON, FRANCIS SHEEHY

(1878–1916)

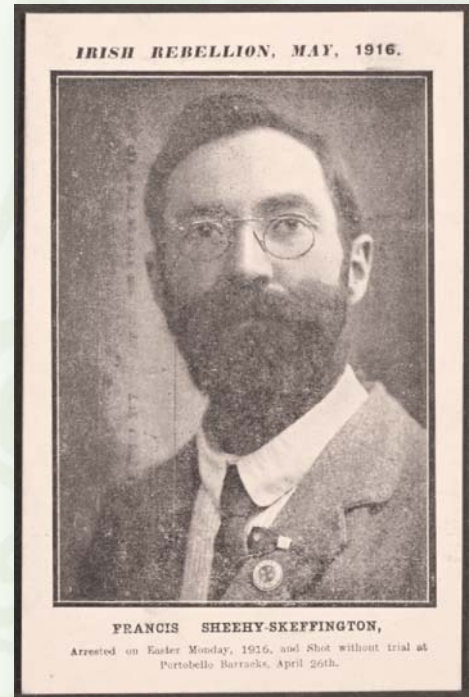
Born on 23rd December 1878, in Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, he was the only child of Joseph Skeffington, inspector of schools, and his wife Rose Magorian. By the age of 18, Skeffington was already a committed pacifist and feminist, as well as being teetotal and vegetarian.

From 1896 to 1902 he studied Modern Languages at University College Dublin, where he came to know both the writer James Joyce and the Home Rule MP Tom Kettle. He met Hanna Sheehy at UCD in 1900 and they were married three years later, each taking the other's surname to indicate their mutual support for feminism. He became Registrar at UCD in 1902, but left in 1904 because they refused equal entry to female students. He then worked at St Kieran's College in Kilkenny where he lived with Thomas MacDonagh, one of the executed signatories of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic.

Skeffington opposed support for the First World War. His anti-recruitment speeches in 1915 led to his arrest, and during his time in prison he went on hunger-strike. As a nationalist, Skeffington supported Home Rule and eventually separatism. In 1915 he published an open letter to Thomas MacDonagh which questioned the growing militarism within nationalism and the use of physical force. His pacifist beliefs meant he did not take part in the fighting during Easter Week.

During the Easter Rising Skeffington attempted to organise a citizen's police force to prevent looting in Dublin city centre. He also helped a British soldier who had been shot. He was arrested on 25th April by the British Army. The following day Captain John Bowen-Colthurst ordered Skeffington and two other prisoners shot by firing squad at Portobello Barracks. At his court marshal for the murders, Bowen-Colthurst was found guilty, but '*temporarily insane*'.

Francis Sheehy-Skeffington became a nationalist martyr.



COMMITTAL FORM

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ

This framed and glazed committal form shows the side and front profile of Countess Constance Markievicz on 7th May 1916, when she was committed to prison. Born into a landed family in Sligo, Markievicz was a committed socialist who worked with James Connolly and the Labour movement, running a soup kitchen during the 1913 Dublin lockout. She was a commander in the Irish Citizen Army during the Easter Rising in 1916 and was captured by the authorities. Her crime in full as detailed on the form reads:



'Did take part in an armed Rebellion and in waging war against His Majesty the King'

She received a death sentence, subsequently commuted to Penal Servitude for Life but was released from prison in 1917 as part of an amnesty to the rebels. Later she would become the first woman elected to the House of Commons in 1918, representing Sinn Féin, though she refused to take her seat in accordance with Sinn Féin policy. Constance Markievicz died in the public ward of a Dublin hospital in 1927.

It is the first time this document has been displayed at Clare Museum. It is interesting that while she was born in 1868, Markievicz's year of birth on the form is given as 1873.

ARCHDEACON TOM DUGGAN

(1890 -1961)

Tom Duggan was born in the Parish of Ballinhassig in 1890. He entered the seminary at St Finbarr's College in Farranferris in 1907 and studied at UCC and Maynooth before being ordained in June 1915. In 1917, he answered an appeal made by Cardinal Logue for Catholic chaplains to serve on the western front.

He was posted to Flanders and served with the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Royal Munster Fusiliers and finally with the Connaught Rangers. Duggan was captured in March 1918 during the German spring offensive and was interned as a prisoner in Mainz until the Armistice.

Duggan supported the actions of the IRA during the War of Independence and was friends with many IRA leaders such as Michael Collins and Tom Barry. During the Civil War, he met with leading protagonists on both sides in an effort to broker a peace deal, but to no avail.

When the Second World War broke out, he again volunteered to enlist even though he was 49 years old. He got special disposition to serve and became chaplain of the Durham Light Infantry from 1939-1941. Due to his gallant actions near Dunkirk, he became the first chaplain to be awarded the military cross for bravery during WWII. In 1941, he was appointed chaplain to forces in Northern Ireland and his diplomacy proved very useful in the politically tense atmosphere that existed there.

In the last twenty years of his life, he served as President of Farranferris, President of the Maynooth Union and even went to America to spearhead a fund-raising campaign for the refurbishment of Maynooth. He also served in the parishes of Kinsale (where a bridge is named after him) and Ballyphehane in Cork City. He achieved a life-long ambition to do missionary work abroad in 1961 when he was posted to Peru. Sadly he died shortly after arriving and is still buried there to this day.

Archdeacon Duggan came from a nationalist family as his grandfather Thomas Duggan, was sent to Freemantle Prison in Australia during the 1860s because of his Fenian activities. Though Duggan remained staunchly nationalist his entire life, he saw enlisting in the Great War as 'a non-combatant service' and the Irish men who went to fight for the 'rights of small nations' needed someone to 'follow them to look after their souls'.



This group image of five medals awarded to Duggan during WWII includes his Defence and War medals (top right and left), the 1939-1945 Star medal (bottom left), his OBE medal (bottom right) and his Military Cross medal (centre). Cork Public Museum recently purchased this collection at auction.

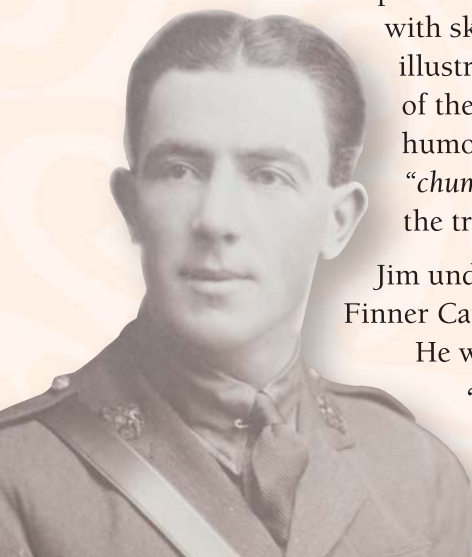


This famous wedding party contains the who's who of the Republican leaders of the War of Independence. Michael Collins, with his head bowed, is present, as is Eamon De Valera who is seated between the bride and groom. Father Duggan officiated the wedding and can be seen one row behind and three to the right of Tom Barry.

ambition to do missionary work abroad in 1961 when he was posted to Peru. Sadly he died shortly after arriving and is still buried there to this day.

THE WAR DIARIES OF JIM MAULTSAID

Jim Maultsaid was born in Pennsylvania, in 1893, to Donegal parents, who returned to live in Letterkenny, Co Donegal when Jim was a baby. He joined the 14th Royal Irish Rifles (YCV) in August 1914. During the War, Jim wrote about his experiences and illustrated his writings with sketches which vividly illustrate the dark days and misery of the War, as well as the gritty humour that helped him and his “chums” cope with the horrors of the trenches.



Sergeant Jim Maultsaid, 16873, 14th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles (YCV)

Jim undertook his early training at Finner Camp, Bundoran, Co. Donegal. He wrote,

“AWFUL ... weather for three days, 9, 10 and 11 November. We were washed out. Tents blown away etc...”

The 14th Royal Irish Rifles landed in France on the 4 October 1914. Later, recounting life in the trenches, Jim wrote,

“And the mud! We lived in it, we ate in it and we died in it.”

Jim was seriously wounded on the first day of the Battle of the Somme and described his experiences,

“And that road was littered with the dead and dying. The most awful cries rent the night air. It was a...shambles, it was HELL – with the lid off...”

He was declared unfit for further active duty and worked with the Chinese Labour Corps until early 1920.

In the post war years Jim expanded the notes and sketches he created during the War into a series of diaries which have subsequently been published as “Star Shell Reflections 1914 – 1916” and “War! Hellish War! Star Shell Reflections” edited by his granddaughter Barbara Mc Clune.



Early days training at Finner Camp, Co. Donegal.



Field sketches from the trenches.



Conditions in the trenches, France 1916.



The Chinese Labour Corps in France.

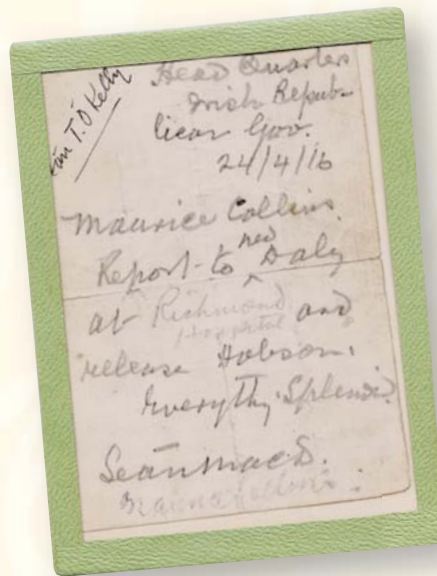


Sergeant Jim Maultsaid (right) recovering from wounds received at the Battle of the Somme.

DISPATCH FROM SEÁN MACDIARMADA

1916

A handwritten dispatch order for the release of Bulmer Hobson issued by Seán Mac Diarmada from the G.P.O., April 24th 1916. It was delivered by Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh and is countersigned by Maurice Collins.



The dispatch reads:
“Head Quarters,
Irish Republican
Government.
24/4/16

Maurice Collins
report to Ned
Daly
at Richmond
Hospital and
release Hobson.

Everything
splendid.”

Seán Mac D.
Maurice Collins



Seán Mac Diarmada (1883-1916)

Born in 1883 in Corramore, Kittyclogher, County Leitrim, Seán Mac Diarmada spent much of his youth working in Glasgow as a gardener. In 1905 he moved to Belfast working as a tram conductor. It was while here that he joined the Gaelic League and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and eventually the Irish Republican

Brotherhood. In 1908, after his move to Dublin, he became close friends with Tom Clarke, becoming a full-time organiser for the IRB as well as managing its newspaper Irish Freedom. In 1911 he became lame as a result of contracting polio and was forced to use a walking stick as a result. During this time he joined a number of organisations such as the Gaelic Athletic

Association and the Gaelic League using the opportunity to recruit new members to the IRB and ensuring that these new recruits were elected to the officer boards of the respective organisations. In 1914 he campaigned against Irishmen joining the British Army. He was imprisoned in 1915 after giving an anti-recruitment speech in Tuam, Co. Galway. Subsequently, he was, with Tom Clarke co-opted onto the IRB Military Council. He played a leading role in organising the Rising. Following surrender MacDiarmada was court-martialled and executed for his involvement in the uprising.

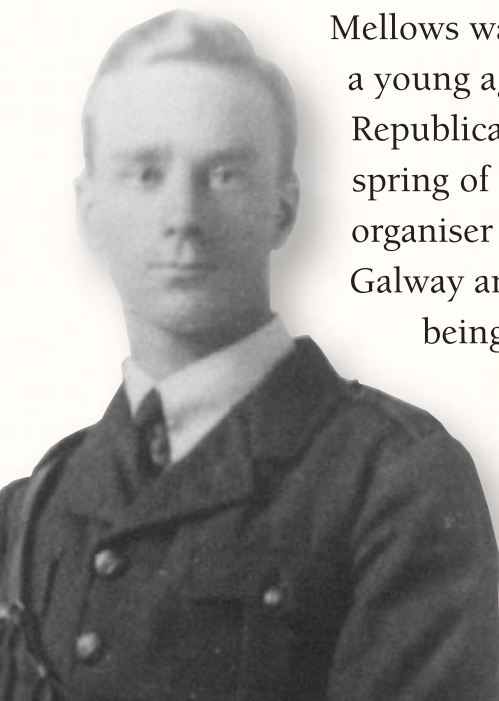


Bulmer Hobson (1883-1969)

Bulmer Hobson was a leading member of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) before the Easter Rising in 1916. He swore Patrick Pearse into the IRB in late 1913. Though a member of the IRB that had planned the Rising, he opposed it being carried out, and attempted to prevent it. He was, for this reason, kidnapped by the Rising's organisers, and held at gunpoint in a safe house in Phibsborough until the insurrection was well underway.

LIAM MELLOWS

Like other revolutionary figures of 1916 (including Tom Clarke, James Connolly and Constance Markievicz), Liam Mellows (1892-1922) was born in Britain to Irish parents. Reared in Co. Wicklow, Mellows was a committed nationalist from a young age and was sworn into the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1911. In the spring of 1915, he became the chief organiser for the Irish Volunteers in Co. Galway and garnered a reputation for being a strict disciplinarian.



Having been exiled to Leek in England in late March 1916, Mellows returned to Ireland the day before Holy Thursday, sailing on a cattle boat from Glasgow to Belfast disguised as a priest.

Following a meeting with Patrick Pearse at St. Enda's in Dublin, he arrived in Killeeneen, Co. Galway in the early hours of Good Friday. Four days later, Mellows was responsible for leading the Rising in the east of Co. Galway. After the disbandment of the main rebel group on Saturday 29 April 1916, he went on the run and escaped to the United States disguised as a nun.

In 1918, Mellows was elected to the First Dáil as a Sinn Féin candidate for both Galway East and North Meath. During the War of Independence, he served as Director of Supplies for the Irish Republican Army. An opponent of the Treaty, he was executed by the Irish Free State in December 1922.

A statue in Eyre Square, Galway City, by sculptor Domhnall Ó Murchadha, commemorates his role during the Easter Rising.



On loan from the National Museum of Ireland, an Irish Volunteers tunic belonging to Liam Mellows is a key object in Galway City Museum's commemorative exhibition, "Revolution in Galway, 1913-1923". Mellows gifted the tunic to Pauline Barry of Gort as a token of thank for her help in his escape following the Rising.

TREASURE MAP

This map was drawn by Roger Casement on Easter Sunday 1916 while he was in custody in Scotland Yard. He drew it for his interrogators to indicate

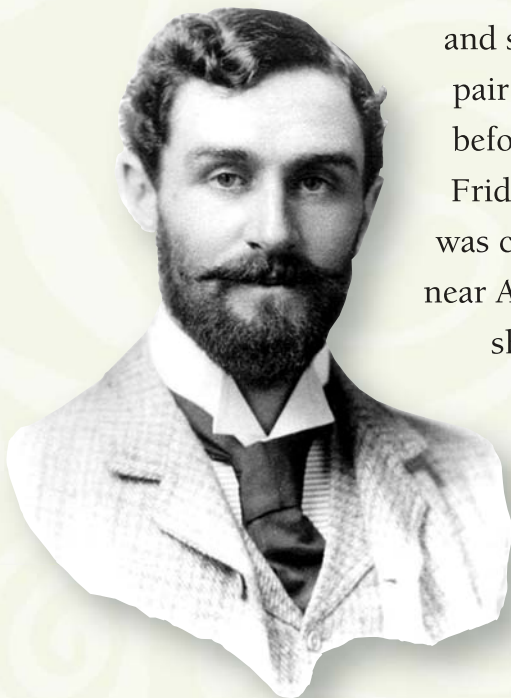
where he had buried £50 in gold and silver coins, along with a pair of binoculars and a lamp, before his arrest on Good Friday in Co. Kerry. The stash was concealed in the ring fort near Ardferf where he took shelter after landing on

Banna Strand from a German submarine

with two other men in the early hours of Good Friday morning.

Casement desperately needed funds while he was awaiting trial in London, and the map was to be used by the Ardferf police to find the buried coins. A series of searches of the fort resulted in an official police report declaring that nothing had been found. The general assumption was that it had been stolen by people in the locality.

But the official report was a lie. The money had been found at the time, but this was not disclosed to Casement and his legal team. With official sanction from Scotland Yard, it had been divided up amongst the local policemen who had arrested him. This only came to light in March 2016 when the map surfaced at an auction of Major Frank Hall's private collection. One of Casement's interrogators, Hall had purloined the map in 1916 and kept it with his own note detailing what had happened to the stash. Kerry County Museum successfully bid for both and they are now on public view for the first time in hundred years.



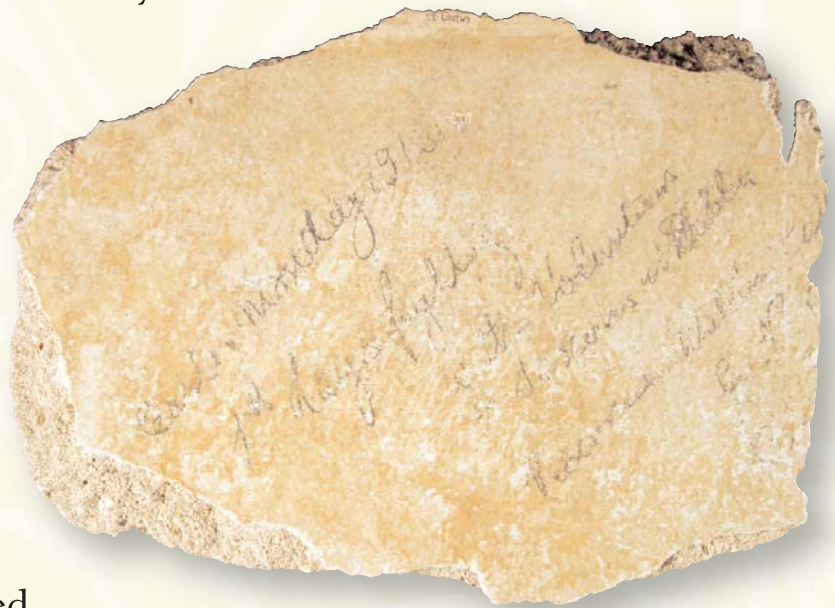
Sketch Map drawn by Roger Casement.

PLASTER INSCRIPTION

In 2007 workmen renovating a house in the Ballinacurra area of Limerick came across a pencil inscription on the plaster under the wallpaper in a downstairs room.

To allow the work to continue they took the piece of plaster off the wall but contacted Limerick Museum to see if it was of interest and so it passed into the museum collection (LM2007.0022).

Unfortunately a pipe routed down the wall had removed part of the inscription but sufficient remained to know it was written at the time of the Rising in Dublin.



The inscription reads:

*"Easter Monday 1916/
1st days fighting/ with
Volunteers/ & Soldiers
in Dublin/ Victorious
Dublin.../ ..!"*

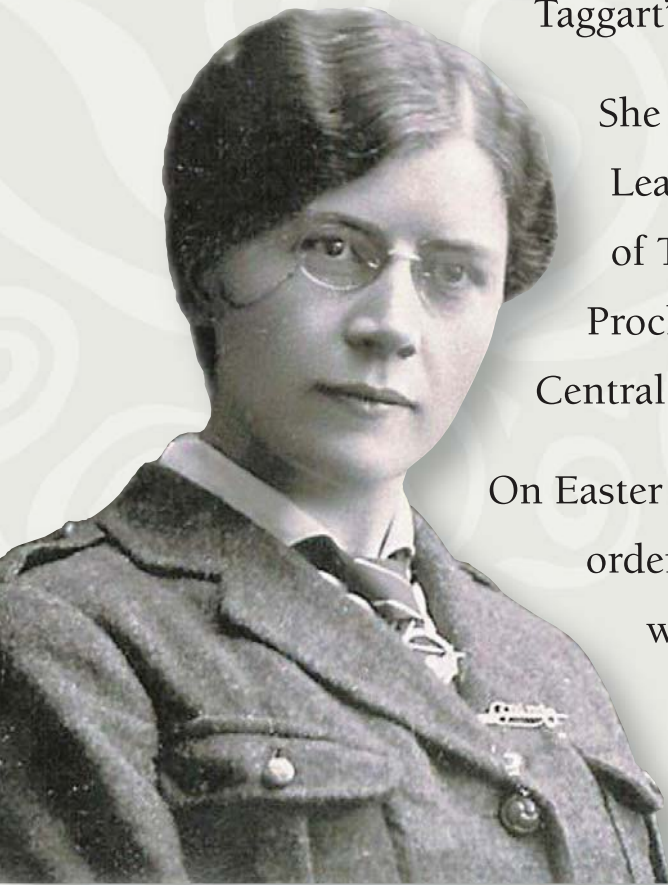
SORCHA MACMAHON

Born near Lough Egish in 1890. Her family were comfortable farmers who could afford to educate Sorcha in the Louis Convent in Monaghan Town. She later did a commercial course in Dublin and got a job in the office of Taggart's garage on South King's Street.

She became an active member of the Gaelic League and befriended Kathleen Clarke, wife of Thomas, one of the signatories of the 1916 Proclamation. She became secretary of the Central Branch of Cumann na mBan.

On Easter Monday 1916, she carried mobilisation orders throughout Dublin. During the week she was constantly in and out of the GPO carrying 'dispatches, military and private, collecting arms and ammunition as well as socks and underwear...'

After the Rising, along with Aine Ceannt and Kathleen Clarke, she set up the Irish Volunteers Dependants' Fund. Sorcha reported directly to Micheal Collins until his death in 1922.



TIPPERARY WIN AGAIN ONE HUNDRED YEARS ON . . .

CHAMPIONS 1916 & 2016 ALL IRELAND

Tipperary 1916

In 1916 Tipperary County Champions Boherlahan represented Tipperary with Johnny Leahy as their Captain. Due to the Easter Rising, championship games were postponed resulting in the All Ireland between Tipperary and Kilkenny being played in January 1917. The Railway Company's disapproval of GAA support for the Rising meant that no special trains were available for supporters to travel to Dublin. A crowd of only 5,000 spectators attended the final on a cold and wet January day. Tipperary defeated Kilkenny (*Tullaroan*) on a final score of 5-4 to 3-2 at Croke Park on January 21, 1917.



*Liam MacCarthy Cup.
(Image courtesy of GAA Museum)*

Tipperary 2016

One hundred years on in 2016 the All Ireland final, again between Tipperary and Kilkenny was played in a much changed Croke Park with over 82,000 spectators in attendance.

The final score was Tipperary 2 -29, Kilkenny 2-20.



*Tipperary Captain,
Brendan Maher, holding the
Liam MacCarthy Cup aloft
after victory in the 2016 All-
Ireland.*



*James Barry holding the
Liam MacCarthy Cup with
Jason Forde and Barry
Heffernan to his left.*

(Images courtesy of GAA Museum)



1916 Senior Hurling Team

*The team that played in the final consisted of:
Front row: J. Nagle, M. Leahy, J. Murphy, W. Dwyer,
J. Fitzpatrick, Jn. Leahy (capt.), D. Walsh, P. Leahy,
J. Power. Back row: T. Leahy, D. O'Brien, P. Fogarty,
N. Croke, Anthony Carew, D. Dwyer, Tom Dwan,
A. O'Donnell, J. Doherty, T. Shanahan, R. Walsh,
J. Collison, M. Myers, W. Dwyer.*

(Image courtesy Tipperary County Museum Collection)



2016 Senior Hurling Team

*Front row: left to right: Kieran Bergin, Niall O'Meara,
Michael Cahill, James Barry, Donagh Maher, Brendan
Maher (Capt.), John McGrath, Cathal Barrett, Noel
McGrath, John O'Keefe. Back row: left to right: Patrick
'Bonner' Maher, Gearoid Ryan, Tomás Hamill, Aidan
McCormack, Darragh Mooney, Ronan Maher, Barry
Heffernan, Darren Gleeson, Dan McCormack, Seamus
Callanan, Sean Curran, Jason Forde, Seamus Kennedy,
Padraic Maher, Michael Breen, John O'Dwyer.*

(Image courtesy of Joe Kenny)

WATERFORD TREASURES

A STITCH IN TIME

A small linen table cloth that was autographed by many of the leading figures of the 1916 Rising and their contemporaries both local and national will be the primary focus of the permanent 1916 exhibition at Waterford Treasures, Three Museums in the Viking Triangle. The signatures on the cloth which include **Padraig Pearse** (*below the gold-harp-on-green flag*), **Eamonn De Valera**, **W T Cosgrave**, **Constance Markievicz**, **Frank Aiken** (*Japanese characters*) and the **Waterford Harbour Master** (*semaphore*) were embroidered over to preserve them very probably by **Ann Wyley**, wife of **Richard Murphy** a leading member of the Irish Volunteers during this period.



Among the unembroidered signatures is that of Waterfordian **James Upton** (*journalist and printer of Pearse's propaganda sheet during the Rising*) who signs 'James Upton, Vigilant, Gilbert Galbraith, Honesty', his pen-names and the title of his journal. This is above the signature of **Rosamond Jacob**, Upton's friend, fellow nationalist and co-founder of Sinn Féin in Waterford in 1906.

The exhibition explores the political background of the people who signed the cloth and sets the 1916 Rising in the context of World War I in which Waterford played a huge part, boasting the youngest and oldest Allied soldiers to die, **John Condon** the Boy Soldier at age 14 and Field Marshal **Lord Roberts** who died on the Western Front age 82 having gone back into uniform to show solidarity with the troops.

CONTACT DETAILS



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w: www.carlowcountymuseum.ie



Cavan County Museum

Savina Donohoe

Virginia Road, Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan

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e: ccmuseum@eircom.net

w: www.cavanmuseum.ie



Clare County Museum

John Rattigan

Arthur's Row, Ennis, Co. Clare

t: 065 6823382

e: claremuseum@clarecoco.ie

w: www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/claremuseum/



Cork Public Museum

Daniel Breen

Fitzgeralds Park, The Mardyke, Cork.

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e: museum@corkcity.ie

w: www.corkcity.ie/services/corporateandexternalaffairs/museum



County Museum, Dundalk

Brian Walsh

Carroll Centre, Jocelyn Street, Dundalk, Co. Louth

t: 042 9392999

e: info@dundalkmuseum.ie

w: www.dundalkmuseum.ie



Donegal County Museum

Judith McCarthy

High Road, Letterkenny, Co Donegal

t: 074 9124613

e: museum@donegalcoco.ie

w: www.donegalcoco.ie/culture/countymuseum



MÚSAEM CATHRACH NA GAILLIMHE
GALWAY CITY MUSEUM

Galway City Museum

Eithne Verling

Spanish Parade, Galway

t: (091) 532 460

e: museum@galwaycity.ie

w: www.galwaycitymuseum.ie



Kerry County Museum

Helen O'Carroll

Ashe Memorial Hall, Denny St, Tralee, Co Kerry

t: 066 712 7777

e: info@kerrymuseum.ie

w: www.kerrymuseum.ie



Limerick Museum

Brian Hodkinson

Merchants Quay, Limerick

and from Easter 2016

Franciscan Friary, Henry Street, Limerick

t: 061 417826

e: museum@limerick.ie

w: www.limerick.ie/historicalresources/limerickmuseum

MONAGHAN
Museum Chaitin Mhúsaem
COUNTY
MUSEUM



Monaghan County Museum

Liam Bradley

1-2 Hill Street, Monaghan, Co. Monaghan.

t: 047 82928

e: comuseum@monaghancoco.ie

w: www.monaghan.ie/museum



Tipperary County Museum

Marie McMahon

Mick Delahunty Square, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary

t: 076 1065000

e: museum@tipperarycoco.ie

w: www.tipperarycoco.ie/museum



Waterford Treasures

Eamonn McEneaney

Bishop's Palace, The Mall, Waterford

t: 051 840650

e: emceneaney@waterfordcouncil.ie

w: www.waterfordtreasures.com



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Department of Arts, Heritage,
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