



Mná 1916

Women of

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Women of 1916

Coimeádai & Scríobhneoir
Sinéad McCool

Cúnamh ag fhoireann an Roinn Cultúir,
Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta

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Mná 1916

Women of

Clár

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Brollach

Foreword

is eol dúinn gur ligeadh go leor de na mná a ghlac páirt in imeachtaí 1916 i ndearmad le 100 bliain anuas. Is mar gheall air sin go raibh sé ar cheann de chuid tosaíochtaí an Rialtais, ag seachadadh Éire 2016: Clár Comórtha Céad Bliain, aird a tharraingt ar ról agus saol na mban ar leith seo. Leis an taispeántas Mná agus an leabhar seo a ghabhann leis tugtar léargas nua ar scéalta na bpearsana inspioráideacha seo.

Bhí an taispeántas le feiceáil i gcoimpléasc Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath le linn Chomóradh an Chéid (24 Aibreán - 1 Bealtaine 2016), sular tugadh é go hionaid i gCorcaigh, Gaillimh, an Cabhán, Cill Dara, Cill Mhantáin, Port Láirge, Ciarraí, Lú agus Dún na nGall. Rinneadh leagan leictreonach den taispeántas a chur le chéile freisin le go mbeadh teacht ag lucht féachana níos mó air, sa bhaile agus thar lear, agus taispeánadh an leagan sin den taispeántas in ambasáidí na hÉireann i Nairobi agus i Washington DC.

Mar gheall ar obair déanta le blianta beaga anuas ag staraithe ar ról mhná na glúine réabhlóidí, tugadh léargas úr ar leith dúinn ar na mná cróga seo, cuid acu nach mbeadh eolas againn fúthu roimhe seo. Tá ár dtuiscint ar an ról a bhí ag mná 1916 athraithe ó bhun mar gheall ar ábhair a scaoileadh ó Chartlann Phinsin na Seirbhíse Míleata.

Rinneadh taighde ar an taispeántas Mná agus cuireadh i dtoll a chéile é trí úsáid a bhaint as na bailiúcháin ó na Forais Chultúir Náisiúnta chomh maith le leabharlanna, cartlanna, músaeim agus bailiúcháin eile ar fud an Stáit. Ní fhéadfaí an taispeántas a chur le chéile gan cuidiú na gcartlannaithe, leabharlannaithe agus coimeádaithe, chomh maith le staraithe. Is mian liom aitheantas a thabhairt do shaintaithí agus scil na ngairmithe go léir sin ata ag obair san earnáil chultúrtha.

Úsáideadh taifid as áiteanna eile freisin sa chuid sin de Mná ina ndearnadh scrúdú ar mhná polaitithe na bliana 1916. Ba phríomhfhoinsé é taifead digiteach Oifig na dTaifead Phoiblí i dTuaisceart Éireann den Women's Declaration i 1912. Tá na mná sin, a gheall dílseacht d'Aontas na Breataine Móire agus na hÉireann, mar chuid den taispeántas sin freisin.

Ghlac tuairim is 300 bean páirt in imeachtaí Sheachtain na Cásca agus bhain mé sult mór as a scéalta iontacha a léamh. Tháinig siad as gach cearn den tír, as cúlaí éagsúla agus earnálacha éagsúla den tsochaí. Ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil le sleachta na mban, a chuir ábhar ar fáil óna mbailiúcháin phríobháideacha féin don tionscadal seo, rud a rinne an scéal níos saibhre agus na híomhánna níos pearsanta. Is mian liom freisin mo bhuíochas a chur in iúl do Shinéad McCooile, a rinne an taispeántas iontach seo a léiriú, agus don fhoireann in Aonad Cuimhneachán mo Roinne as a dtacaíocht leanúnach.

Sheas na mná a bhí páirteach san Éirí Amach an fód, iad láidir agus aontaithe ina greideamh go dtiocfadh Éire níos fearr chun cinn ina nglacfaí le fir agus mná ar bhonn cothrom. Tá súil agam go mbeidh gean agatsa, an léitheoir, ar thaifead seo a gcuid scéalta, atá ina mheabhrúchán ar chlár oifigiúil an Chomóraidh Céad Bliain.

Tá a fhios againn gur ligeadh cuid mhór de na mná a bhí páirteach in imeachtaí na bliana 1916 i ndearmad, agus tá lúcháir orm go bhfuiltear á gcur i lár an aonaigh anois in éineacht le hainmneacha níos inaitheanta ón Éirí Amach.

We know that many of the women who participated in the events of 1916 were forgotten over the last 100 years. That is why one of the Government's priorities in delivering the Ireland 2016 Centenary programme was to highlight the role and lives of these remarkable women. The Mná exhibition and this companion book give new insights into the stories of these inspirational figures.

The exhibition was on display in the Dublin Castle complex during the Centenary (24 April – 1 May 2016), before travelling to venues in Cork, Galway, Cavan, Kildare, Wicklow, Waterford, Kerry, Louth and Donegal. An electronic version of the exhibition was also produced to provide access to a wider audience at home and abroad, and this version of the exhibition has been shown in Ireland's embassies in Nairobi and Washington DC.

Work undertaken in recent years by historians on the role of women in the revolutionary generation has given us a fresh and unique insight into these brave women, many of whom we would have not heard about before. Our understanding of the role played by the 1916 women has been transformed by releases from the Military Service Pensions Archive.

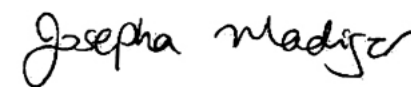
The Mná exhibition was researched and compiled using the collections from National Cultural Institutions as well as other libraries, archives, museums and collections throughout the State. It would not have been possible to assemble the exhibition without the assistance of archivists, librarians and curators, together with historians. I wish to acknowledge the expertise and skill of all of these professionals working in the cultural sector.

Records from elsewhere were also utilised in Mná in its examination of politicised women in 1916. A key source was the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland's digital record of the Women's Declaration of 1912. These women, who pledged their loyalty to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, also feature in this exhibition.

Some 300 women took part in the events of Easter week and I have thoroughly enjoyed reading their remarkable stories. They came from all parts of the country, from different backgrounds and parts of society. I want to thank the descendants of the women, who provided material from their own private collections for this project, making the narrative richer and the imagery more personal. I also want to thank Sinéad McCooile, who curated this wonderful exhibition, and the staff in my Department's Commemorations Unit for their ongoing support.

Women participants in the Rising were defiant, strong and united in striving for a better Ireland that would accept male and female as equal. I hope you, the reader, will treasure this record of their stories, which is a reminder of the official Centenary programme.

We know that many of the women who participated in the events of 1916 were forgotten, and I am delighted that they are now re-emerging from the shadows and taking their place alongside the more well-known names associated with the Rising.



An tAire Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta.
Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.



Front row l to r
Madeline Ffrench Mullen, Miss Foley,
Dr. Kathleen Lynn.

Second row l to r
Rose McNamara, Kathleen Kenny,
M.J. Walsh, Mrs Lawless, Jenny Milner,
Eileen Walsh, K Kennedy, May Byrne,
[Lily Cooney] Annie Cooney.

Third row l to r
May Moore, K Lane, Sarah Kealy,
Gertie Colley, Mary O'Hanrahan,
Amea Wisley, Bridget Murtagh,
Cilla Quigley, Julia Grenan,
Statia Twomey, B. Walsh.

Fourth row l to r
Nora Thornton, Rose Mulally,
Shiela O'Hanlon, Maria Quigley,
Margaret O'Flaherty, Josie McGowan,
Eileen Cooney, Josie O'Keefe.

Fifth row l to r
Lucy Smith, Nora Foley, Pauline Morkan,
D. Sullivan, M Elliott, Mary Sullivan,
Tilley Simpson, Mrs Catherine Treston.

Sixth Row l to r
M Kelly, Bridget Brady, Jennie Shanahan,
Mrs Kathleen Barrett, Rosie Hackett,
Margaret Ryan, Bridget Davis,
Chris Caffrey, Patricia Hoey.

Standing Left f to b
A. Tobin, Aoife Taaffe, Marcella Cosgrove,
Mrs Kathleen Murphy, Bridget Foley.

Standing right f to b
M Kelly, Máire Nic Shuibhlaigh,
Lily O'Brennan, Elizabeth O'Farrell,
Nora O'Daly, Mary Murray.

Máire Comerford's key, Irish Press, 9 April 1966

**Mná 1916, the Capuchin
Annual (1942)**
(Le caoinchead ó Chartlann
Shealadach Cháipisínigh na
hÉireann)

**Women of 1916, the
Capuchin Annual (1942)**
(Courtesy of the Irish Capuchin
Provincial Archives)

Mná an Éirí Amach

Women Rising

Forógra na mBan, the
Illustrated London News,
3 Deireadh Fómhair 1912.
(Le caoinchead ón Leabharlann
Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

The Women's Declaration,
the Illustrated London
News, 3 October 1912.
(Courtesy of the National
Library of Ireland)



Na deirfiúracha
Uí Dhálaigh: Nora,
Laura (ag caitheamh
suaitheantas Inghinidhe
na hÉireann) agus
Carrie.

(Le caoinchead Helen Litton
& sliochtaigh theaghlach Uí
Dhálaigh)

The Daly sisters:
Nora, Laura (wearing
Inghinidhe na hÉireann
badge) and Carrie.

(Courtesy of Helen Litton and
descendants of the Daly family)



in 1916, nuair a chuir ‘Rialtas Sealadach Phoblacht na hÉireann’ a bhForógra i dtoll a chéile, ceann de na gníomhartha ba réabhlóidí a rinne siad ná é a dhíriú ar mhná na hÉireann. Bhí an ceathrú cuid den domhan in Impireacht na Breataine, ach sa Pharlaimint i Westminster ní raibh cead vótála ag mná. Ar an 24 Aibreán 1916, cuireadh an Forógra i gcló i Halla na Saoirse, Baile Átha Cliath agus leagadh amach ardmhian an tseachtair a shínigh é ann, go ndéanfaidís Éire a rialú agus cothrom na féinne a chinntiú do gach duine dá saoránaigh. Leis an ngníomh sin, chuir siad dearbhú cogaíochta ar fáil i scríbhinn in aghaidh an Rí, ceannasáí na Ríochta Aontaithe, lenar áiríodh Éire ag an am. In áiteanna eile ar an oileán, ba ar éigean a thug mná in Éirinn a raibh baint acu leis an bpolaitíocht aitheantas don Fhorógra mar ghairm ghníomhaíochta a bhain leo féin.

In 1912, shínigh 234,046 bean an Women's Declaration inar gealladh dílseacht d'aontas reachtach na hÉireann leis an mBreatain Mhór. In 1798, nuair a bhí Wolfe Tone ag lorg Poblacht Éireannach, d'áirigh sé Caitlicigh, Protastúnaigh agus easaontóirí i measc a lucht leanta. Bhí sé ina dheighilt reiligiúnach chomh maith le bheith ina dheighilt pholaitiúil an babhta seo. Bhí go leor de na mná sin a ghlac páirt san Éirí Amach tar éis gabháil le ‘náisiúnachas foircneach’ trína gcomhpháirtíocht i gceardchumainn

agus i stailceanna. Mealladh cuid eile chuig na gníomhartha sin trí chabhair a thabhairt do lucht stailceanna agus dá dteaghlach agus iad spreagtha ag an éagóir shóisialta a bhí feicthe acu. Bhí go leor eile tar éis dul le gluaiseacht ‘Éire Ghaelach’ le linn dóibh a bheith páirteach i ranganna Gaeilge, nó trína bheith páirteach i spórt, ceol nó damhsa Gaelach. D'éirigh a lán acu sin radacach agus bhí roinnt ban a chuaigh i bhfeighil an ghunna, fiú.

inlíochtaí na cásca

Le linn Cháisc na bliana, i riocht gnáth-inlíochtaí, ghlac baill d'Óglaigh na hÉireann, Fianna Éireann, Cumann na mBan, Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, na Hibernian Rifles agus banghasóga Chlan na nGael páirt in éirí amach armtha. Ar feadh dhá bhliain, geall leis, agus an Cogadh Mór (nó an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda mar a thugtar anois air) faoi lán seoil, bhí daoine ar fud na tíre réidh le dul i mbun gnímh. Is iomaí rud a d'fhéadfadh tús a chur le cogaíocht oscailte, ach ní mórán duine a bhí in ann a thuar go dtarlódh an méid a tharla. Ba bhaill an seachtar fear a bhí sa chomhairle mhíleata agus a chuir plean an Éirí Amach i dtoll a chéile de Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann a bhí faoi mhionna; mar sin choinnigh siad a bpleananna faoi rún, fiú amháin óna mná céile. Bhíodh cruinnithe ar siúl i dteach Éamoinn Cheannt, ach fós ní raibh a fhios ag a bhean, Áine, faoin bplean

In 1916 when the ‘Provisional Government of the Irish Republic’ formulated their manifesto, now simply known as the Proclamation, one of their most revolutionary actions was to address it to Irishwomen. The British Empire was one quarter of the globe, but in the Parliament in Westminster the franchise did not extend to women. On the 24 April 1916 the Proclamation was printed in Liberty Hall, Dublin outlining the seven signatories’ aspiration to govern Ireland, guaranteeing equal rights for all its citizens. By doing so they had produced a written declaration of war against the King, the head of the United Kingdom, which then included Ireland. Elsewhere on the island, Irish women who were politicised did not necessarily regard this Proclamation as a call to action for them.

In 1912, a Women's Declaration was signed by 234,046 pledging loyalty to the legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain. In 1798 when Theobald Wolfe Tone sought an Irish Republic; he counted Catholic, Protestant and dissenters among his followers. This time it had become a religious as well as a political divide. Many of the women who participated in the Rising had come to espouse ‘extreme nationalism’ through their involvement in unions and strike action. Others were drawn into these events by assisting strikers and their families motivated by the social injustice they witnessed. Many others had joined an ‘Irish Ireland’

movement, while participating in classes in the Irish language, or by involvement in Irish sport, Irish music and dance. Of these, many became radicalised and some women even took up arms.

easter manoeuvres

At Easter 1916, under the guise of routine manoeuvres, members of the Irish Volunteers, Fianna Éireann, Cumann na mBan, the Irish Citizen Army, the Hibernian Rifles along with Clan na nGael girl scouts joined an armed rebellion. For almost two years, against the backdrop of the Great War (now known as the First World War), all over the country people had been in a state of readiness for action. Many different events could have precipitated open warfare, but few could have predicted what actually happened. The military council of seven men who formulated a plan for a Rising were members of the oath-bound Irish Republican Brotherhood; so they kept the exact nature of their plans secret, even from their wives. Meetings took place in the home of Éamonn Ceannt, yet his wife Áine did not know of the plans for action, she thought warfare would commence only with provocation. Sinéad de Valera, whose husband, Éamon, was a commandant of an outpost at Bolands Mill and Bakery, Ballsbridge, thought she must have been ‘wanting in understanding’ not to have anticipated it. But Sinéad was not alone.

Banghasóga Ohlann na nGael: Duine gan aithint agus Lizzie Merrigan.

(Le caoinchead Mhúsaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)

Clann na Gael Girl
Scouts: Unidentified Girl and Lizzie Merrigan
(Courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Museum)

18PO-1B53-17



Garastún Inis Córthaidh le linn an Éirí Amach, is í Úna Brennan an bhean leis an hata. Óglaigh Inis Córthaidh le Alfred E Crane

(© Ibar Carty)

The Enniscorthy Garrison photographed during the Rising, Úna Brennan is one of the women featured wearing the hat. Enniscorthy Volunteers Alfred E Crane
(© Ibar Carty)



gníomhaíochta; cheap sí nach dtosódh cogadh ach amháin i gcás is go dtarlódh briogadh Cheap Sinéad de Valera, a raibh a fear céile Éamon ina cheannasaí ar urphost ag Muileann agus Bácús Boland i nDroichead na Dothra, gur dócha go raibh ‘easpa tuisceana’ uirthi toisc nach raibh súil aici leis. Ach níorbh í Sinéad an t-aon duine a bhí mar sin. Tógadh beirt bhan isteach faoi mhionn i mBráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann, cé nach raibh cead iontrála ag mná mar is léir ón ainm. Níor ghlac Caitlín Uí Chléirigh páirt sa trodaíocht lena fear céile, Tomás; is é an dualgas a bhí uirthi ná tacaíocht leasa a eagrú do theaghlach lucht an Éirí Amach i gcás go mbeadh coimhlint fhada i gceist. Ba í Úna Uí Bhraonáin an ball eile, (Anastasia Bolger roimhe sin) agus bhí sise in éineacht lena fear céile, Robert, i nGarastún Inis Córthaidh i rith Sheachtain na Cásca.

freasordaigh an freasordú
Chuir Eoin Mac Néill, Ceann Foirne Óglaigh na hÉireann, gach inlíocht ar ceal ar Dhomhnach Cásca nuair a fuair sé amach faoi na pleananna don Éirí Amach. Mar a dúirt iníon Shéamais Uí Chonghaile, Nóra, cuireadh banchúiréirí chuig gach ceard den tír ‘chun an freasordú a fhreasordú, ag iarraidh tubaiste a sheachaint’. Domhnach Cásca, cuireadh na deirfiúracha Bríd agus Cáit Ní Fhoghludha go Corcaigh le teachtaireacht go raibh

an tÉirí Amach le dul chun cinn an lá dar gcionn agus d’éirigh leo filleadh ar Bhaile Átha Cliath i gcarr Luan Cásca, in am le dul i mbun feachtais. Cuireadh Méadhbh Caomhánach go Cill Chainnigh agus Port Láirge, ba í Nancy Wyse Power an cúiréir i gCeatharlach agus chuaigh sí go dtí an Bhuiríos. Chuaigh Éilis Ní Fhearghail go Baile Átha an Rí agus chuaigh Eily O’Hanrahan go hInis Córthaidh. Bhí an dá áit sin, i nGaillimh agus i Loch Garman faoi seach, ina n-ionaid aicsin sa tseachtain ina dhiaidh sin. Cuireadh Máire Perolz go Maigh Chromtha, Corcaigh; chaith sí an tseachtain ag iarraidh filleadh ar Bhaile Átha Cliath leis an teachtaireacht: ‘Déanfaidh Corcaigh a dhualgas’. Cuireadh moill ar a turas fillte mar go raibh seilbh á ghlacadh ag an arm ar na traenacha. Ní hé amháin gur éirigh le Nóra Ní Dhálaigh dul ar thraein as Luimneach go Baile Átha Cliath Luan Cásca, d’éirigh léi Corcaigh a bhaint amach ar an traen ar Mháirt Cásca. Lig sí uirthi gur ‘teifeach’ a bhí inti ‘a tháinig go Baile Átha Cliath don tsaoire bainc’ agus gur coinníodh ansin í mar gheall ar an Éirí Amach. Bhí teachtaireacht ó na ceannairí á iompar aici ach dúradh léi go bhfanadh Corcaigh go n-ionsófaí an áit. Idir an dá linn, d’éirigh le Máire Perolz filleadh ar Bhaile Átha Cliath maidin Dé hAoine agus bhí sí ‘trína chéile ar fad’ nuair a chonaic sí an áit trí thine.

Nancy Wyse Power.
(Le caoinchead Mhúsaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)

Nancy Wyse Power
(Courtesy Kilmainham Gaol Museum)

19PO-1A33-29



Ina Connolly (le suaitheantas Inghinidhe na hÉireann uirthi) agus Archie Heron, a pósadh níos déanaí. Tá an bheirt acu ag caitheamh feisteas Éireannach.

(Le caoinchead Seamus Connolly, Músaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)

Ina Connolly (note Inghinidhe na hÉireann Pin) and Archie Heron, whom she later married, both wearing Irish Ireland costumes
(Courtesy of Seamus Connolly, Kilmainham Gaol Museum)



Two women were sworn into the Irish Republican Brotherhood, despite the fact that even by its name, it excluded women. Kathleen Clarke did not join husband Tom in the fight, her job was to organise the welfare support for families of the insurgents should there be a prolonged conflict. The other member was Úna Brennan, (formerly Anastasia Bolger) who joined her husband Robert in the Enniscorthy Garrison during Easter Week.

countermand the countermand
Eoin MacNeill, Chief of Staff of the Irish Volunteers, cancelled all manoeuvres for Easter Sunday when he became aware of insurrection plans. Women couriers, as James Connolly’s daughter Nora put it, were sent to all parts of Ireland, ‘trying to avert disaster, to countermand the countermand. The Foley sisters Breeid and Cait were sent to Cork on Easter Sunday with a message that the Rising was going ahead the following day and managed to return to Dublin by motorcar on Easter Monday in time to join up. Maeve Cavanagh was sent to Kilkenny and Waterford, Carlow’s courier was Nancy Wyse Power who went to Borris. Elizabeth O’Farrell went to Athenry and Eily O’Hanrahan went to Enniscorthy. Both places, in Galway and Wexford respectively were action centres in the week that followed. Mary Perolz was sent to Macroom, Cork, she spent the week trying to return

to Dublin with the message; ‘Cork will do its duty’. Her return was hampered as trains were being commandeered by the military. Nora Daly managed not only to get to Dublin by train from Limerick on Easter Monday but she also got to Cork by train on Easter Tuesday. Claiming she was a ‘refugee’ who had ‘come to Dublin for the bank holiday’ and was held there due to the Rising. She carried a message from the leaders but she was told Cork would wait to be attacked. Meanwhile Mary Perolz finally arrived back in Dublin on Friday morning, ‘so distressed’ to find it in flames.

we serve neither king nor kaiser
On Easter Monday 24 April 1916, participants gathered at Liberty Hall and marched from there to the GPO, City Hall and St Stephen’s Green. Women who wanted to be ‘equal comrades’ joined the Irish Citizen Army (ICA). The ICA, originally established as a worker’s militia to protect striking workers, under James Connolly, became a force that prepared for revolution. Connolly had the ICA members in a state of readiness for months. He is said to have declared ‘if the men objected he would go out with the women’. ICA Captain Séan Connolly led a small force to City Hall, which included Dr. Kathleen Lynn and Helena Molony. Michael Mallin took over St. Stephen’s Green and appointed Countess de Markievicz his second-in-command

Nora Connolly in éide mhíleata
(Le caoinchead Seamus Connolly/ Músaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)



Nora Connolly in military uniform
(Courtesy of Seamus Connolly/Kilmainham Gaol Museum)
17PC-1B52-06

Dr Kathleen Lynn agus Madeline Ffrench Mullen.
(Le caoinchead Hazel Smyth)

Dr Kathleen Lynn and Madeline Ffrench Mullen.
(Courtesy of Hazel Smyth)



ní ghéillimid do rí ná do kaiser Luan Cásca, 24 Aibreán 1916, bhailigh na rannpháirtithe le chéile ag Halla na Saoirse agus mháirseáil siad ón áit sin go dtí Ard-Oifig an Phoist, Halla na Cathrach agus Faiche Stiabhna. Na mná sin a bhí ag iarraidh a bheith ina ‘gcomhchomrádaithe’ chuaigh siad le hArm Cathartha na hÉireann (ICA). Bunaíodh an ICA i dtús ama, faoi cheannas Shéamais Uí Chonghaile, mar mhílíste oibrithe chun cosaint a thabhairt d’oibrithe a bheadh ar stailc ach anois b’fhórsa é a bhí ag ullmhú do réabhlóid. Bhí comhaltaí an ICA ullmhaithe ag Ó Conghaile le míonna anuas. Deirtear gur thug an Conghaileach le fios go rachadh sé amach leis na mná dá mba rud é go gcuirfeadh na fir ina choinne. Bhí an Captaen Seán Ó Conghaile i gceannas ar fhórsa beag de chuid an ICA a chuaigh go dtí Halla na Cathrach agus ina measc leo sin bhí an Dr. Caitlín Ní Fhloinn agus Helena Molony. Ghlac Micheál Ó Mealláin ceannas ar Fhaiche Stiabhna agus cheap sé an Chuntaois de Markievicz mar leascheannasaí nuair a bhain sí amach an áit. Bhí ordú faighte aici carr an Dr. Ní Fhloinn a thiomáint chun soláthairtí a scaipeadh ar na hurphoist. Shroich cuid de na mná na limistéir thionóil a bhí leagtha síos dóibh chun a fháil amach nach raibh aon duine rompu agus chuaigh cuid de bhaill Bhrainse Fhionnradhairc de Chumann na mBan i bhfochair an fhórsa a bhí

tar éis Faiche Stiabhna a ghabháil. Chuaigh cuid de bhanghasóga Chlann na nGael, a raibh a mbaill idir ocht mbliana agus sé bliana déag d’aois, chuig Faiche Stiabhna gus chuaigh siad i bhfochair an ghrúpa seo i rith sheachtain na Cásca. Bhí cuid de na cailíní an-óg agus nuair a fuarthas amach gur Éirí Amach armtha i ndáiríre a bhí sna hinlíochtaí, tháinig tuismitheoirí go dtí Faiche Stiabhna chun a n-iníonacha a thabhairt leo.

uaine, bán agus oráiste Bhí brainsí de Chumann na mBannasctha le cathláin d’Óglaigh na hÉireann, mar sin bhí a ngníomhaíocht san Éirí Amach ag brath ar na ceannairí sna garastúin éagsúla. In Ard-Oifig an Phoist, shocraigh Julia Grenan agus Éilís Ní Fhearghail go rachaidís le hArm Cathartha na hÉireann ar feadh an Éirí Amach mar gur chuma leis na hÓglaigh ‘iad a bheith ann nó as’. Bhí a n-éide míleata agus a bróiste raidhfil ar chuid de bhaill Chumann na mBan ach ní raibh sé i gceist acu dul i muinín an ghunna. I gcuid de na brainsí, múineadh do na mná conas gunna a úsáid ach is oiliúint sa gharchabhair agus sa druileáil a fuair an chuid ba mhó díobh. Lena chois sin, d’aontaigh gach ball go dtiomsódh sí airgead chun óglach amháin a armáil. Mar a léiríonn an t-ainm, níor cruthaíodh ‘Ciste Cosanta na hÉireann’ don ionsaí spreagtha seo. Roghnaigh cuid de na baill gan dul

Éirí Amach Shinn Féin Léirithe foilsithe ag Hely’s Teoranta

(Le caoinchead ó Bhailiúchán Jackie Clarke Chomhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo)

The Sinn Féin Revolt published by Hely’s Limited
(Courtesy of Mayo County Council’s Jackie Clarke Collection)



May Gibney
(Le caoinchead Con O’Neill)

May Gibney
(Courtesy of Con O’Neill)



when she arrived. She had been ordered to drive Dr. Lynn’s car to distribute supplies to the outposts. Some women arrived at designated muster points to find no-one there and members of the Fairview Branch of Cumann na mBan joined the force which had taken over the Green. A number of the Clann na nGael girl scouts, which had members ranging in age from eight to sixteen, went to the Green and they attached themselves to this group during Easter Week. Some of the girls were very young and when it was discovered the manoeuvres were in fact an armed rebellion, parents came to St Stephen’s Green to collect their daughters.

green, white and orange Cumann na mBan branches were attached to battalions of the Irish Volunteers, so their involvement in the Rising depended on the individual garrison leaders. At the GPO, Julia Grenan and Elizabeth O’Farrell decided that for the duration of the Rising that they would join the Irish Citizen Army ‘as the Volunteers did not care if they were there or not’. Some Cumann na mBan members wore their military uniforms and rifle brooch but had no intention of taking up arms. In some branches women were taught to shoot but most were tutored in first aid and drilling. Each member also agreed to fundraise to arm one volunteer. The ‘Defence of Ireland’ fund, as

the name suggests, had not been created for this provoked attack. Some members chose not to join in the fight whilst others did after voicing their objection to the leaders. Hearing that the GPO had been taken, Louise Gavan Duffy made her way there and told PH Pearse she did not agree with the rebellion but nevertheless offered her services. May Gibney, who was not a member of any organisation at the time, went to the occupied GPO volunteered and became part of the garrison. Reporters were at a loss to explain these women participants, who numbered about 40, and speculated on their role in the GPO, one writing, ‘the girls... were dressed in the finest clothes, and had knives and pistols in their belts. They also wore white, green and orange sashes’.

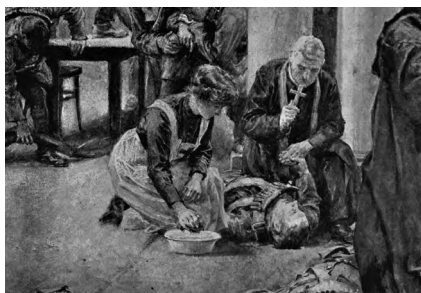
with cool and reckless courage The women whose mobilisation point was Emerald Square became part of the South Dublin Union Garrison under Éamonn Ceannt. Cumann na mBan were all assigned to Jameson Distillery on Marrowbone Lane. In the Four Courts Area, Ned Daly accepted women after he received a direction from headquarters. In this area of intense fighting, women were located mainly at the first aid outpost at Fr. Mathew Hall. In Jacobs Factory, where signatory of the proclamation Thomas MacDonagh was located, he had made no provision for women

**Piosa as prionta
Walter Paget, The
Birth of the Irish
Republic, 1916**

(Le caoinchead ó Bhailiúchán
Jackie Clarke Chomhairle
Contae Mhaigh Eo)

**Detail from Walter
Paget's print, The Birth
of the Irish Republic,
1916**

(Courtesy of Mayo County
Council's Jackie Clarke
Collection)



**Louise Gavan Duffy
le caoinchead**

(Leabharlann Náisiúnta
na hÉireann)

Louise Gavan Duffy
(Courtesy of the National
Library of Ireland)



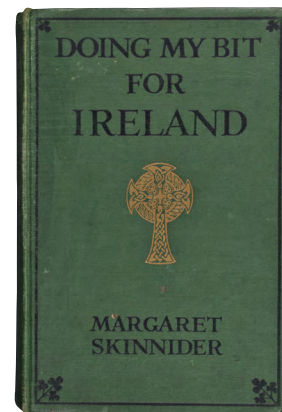
i mbun troda ach thug cuid eile acu faoi tar éis a gcasaoid a chur in iúl do na ceannasaithe. Nuair a chuala Louise Gavan Duffy go raibh Ard-Oifig an Phoist gafa, rinne sí a bealach chuig an áit agus cé go ndúirt sí leis an bPiarsach nár aontaigh sí leis an Éirí Amach chuir sí a cuid seirbhísí ar fáil. Ní raibh May Gibney ina ball d'aon eagraíocht ag an am ach chuaigh sí go hArd-Oifig an Phoist, liostáil sí agus ghlac sí a háit sa gharastún. Ní raibh tuairisceoirí in ann aon mhíniú a thabhairt ar rannpháirtíocht na mban sin, a raibh thart ar 40 díobh ann, ach thug siad a dtuairim faoin ról a bhí acu in Ard-Oifig an Phoist; scríobh duine amháin, '... the girls ... were dressed in the finest clothes, and had knives and pistols in their belts. They also wore white, green and orange sashes'.

le crógacht shocair mheargánta Maidir leis na mná a raibh a bpointe slógaidh ag an gCearnóg Iathghlas, chuaigh siad le hAontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas faoi cheannas Éamoinn Cheannt. Cuireadh Cumann na mBan ar fad ar dualgas ag Drioglann Jameson ar Lána Mhuire Mhaith. I limistéar na gCeithre Chúirteanna, ghlac Éamonn (Ned) Ó Dálaigh le mná tar éis treorach a fháil ón gceanncheathrú. Sa limistéar seo ina raibh diantródaíocht, bhí na mná lonnaithe go príomha ag an urphost garchabhrach i Halla an Athar Maitiú. I Monarcha Jacobs, ina raibh sínitheoir an Fhorógra,

Tomás Mac Donncha, lonnaithe, ní raibh aon socrú déanta do na mná ach chuir Máire Nic Shiubhlaigh ina luí air glacadh le grúpa beag chun cuidiú leis an gcócaireacht agus leis an ngarchabhair.

Bhí ról phraiticiúla acu, agus dúirt Helena Molony go ndearna siad cibé rud a bhí le déanamh acu trí 'inniúlacht nó oiliúint'. Ba í an múinteoir scoile as Glaschú, Margaret Skinnider, an t-aon bhean a goineadh ar fiannas. (Ní raibh Margaret i dteideal aon rud faoi Acht na bPinsean mar nach dtáinig mná a goineadh i gcomhrac míleata faoi scáth an Achta). Tar éis a tréimhse san ospidéal, d'éirigh léi a bealach a dhéanamh go Meiriceá. Is ansin, i 1917, a foilsíodh a scéal, *Doing my bit for Ireland*.

Agus í ag tabhairt suntais do na mná, rinne altra de chuid na Croise Deirge cur síos cruinn orthu mar ghrúpa ionadaíoch 'ó mhná teidealta go cúntóirí siopa'. Thagair sí don 'chrógacht shocair mheargánta' a bhí ag na banchúiréirí, daoine mar Shorcha Nic Mhathúna as Muineacháin, a d'imigh amach as Ard-Oifig an Phoist 30 nó 40 uair ar fad. Chuaigh cúiréirí na dteachtaireachtaí ó urphost go hurphost le linn na troda. Thug Julia Grenan agus Éilís Ní Fhearghail an Irish War News Iml 1 Uimh 1 chuig na clódóirí.



**An Chuntaois de
Markievicz ag baint
Halla na Saoirse amach**
(Le caoinchead Leabharlann
Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Countess de Markievicz
arriving at Liberty Hall
(Courtesy of the National
Library of Ireland)

EPH A798



but Mary Walker persuaded him to accept a small group to assist with cooking and first aid.

Their roles were practical, as Helena Molony described that they did what they had to do through 'aptitude or training'. The only woman injured on active service was the Glasgow schoolteacher, Margaret Skinnider. (Margaret did not qualify under the first Pension Act as it had not allowed for a women injured in military action). After hospitalisation she managed to get to America. Her story, *Doing my bit for Ireland*, was published there in 1917.

A Red Cross nurse, observing the women, described them accurately as a cross section of Irish society from 'titled ladies to shop assistants'. She remarked on 'the cool and reckless courage' of the women couriers, like Monaghan's Sorcha MacMahon, who left the GPO 30 or 40 times. Despatch carriers made their way between outposts throughout the fighting. Julia Grenan and Elizabeth O'Farrell brought *Irish War News* Vol I No 1 to the printers.

general maxwell: silly little girls
Three hundred women took part in the Rising but the majority escaped detention. When the GPO garrison surrendered, only three women remained. When it came time to evacuate headquarters, women left the burning building in two different

groups. When PH Pearse addressed them, he 'begged of the God of Justice to bless, guard and protect the women of Cumann na mBan to carry on the fight until Ireland would be free'. The women and the wounded were led to safety under the flag of the Red Cross; (this was not a protection as the Red Cross was attached to a standing army, which in Ireland was the British Army) and they were fired upon. Confusion reigned and police intelligence considered the women were members of the 'Sinn Féin Ambulance Corp'. General Maxwell, who had arrived in Dublin on 28 April as military governor of Ireland to suppress the Rebellion, disbelieved this and called them privately 'silly little girls'. Now known as the 'Sinn Féin Rebellion', Maxwell ordered the execution of leaders. Women were held in Kilmainham Gaol when the men were shot there. The majority of women were released throughout May until only nine women remained in detention. Participants from Ferns and Enniscorthy were released, yet two other Wexford women who had not taken part in the fighting were detained 'without warrant or charge', Nell Ryan and Kathleen Browne, whom Nell described as a lady 'of rare refinement and education'. Her crime, it seems, was to have flown a tricolour from the roof of her home, Rathronan Castle. Kathleen was released but Nell was deported to England. By October only three women remained in prison.

**Margaret Skinnider ó
Doing my bit for Ireland**
(Le caoinchead ó Bhailiúchán
Jackie Clarke Chomhairle
Contae Mhaigh Eo)

**Margaret Skinnider from
frontispiece Doing My Bit
For Ireland**
(Courtesy of Mayo County
Council's Jackie Clarke
Collection)



Jim, Kit agus Nelly Ryan
(Le caoinchead Leabharlann
Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Jim, Kit and Nelly Ryan
(Courtesy of the National
Library of Ireland)
MS 49 497_7c



Kathleen Browne
(Buíochas le Des Walsh as
rochtain a thabhairt dúinn
ar chartlann theaghlach
Browne)

Kathleen Browne
(Thank you to Des Walsh
for access to the Browne
archive)



Barbara Retz
(Courtesy Gilbert
Retz McCabe)

Barbara Retz
(Le caoinchead
Gilbert Retz
McCabe)



an ginearál maxwell: silly little girls
Ghlac trí chéad bean páirt san Éirí Amach
ach d'éirigh leis an chuid is mó díobh éalú ó
ghéibheann. Nuair a ghéill garastún Ard-Oifig an
Phoist, ní raibh ach triúr ban fágtha ann. Nuair a
tháinig an t-am le himeacht as an gceanncheathrú,
d'imigh na mná as an bhfoirgneamh a bhí trí
thine in dhá ghrúpa éagsúla. Nuair a labhair an
Píarsach leo, d'impigh sé ar Dhia an Chirt mná
Chumann na mBan a bheannú, a ghardáil agus
a chosaint chun leanúint leis an troid go dtí go
mbeadh Éire saor. Tugadh amach na mná agus
na daoine a bhí gonta faoi bhratach na Croise
Deirge; (ní cosaint a bhí ann seo áfach toisc go
raibh an Chrois Dhearg nasctha le harm seasta
agus in Éirinn ba é sin Arm na Breataine, mar sin
scaoileadh urchair leo). Bhí mearbhall forleathan
agus dar le tuarascálacha cúirte bhí na mná ina
mbaill de 'Chór Otharcharranna Shinn Féin'. Níor
chreid an Ginearál Maxwell, a tháinig go Baile Átha
Cliath an 28 Aibreán, mar ghobharnóir míleata ar
Éirinn chun deireadh a chur leis an Éirí Amach, –
na tuairiscí sin; thug sé 'silly little girls' orthu go
príobháideach. 'Éirí Amach Shinn Féin' a bhí tugtha
ar an gcás faoin am seo, agus d'ordaigh Maxwell
go gcuirfí na ceannairí chun báis. Bhí na mná i
bPríosún Chill Mhaighneann nuair a lámhachadh
na fir ann. Scaoileadh saor formhór na mban i rith
mhí na Bealtaine nó nach raibh fanta ach naonúr

ban i bpríosún. Scaoileadh amach rannpháirtithe
as Fearna agus Inis Córthaidh, ach bhí beirt bhan
eile i bpríosún 'gan barántas nó cúiseamh' cé nár
ghlac siad aon pháirt sa chogaíocht, b'iad sin Nell
Ryan agus Kathleen Browne (déanann Nell cur síos
ar Kathleen Browne mar bhean chaoibhéasach
agus oideachas den scoth aici). Is cosúil gurbh í
an choir a rinne sise ná an bhratach trídathach
a chur ar foluain ar dhíon a tí, Caisleán Ráth
Rónáin. Scaoileadh Kathleen ach díbríodh Nell
anonn go Sasana. Faoi mhí Dheireadh Fómhair
ní raibh ach triúr ban fós i bpríosún. Aistríodh
Helena Molony agus Winnie Carney go dtí príosún
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, áit a raibh an
Chuntaois de Markievicz i bpríosún i sciathán ar
leith. Daoradh an Chuntaois de Markievicz chun
báis ach laghdaíodh an bhreith níos deireanaí
go dtí pianseirbhís saoil mar gur bean a bhí inti.
Scaoileadh saor Helena agus Winnie Oíche Nollag
1916. Cuireadh fáilte mhór roimh an gCuntaois
nuair a d'fhill sí abhaile go hÉirinn i 1917.

Helena Molony and Winnie Carney were moved to
Aylesbury Jail, Buckinghamshire where Countess de
Markievicz was held, in a separate wing. Countess
de Markievicz was sentenced to death, however this
sentence was later commuted to penal servitude
for life because she was a woman. Helena and
Winnie were released on Christmas Eve 1916.
The Countess returned home to Ireland to a
jubilant welcome in 1917.

**'The Inkwell' déanta ag
muintir Mhic Aodhagáin
ó Chorcaigh agus bronnata
ar Shorcha MacMahon ag
Lárbhrainse Chumann na
mBan ar ócáid a pósadh
le Tom Rogers, 1917**

(Le caoinchead ó Helen
MacMahon)

'The Inkwell' made by
Egans of Cork presented
to Sorcha MacMahon by
Cumann na mBan Central
Branch on the occasion
of her marriage to Tom
Rogers, 1917
(Courtesy of Helen
MacMahon)





**Teaghlach Carney, le
Winnie sa lár agus a
máthair ina suí**

(Le caoinchead – Gallery of
Photography/Dessie Cassidy)

**The Carney Family, with
Winnie at the centre and
her mother seated**

(Courtesy of the Gallery of
Photography/Dessie Cassidy)

Ulaídh
Ulster

Ná Tréig na Buachaillí

Don't Desert The Boys



Gearrthán nuachtáin, *Bergens Tidende* (1966) ina léirítear Elizabeth in éide Chumann na mBan, as bailiúchán pearsanta Éilis Ní Chorra (Paul agus Gerard May as rochtain a thabhairt dúinn ar ábhar i ndáil lena seanaintín Elizabeth Corr)

A Norwegian newspaper cutting from *Bergens Tidende* (1966), showing Elizabeth in Cumann na mBan uniform, from Elizabeth Corr's personal collection (Paul and Gerard May for access to their family material on their Great Aunt Elizah Corr)

thaistil baill de chraobh Bhéal Feirste Chumann na mBan go hOileán an Ghuaill, Co. Thír Eoghain, Satharn Cásca 1916. Dúradh leis na deirfiúra-cha Nell agus Éilis Ní Chorra go raibh siad le dul ag troid.

Chuaigh na deirfiúracha Uí Chorra le heagraíochtaí a chuir Cultúr na hÉireann chun cinn nuair a chuaigh a ndeartháir le hOglaigh na hÉireann. Ní raibh eolas ar bith acu faoin nGaeilge ná faoi cheol ná faoi dhamhsa na hÉireann go ndeachaigh siad isteach i gConradh na Gaeilge. Nuair a bhí sí ar shochraid Uí Dhonnabháin Rosa, chonaic Éilis an bhratach thrídhathach den chéad uair i bhfoirm suaitheantais bhig.

Nuair a tháinig an scéala tráthnóna Dé Sathairn, an 22 Aibreán 1916, go raibh na hinliochtaí curtha ar ceal, rinne grúpa de sheisear ar a raibh Nóra Ní Chonghaile, Ina Ní Chonghaile, Caitlín Uí Mhurchú agus Éilis Ní Allúin a mbealach go Baile Átha Cliath. Bhí Séamas Ó Conghaile, athair an Chaptaen Nóra agus a deirfiúr Ina, ar dhuine de bhaill Rialtas Sealadach na Poblachta. Is ann a chonaic na mná an Forógra agus ‘an dúch fluich go fóill air’.

Domhnach Cásca 1916, ghníomhaigh namnámartheachtairiarratasShéamais Uí Chonghaile. Thaistil siad ar fud chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath le treoraí fir agus iad sa tóir ar rannpháirtithe ionchasacha leis an teachtaireacht go raibh an tÉirí Amach ag dul chun cinn an lá dar gcionn. Agus iad ag filleadh ar an Tuaisceart, chuimhnigh Éilis ina dhiaidh sin an Píarsach ag rá: “Good-bye Girls, God Bless you; don’t desert the boys”.

IdTír Eoghain, d’fhan siad ‘ar aire’ ag fanacht le horduithe ar feadh na seachtaine. Bhí sé iontach leadránach sa teach sábháilte agus chuala siad gach saghas ráfla - ‘Baile Átha Cliath dóite’ agus ‘an tIarthar ina dhúiseacht’. Ar an Aoine, 28 Aibreán, ordaíodh dóibh filleadh abhaile go Béal Feirste. Rinne Nóra agus Ina Ní Chonghaile a mbealach go Baile Átha Cliath.

In ainneoin go rabhthas ar an eolas faoina rannpháirtíocht, níor gabhadh na deirfiúracha Uí Chorra. Nuair a chuaigh Éilis ar ais ag obair i Leabharlann Phoiblí Bhéal Feirste fiafraíodh di an raibh sí páirteach sa trodaíocht; dúirt sí go mbeadh dá mbeadh an deis faighte aici, agus briseadh as a post í. D’fhan sí gníomhach i gCumann na mBan ar feadh roinnt blianta. Tamall de bhlianta ina dhiaidh sin, d’oibrigh sí mar iriseoir agus in 1966 scríobh sí ‘A Rebel Remembers’ do bhliainiris na gCaipisíneach.

Members of the Belfast branch of Cumann na mBan travelled to Coalisland, County Tyrone on Easter Saturday 1916. Sisters Nell and Elizabeth Corr (Éilis Ní Chorra) had been told they were going to fight.

The Corr siblings joined organisations that promoted Irish culture when their brother joined the Irish Volunteers. They knew nothing of the Irish language, music and dance until they joined the Gaelic League. Attending the O’Donovan Rossa Funeral, Éilis saw the tricolour for the first time, in the form of a small badge.

When news came on Saturday, 22 April 1916 that manoeuvres were called off; a group of six including Nora Connolly, Ina Connolly, Kathleen Murphy and Éilis Allen made their way to Dublin. James Connolly, the father of Captain Nora and her sister Ina, was one of the members of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic. There the women saw the Proclamation when ‘the ink was still wet on it’.

On Easter Sunday 1916, the women acted as couriers at the request of James Connolly. They travelled around Dublin city with a male guide seeking out potential participants with the message that the Rising was going ahead the following day. Heading back to the North, Éilis later recalled PH Pearse saying: “Good-bye Girls, God Bless you; don’t desert the boys”.

In Tyrone they ‘stood by’ waiting for orders for the week. It was ‘very boring’ in the safe house and they heard all kinds of rumours that ‘Dublin was burnt out’ and ‘the West was up’. On Friday, 28 April, they were ordered home to Belfast. Nora and Ina Connolly made their way to Dublin.

Despite their known involvement, the Corr sisters were not arrested. When Éilis went back to work in the Belfast Public Library she was asked if she had taken part in the fight, she replied ‘I would have done so if I had got the chance’ and she was dismissed. She remained active in Cumann na mBan for a number of years. In later years she worked as a journalist and in 1966 she wrote a ‘A Rebel Remembers’ for the Capuchin Annual.



Cárta poist agus brat a eisíodh tráth shochraid Uí Dhonnabháin Rosa, 1915 (Le caoinchead Sinéad McCoolle)

A postcard and flag issued at the time of the Funeral of O'Donovan Rossa, 1915 (Courtesy of Sinéad McCoolle)

Sochraid Uí Dhonnabháin Rosa, ag a raibh na deirfiúracha Corra i láthair (Le caoinchead Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

O'Donovan Rossa Funeral, 1915, which the Corr sisters attended (Courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

Ke 161

Mná Gafa sa Pholaitíocht

Women Politicised



Annie Higgins, The Capuchin Annual, 1936
(Le caoinchead ó Chartlann Shealadach Chaipisínigh na hÉireann)

Annie Higgins, The Capuchin Annual, 1936
(Courtesy of the Irish Capuchin Provisional Archives)

in ard mhacha, ar aon dul le gach áit eile ar an oileán, is léir gur beag cumhachta polaitiúla a bhí ag na mná nach raibh aon vóta acu. Ach sin ráite, in ainneoin gan cead vótála a bheith acu, chuaigh siad leis an léirsiú polaitiúil ba mhó in Éirinn i 1912 nuair a shínigh 234,046 bean Forógra na mBan. Leis sin, gheall siad ‘go gcuirfidís go huile agus go hiomlán i gcoinne Rialtais Dúchais’.

Bhí borradh curtha faoin agóid i gcoinne Rialtas Dúchais nuair a bhí an reachtaíocht ag dul tríd an bparlaimint in 1886 agus 1893. Faoin am ar tháinig an Tríú Bille Rialtais Dhúchais chun cinn bhí grúpaí cosúil leis an Ulster Women Unionist Council curtha le chéile. Ag tosú dó, dúirt Theresa, 6ú Banmharcas Dhoire, an méid seo: ‘I feel certain women of Ulster will be in no way behind the men in striving for so noble a cause’. Bhí a mballraíocht uileghabhálach agus cuireadh fáilte roimh an ‘uasal’ agus an ‘tuatach’.

Bhí cistí na Comhairle dírithe ar chúinsí a bhain le cúiteamh, mar a dearbhaíodh ina gcuid taifead. Bhí Cór Otharcharranna agus Altraí nasctha leis an Ulster Volunteer Force. I 1916, bunaíodh ciste bronntanais Mhná Uladh ar mhaithe le fir Uladh a bhí ag troid sa Chogadh Mór. Deirtear go raibh na mná Aontachta fuarchúiseach go maith i leith an Éirí Amach, rud atá léirithe sna taifid eagraíochtúla agus pearsanta araon. Iad sin a scríobh faoi, léirigh siad díchreideamh agus déistín.

Ní raibh gníomhaíocht ar bith i gceist do mhná Náisiúnacha in Ard Mhacha, ar aon dul lena lán áiteanna eile sa tír. Cuireadh Áine Ní Uiginn i bpríosún Ard Mhacha ar an Déardaoin i seachtain na Cásca. Múinteoir ceoil a bhí inti agus bhí sí tar éis a bheith i mBanc Hibernian agus in Ard-Oifig an Phoist go dtí an Déardaoin, tráth ar chuir baill de Rialtas Sealadach na Poblachta chuig an Tuaisceart í ar ‘mhisean’. Níor cuireadh a tasc i gcrích mar gur gabhadh í. Bhreathnaigh muintir an bhaile uirthi mar dhuine de na ‘reibiliúnaigh iomrallacha’. Thiocfadh athrú ar an dearcadh úd sna míonna agus sna blianta ina dhiaidh sin. Ba í Eileen McGrane a d’eagraigh an earcaíocht do Chumann na mBan in Ard Mhacha.

In armagh, as elsewhere on the island, the women with no vote seemed to have little political power. However, despite this lack of franchise, many joined the largest political demonstration in Ireland in 1912 when 234,046 signed a Women’s Declaration. By doing so they pledged to ‘uncompromising opposition to Home Rule’.

Protest against Home Rule for Ireland had been galvanised when legislation was going through Parliament in 1886 and 1893. By the time of the Third Home Rule Bill, groups such as The Ulster Women Unionist Council had been formed. At its inception, Theresa, 6th Marchioness of Londonderry stated: ‘I feel certain women of Ulster will be in no way behind the men in striving for so noble a cause’. Their membership was inclusive, welcoming the ‘peerless’ and the ‘peasant’.

The funds of the Council were directed, as attested to by their records, for use in the matters of compensation. An Ambulance and Nurses Corp was attached to the Ulster Volunteer Force. In 1916, the Ulster Women’s gift fund was set up for Ulstermen fighting in the Great War. The reaction of Unionist women to the Rising, in both organisational and personal records has been described as ‘muted’. Those who wrote about it did so in terms of disbelief and disgust.

For Nationalist women in Armagh as in many places in the country, there was no action. Annie Higgins was imprisoned in Armagh Gaol on Thursday of Easter Week. A music teacher by profession, she had been in the Hibernian Bank and the GPO until Thursday and was sent to the North by the members of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic on ‘a mission’. Her task was not completed as she was arrested. To the people in the town she was seen as one of the ‘misguided rebels’. In the months and years that followed, this would change. Recruiting in Armagh for Cumann na mBan in the post 1916 period was organised by Eileen McGrane.

Póstaer earcaíochta
(Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Recruitment poster
(National Library of Ireland)

MS 41, 494/2/1



Síochánaithe an Chabháin

Cavan's Pacifists



Agnes O'Farrelly nuair a bhí sí amach sna blianta

(Buíochas le Leabharlannáí Contae an Chabháin as oead a thabhairt dúinn úsáid a bhaint as an íomhá d'Úna Ní Fhaircheallaigh agus i amach sna blianta)

Agnes O' Farrelly in later life

(Thanks to Cavan County Library for use of the image of Agnes O'Farrelly in later life)

Foilseachán Hanna Sheehy Skeffington lenar cuireadh síos ar na cúinsí ina bhfuair a fear céile bás

(Le caoinchead Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Hanna Sheehy Skeffington's publication highlighting the circumstances of her husband's death

(Courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

LOP 74 64 3427

bhí an comhlúadar céanna á choinneáil ag Francis Sheehy Skeffington agus Úna Ní Fhaircheallaigh, arbh as Contae an Chabháin iad araon, agus a bhí ag cuid mhór díobh sin a ghlac páirt in Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916. Ba chuid den ghluaiseacht 'Éire Ghaelach' iad Francis Sheehy Skeffington agus Úna Ní Fhaircheallaigh, agus iad ag iarraidh neamhspleáchas cultúrtha, polaitiúil agus eacnamaíoch d'Éirinn. Ach sin ráite, roghnaigh siad gan dul i muinín arm chun a n-aidhmeanna a bhaint amach.

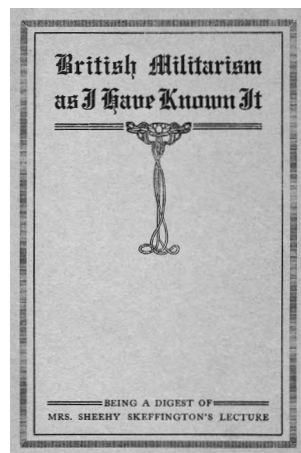
Bhí Úna Ní Fhaircheallaigh i gceannas ar bhunú Chumann na mBan i 1914 ach mheas sí go mbeadh comhpháirtíocht ban sa trodaíocht ar an rud deiridh ba cheart a dhéanamh. Nuair a tosaíodh ar na básuithe agus na hollghabhálacha tar éis an Éirí Amach, bhí Úna ar dhuine de lucht eagraithe na hachainí chun cosc a chur le bás Ruairí Mhic Easmainn, cé nach raibh aon luí aici leis an méid a rinne sé.

Feimineach ab ea Francis a rugadh do theaghlach Skeffington as Coill an Chollaigh. Ghlac sé le sloinne a mhná céile nuair a phós sé in 1909. Bhí muintir Sheehy Skeffington ina gcomhbhunaitheoirí ar an Irish Women's Franchise League agus ar an nuachtán Irish Citizen. Ball d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann ab ea Francis ach d'éirigh sé as i 1914 mar gheall ar an míleatacht a bheith ag dul i méid san eagraíocht. Gabhadh é mar gheall ar óráidí frith-earcaíochta in 1915 ach scaoileadh saor é tar éis dó dul ar stailc ocras agus tarta.

I rith sheachtain na Cásca 1916, bhí Francis ag iarraidh cosc a chur le creachadóireacht agus fórsa cosanta saoránach a chur le chéile chun cosaint a thabhairt do dhaoine neamhurchóideacha nuair a ghabh lucht míleata na Breataine é agus ina dhiaidh sin lámhachadh é gan triail. Bhí an raic a tharraing a bhás ar cheann de na cúiseanna a chuidigh leis an méadú a tháinig ar an gcomhbhá do theaghlach na ndaoine a maraíodh, a goineadh nó a cuireadh sa phríosún de thoradh an Éirí Amach.

Rinne an bealach ar eitigh a bhean chéile do chúiteamh ó Rialtas na Breataine, a turas poiblíochta i Meiriceá agus a paimfléad faoi mharú a fir chéile dar teideal: "British Militarism as I have known it", cuid mhór chun athrú a chur ar an dearcadh idirnáisiúnta i leith chúis an neamhspleáchais in Éirinn.

Lena chois sin, ba é Contae an Chabháin an t-aon chontae in Éirinn nár maraíodh nó nár goineadh aon leanbh ann i rith blianta na Réabhlóide, rud atá dearbhaithe ag na tuairiscí ó Chumann na Croise Báine, eagraíocht dhaonnúil a bunaíodh chun cuidiú le teaghlach ar chuir an foréigean as dóibh le linn na tréimhse sin.



County cavan born Francis Sheehy Skeffington and Agnes O'Farrelly moved in the same circles as many of those who took part in the Rebellion at Easter 1916. Francis Sheehy Skeffington and Agnes O'Farrelly were part of the 'Irish Ireland' movement that wanted cultural, political and economic independence for Ireland. They chose, however, not to take up arms to achieve their objectives.

Agnes O'Farrelly had presided at the formation of Cumann na mBan in 1914 but saw women's participation in the fighting as 'a last extremity'. When executions and mass arrests followed the Rising; Agnes was one of the organisers of a petition to prevent the death of Roger Casement, although she had no sympathy for his actions.

Feminist Francis was born to the Skeffington family in Bailieborough. He took his wife's surname when he married in 1909. The Sheehy Skeffingtons were cofounders of the Irish Women's Franchise League and the Irish Citizen newspaper. A member of the Irish Citizen Army, Francis resigned in 1914 due to its increased militarism. He had been arrested for his anti-recruiting speeches in 1915, and was released when he went on a hunger and thirst strike. During Easter Week 1916, Francis was preventing looting and trying to raise a citizen's defence force to protect innocent people when he was arrested by the British Military and subsequently shot without trial. The outcry at his death was one of the contributing factors that garnered sympathy for the families of those killed, injured and imprisoned as a result of the Rising.

His wife's subsequent rejection of compensation from the British Government, her publicity tour in America and her pamphlet on the killing of her husband called: "British Militarism as I have known it" did much to change the tide of international opinion in favour of the Irish cause of independence.

County Cavan was also the only county in Ireland that had no children who were killed or injured during the Revolutionary years as testified in the reports of the White Cross, a humanitarian organisation set up to assist families affected by the violence during that period.

Hanna agus Owen Sheehy-Skeffington i Meiriceá i ndiaidh an Éirí Amach. Bhí Hanna ann chun aird a tharraingt ar na cúinsí ina bhfuair a fear céile bás

(The Library of Congress as an íomhá de Hanna Sheehy Skeffington agus a mac, Owen)

Hanna and Owen Sheehy-Skeffington in America following the Rising. Hanna was there to publicize the circumstances of her husband's death

(The Library of Congress for the use of the image of Hanna Sheehy Skeffington and her son Owen)

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Doire – Doire Chomcille

Derry – Londonderry



Elizabeth (Lizzie) Doherty, ball de Chumann na mBan, as Sráid Waterloo. Bhí sí bródúil as a cuid bonn, ach dhiúltaigh sí pinsean an IRA a ghlacadh
(Le caoinchead ó John Gallagher agus teaghlach Uí Dhochartaigh)

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Doherty, a member of Cumann na mBan from 35 Waterloo street. She was proud of her medals but refused to take the IRA pension
(Courtesy of John Gallagher and the Doherty family)

i 1916, bhí Cumann na mBan sa cheantar seo faoi cheannas mhná céile Shéamais Uí Chonghaile, an fear a bhí i gceannas na nÓglach áitiúil. Ar aon dul le páirteanna eile den tír, ba e an príomhról a bhí ag Cumann na mBan ná airgead a bhailiú do chiste cosanta na hÉireann. Bhíodh na mná ag reáchtáil ranganna Gaeilge agus staire. Bhíodh coirmeacha ceoil agus céilithe á n-eagrú go seachtainiúil i Halla Sheáin Mhistéil agus b'iad baili Fhianna Éireann an t-aon dream nach gcaithfeadh íoc isteach chucu.

Rugadh Róis Ní Dhochartaigh i nDoire agus tháinig sí as Baile Átha Cliath le hordú slógaidh do Dhomhnach Cásca. Bhí buíon beag ann a bhí ar an eolas gur Éirí Amach a bheadh in inlíochtaí na Cásca agus bhí a fhios ag Seamus Cavanagh go raibh 17 fear aige a bhí sásta dul i mbun catha. Ansin, tháinig an freasordú, ach d'fhan siadsan réidh le gníomhú. Luan Cásca, an 24 Aibreán, chuaigh an Céilí a bhí pleanáilte don oíche sin ar aghaidh agus ráflaí ag dul thart go raibh Éirí Amach i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Ar an gCéadaoin, an 26 Aibreán 1916, tuairiscíodh sa Londonderry Journal faoi 'alarmist and exaggerated reports of disturbances in Dublin'. Mar sin féin, gabhadh daoine go forleathan a bhí báúil leis an ngluaiseacht. Níor tógadh aon bhall de Chumann

na mBan. Dibríodh na fir thar lear agus cuireadh i bpríosún iad. Cuardaíodh Halla Sheáin Mhistéil ach ní bhfuarthas aon airm ann; chuaigh Cumann na mBan i mbun oibre láithreach agus chuir siad i bhfolach aon ní a d'fhéadfadh a bheith inchoiritheach. Thacaigh siad le teaghlaigh na ndaoine a bhí gafa, ag cothabháil agus ag tógáil gréasán tacaíochta don Éirí Amach agus dóibh sin a bhí i bpríosún. Nuair a scaoileadh saor na príosúnaigh eagraíodh céilí le 'Fáilte Abhaile' a chur rompu. Dúirt na fir go raibh an t-atmaisféar difriúil go hiomlán anois i gcomparáid leis an am ar imigh siad agus daoine an t-am sin á maslú agus ag tabhairt amadáin orthu. Tháinig méadú ar líon na mball i gCumann na mBan agus bhí siad réidh anois chun tabhairt faoi Chogadh na Saoirse.

In áiteanna eile sa chathair, inar thug na mná 'Londonderry' ar a mbaile dúchais, bhí na céadta ban a shínigh an Declaration i 1912 mar thacaíocht chun an t-aontas a choinneáil. Lean siadsin orthu ag tacú leis an gcomhar Cogaidh. Ní raibh aon tionchar ag an Éirí Amach orthu siúd, agus le himeacht ama ní hamhlaidh gur briseadh a gceangal le Westminster nuair a síníodh an Conradh Angla-Éireannach a chuir deireadh le Cogadh na Saoirse; is amhlaidh a dhearbhaigh sé críochdheighilt na tíre.

In 1916, cumann na mBan in this area was led by the wife of Seamus Cavanagh, who headed the local Volunteers. As in other parts of the country, the main role of Cumann na mBan was to raise money for the 'defence of Ireland' fund. The women organised Irish language and history classes. Weekly concerts and Irish dances were held in The John Mitchell Hall, the only people exempt from paying were the Fianna Éireann members.

Rose O'Doherty, a native of Derry, came from Dublin with a mobilisation order for Easter Sunday. A select number knew that the Easter manoeuvres were to be an insurrection and Seamus Cavanagh knew he had 17 men willing to fight. Then the countermanding order came, but they remained in a state of readiness. On Easter Monday 24 April, a planned Céilí went ahead amidst rumours of a Rising in Dublin.

On Wednesday, 26 April 1916, the *Londonderry Journal* reported of 'alarmist and exaggerated reports of disturbances in Dublin'. However, there was a roundup of known sympathisers. No member of Cumann na mBan was apprehended. The men were deported and imprisoned. The John Mitchell Hall was ransacked but no weapons were found; Cumann na mBan had immediately got to work and hid anything incriminating. They supported the families of those arrested, maintaining and building a support network for the Rising and those in prison. When the prisoners were released, a 'Welcome Home' Céilí was organised. The men said the atmosphere contrasted completely to their departure when they were 'insulted and looked on as fools'. The number of members of Cumann na mBan grew, and they were now poised to fight a War of Independence.



Mná ag obair sa Mhonarcha Náisiúnta Sliogán
(Le caoinchead Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann)

Women at work in National Shell Factory
(Courtesy of The National Museum of Ireland)
NMI-1976_2



An Diamant, grianghraf le French Roberts
(Le caoinchead ón Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

The Diamond, photographed by French Roberts
(Courtesy of National Library of Ireland)
L_NS_03393



Suaitheantas Fiannais Florence Lea
(Le caoinchead Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann)

Florence Lea's Fiar Service badge
(Courtesy of The National Museum of Ireland)
NMI HA_1976-4

Elsewhere in the city, where women called their hometown Londonderry, there were 100's of women who signed the Declaration in support of maintaining the union in 1912. They continued to support the War effort. The Easter Rising had not impacted on them, and in time the Anglo Irish Treaty that was signed to end the War of Independence did not, for them, cut their connection to Westminster, it formalised the partition of the country.

Mná Le Linn Na mBlianta Réabhlóideacha

Women In The Revolutionary Years



Máiread Dobbs
(Buíochas le Seosamh Ó Ceallaigh i gColáiste Uladh)

Máiread Dobbs
(Thank you to Seosamh O'Ceallaigh of Coláiste Uladh)

tháinig grúpa d'óglaigh Dhún na nGall le chéile Domhnach Cásca ar an Chraoslach, ach níl taifead ar bith ann d'aon bhean i measc na 33 duine a bhí ann, ag fanacht le horduithe nach dtáinig riamh. Bhain tuairiscí ar an Éirí Amach Dún na nGall amach agus chuir na páipéir áitiúla síos air mar 'beartas amaideach mhionlach beag'.

Bhí roinnt ama caite i nDún na nGall ag ceannairí an Éirí Amach agus iad i gColáiste Uladh. Chuaigh sínitheoir an Fhorógra, Seosamh Pluincéid, ann chun Gaeilge a fhoghlaim. Bhíodh Pádraig Mac Piarais ann mar scrúdaitheoir seachtrach. Duine eile acu sin a cuireadh chun báis ab ea Ruairí Mac Easmainn a chuir maoiniú ar fáil don choláiste. Nuair a cuireadh eisean ar a thriail faoina pháirt san Éirí Amach, ar dhuine de na daoine a chuir airgead ar fáil chun tacú lena chás bhí Máiread Dobbs, bunaitheoir eile den choláiste ar ghlac a hathair páirt sa smuigléireacht gunnaí don UVF i Latharna. Agus rinne Úna Ní Fhaircheallaigh, príomhoide an choláiste, achainí a scaipeadh chun cosc a chur leis an gcrochadh in ainneoin nár thacaigh sí leis an méid a bhí déanta ag Mac Easmainn.

I 1916, bhí ballraíocht shuntasach san Ulster Women's Council (UWC) i nDún na nGall agus brainsí acu i dtuaisceart, i ndeisceart, in iarthar agus in oirthear an chontae. Ba í Charlotte Agnes Boyd as Teach Bhaile Mhic Comhghaill, Leitir Ceanainn a bhí ina heagraí ar an Women's Declaration i nDún na nGall. Bhí an imní ar an UWC faoin Éirí Amach agus faoin tacaíocht a fuair sé ina dhiaidh sin. Braitheadh go raibh na baill i nDún na nGall, an Cabhán agus Muineachán fágtha tréigthe i dtimpeallacht an namhad (bheadh na ceantair sin ina gcuid de Shaorstát Éireann). Bhí Teach Bhaile Mhic Comhghaill ar cheann de líon Tithe Móra a díriodh orthu i rith Chogadh na Saoirse. Tugadh ruathar faoi, glacadh ceannas air agus níl ann anois ach fothrach.

Ar aon dul le contaetha eile, bhí cuid mhór gníomhaithe lárnacha i nDún na nGall sna blianta réabhlóideacha ina dhiaidh sin, daoine mar 'Strapaire Mná Dhún na nGall' Eithne Ní Cumhaill (Bn. Uí Dhomhnaill níos déanaí). B'as Cill Ulta i bParóiste Chloich Chionnaola, gar don Fhál Carrach i Eithne agus chuaigh sí isteach i gCumann na mBan thart ar bhliain tar éis an Éirí Amach. Bheadh sí ar dhuine den leathchéad bean a cuireadh i bpríosún i gCogadh na Saoirse agus bhain sí cáil amach as a héalú ó Phríosún Mhuinseo. Níor ghlac sí leis an gConradh agus cuireadh i bpríosún í le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha. Bhí sí ina hUachtarán ar Chumann na mBan ó 1926 go 1941.

A group of Donegal volunteers gathered at Cresslough on Easter Sunday, but there is no record of any woman among thirty three people awaiting instructions—instructions that never came. Reports of the Rising came to Donegal and local papers called it 'the mad policy of a small minority of their countrymen'.

The leaders of the Rising had spent time in Donegal at Coláiste Uladh. Signatory of the Proclamation, Joseph Plunkett, had travelled there to learn Irish. PH Pearse had been an external examiner. Roger Casement, another of those executed, provided funding for the college. When he was sent to trial for his part in the Rising, one of those who sent money to support his case was Margaret (Máiread) Dobbs, another founder of the college whose father had been involved in the Larne Gun running for the UVF. While Agnes O'Farrelly, the Principal, circulated a petition to stop his hanging, although she did not support what he had done.

In 1916, Donegal's membership of the Ulster Women's Council (UWC) was substantial with branches in north, south, west and east of the county. Charlotte Agnes Boyd of Ballymacool House, Letterkenny was the organiser of the Women's Declaration in Donegal. The Rising and the support in its aftermath was of grave concern to the UWC. Membership in Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan were seen as stranded in a hostile environment (these areas would form part of the Irish Free State). Ballymacool House was one of a number of Big Houses targeted during the War of Independence. It was raided, occupied and today stands in ruins.

Like other counties in the revolutionary years that followed, Donegal had many key activists such as the 'Donegal Amazon' Eithne Coyle (later Mrs O'Donnell). Eithne from Killult in the Parish of Cloughaneely, near Falcarragh, joined the local Cumann na mBan a year or so after the Rising. She would be one of the fifty women imprisoned during the War of Independence and famously escaped from Mountjoy Gaol. She rejected the Treaty and was imprisoned during the Civil War. She held the Presidency of Cumann na mBan from 1926 to 1941



Úna Ní Fhaircheallaigh, príomhoide Choláiste Uladh. Sa phictiúr freisin tá Ruairí Mac Easmainn, in iochtar ar dheis

Agnes O'Farrelly, headmistress of Coláiste Uladh. Also included in the picture bottom right is Roger Casement

Gníomhaithe Éireannacha

Irish Activists

i fisher's hill i mBeannchar, Co an Dúin in 1887 a rugadh Maria Winifred Carney (Winnie) agus ba í an duine ab óige de sheachtar clainne í. Nuair a scar a tuismitheoirí óna chéile, Caitliceach agus Protastúnach, d'fhill a máthair ar cheantar Caitliceach Bhóthar na bhFál, Béal Feirste, agus chuaigh sí i bhfeighil siopa milseogra.

Le linn di a bheith ag freastal ar choláiste tráchtála, chuaigh Winnie le Conradh na Gaeilge. Sufragóir ab ea í agus ceapadh í ina rúnaí ar an Irish Textile Workers' Union ag 50 Sráid York, áit ar oibrigh sí in éineacht le Séamas Ó Conghaile. Bhí sí ar an eolas faoi na pleananna a bhí aige le haghaidh Réabhlóide agus chuaigh sí ina theannta go Baile Átha Cliath i rith na Cásca 1916. B'fhada cur síos a bheith déanta ar Winnie mar rúnaí Shéamais Uí Chonghaile; deireadh sí féin gur aide-de-camp dó ab ea í; bhí aithne ag a comhaoiseacha uirthi mar an dlúthchara ba ghaire dó. Bhí sí sa cheanncheathrú in Ard-Oifig an Phoist le linn Sheachtain na Cásca.

Tar éis an ghéillte gabhadh í. Díbríodh go Sasana í agus bhí sí i bpríosún i Lewes agus in Aylesbury go dtí Nollaig 1916. Sheas sí i dtoghchán 1918 do Shinn Féin, ach mar gheall gur sóisialaí radacach a bhí inti ag iarraidh Poblacht Shóisialach, ní bhfuair sí aon tacaíocht uathu agus níor toghadh í. Bhí sí ina ball de Chumann na mBan agus bhí sí gníomhach le linn Chogadh na Saoirse; gabhadh í nuair a chuaigh sí i gcoinne an Chonartha Angla-Éireannaigh. Bhí Béal Feirste fanta leis an Ríocht Aontaithe, deighilte ón limistéar a raibh Saorstát Éireann mar ainm air anois.

Agus í 41 bliain d'aois, phós Winnie George McBride, Protastúnach as an tSeanchill a bhí beagnach deich mbliana ní ba óige ná í. Ball de Pháirtí an Lucht Oibre a bhí ann agus leathbhádóir sóisialach. Fad a bhí Winnie i bpríosún mar gheall ar an méid a rinne sí san Éirí Amach, bhí George ina phríosúnach cogaidh in Herschbach na Gearmáine. Mar bhuachaill óg bhí sé ina bhall den Ulster Volunteer Force, bhí sé i bhfeighil meaisínghunna leis na 15th Royal Irish Rifles, agus tháinig sé slán ó Chath an Somme inar cailleadh 5,500 duine as 36ú Rannán Uladh ar an 1 Iúil 1916.

Bhí an eitinn ag cur as do Winnie ar feadh a saoil phósta agus cailleadh í in aois a 55 bliain. An bhliain dar gcionn, rinne George iarratas ar bhonn seirbhíse a mhná céile. In éineacht lena bhoinn féin ón gCéad Chogadh Domhanda, ba léiriú iad ar shaol a caitheadh ina ngníomhaithe d'Éirinn i gcúinsí casta staire agus traidisiún.



Gearrthán nuachtáin ina léirítear Ard-Oifig an Phoist leis an bhratach thrídhathach ar foluain le linn Sheachtain na Cásca

Newspaper cutting showing the GPO with the tricolour flying during Easter Week

In 1887, in Bangor, County Down, Maria Winifred Carney (Winnie) was born at Fishers Hill, the youngest of seven children. When her parents, a Catholic and a Protestant separated, her mother returned to the Catholic area of Falls Road, Belfast, and ran a confectionary shop.

While attending commercial college, Winnie joined the Gaelic League. The suffragist became secretary of the Irish Textile Workers' Union at 50 York Street where she worked with James Connolly. She was aware of his plans for Revolution and joined him in Dublin during Easter 1916. Winnie had long been described as Connolly's secretary; she described herself as his aide-de-camp, contemporaries knew her as his closest confidante. She was in the GPO headquarters during Easter Week.

Following surrender she was arrested. Deported to England, she was in prison in Lewes and then Aylesbury Gaol until December 1916. She stood in the 1918 election for Sinn Féin but as a radical socialist seeking a Worker's Republic she was not supported by them nor elected. A member of Cumann na mBan, she was active during the War of Independence and arrested when she opposed the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Belfast had remained within the United Kingdom, partitioned from the area now known as the Irish Free State.

Winnie got married at the age of 41, to George McBride, a Protestant from the Shankill area, almost ten years her junior. He was a Labour party member and fellow socialist. While Winnie was imprisoned for her involvement in the Rising, George was a prisoner of war in Herschbach, Germany. A boy member of the Ulster Volunteer Force, the machine gunner with the 15th Royal Irish Rifles, survived the battle of the Somme when there were 5,500 casualties of the 36th Ulster Division on 1 July 1916.

Winnie suffered from TB throughout their marriage and she died aged 55. The following year George made the application for his late wife's service medal. Alongside his own First World War medals, they are testimony to lives lived out as Irish activists against the backdrop of a complex set of histories and traditions.

An Phríomhshráid, Beannchar, Co. an Dúin, an Leabharlann Náisiúnta

(Le cainchead Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

The Main Street, Bangor, Co. Down
(Courtesy of National Library of Ireland)

L_ROY_02360



Winnie Carney c. 1916

(Le cainchead Mhúsaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)

(Courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Museum)

KMG LM 2012.1A36-03 (5)



Bean Bháúil Fhear Manach

Fermanagh's Sympathiser



Winnie Gordon, née Ní Chasaide

(Le caoinchead Mhúsaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)

Winnie Gordon, Winnie Gordon, née Cassidy (Courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Museum)

18-PC-1K4407

i gcontae fhear manach a rugadh Winifred Cassidy, bean a raibh roinnt ainmneacha uirthi; ar aon dul le cuid mhór ban, léirigh a hainmneacha na céimeanna éagsúla dá saol – thugadh daoine Mrs. Gordon uirthi agus Úna de Staic (Úna Stack) a thugadh daoine eile uirthi, baintreach iarshaighdiúra 1916.

Casaidigh ab ea a muintir, úinéirí gustalacha talún agus Caitlicigh. Bhí a hóige buailte ag tubaistí – níor tháinig ach cearthar den chomhluadar in inmhe. Tá a teach, An Graan, in Inis Ceithleann, ina mhainistir ó 1909.

D'fhág sí Fear Manach tar éis di féin agus Patrick Gordon as Ros Comáin pósadh i 1901. Faoin ainm Winnie Gordon a chuir sí fúithi i Luimneach agus i Loch Garman. Rugadh mac di, Patrick, i Ros Mhic Thriúin ach bhásaigh sé agus ina dhiaidh sin bhásaigh a fear céile i 1912. Chuaigh an bhaintreach óg go Páras. Nuair a thosaigh an cogadh liostáil sí mar bhall de sheirbhís otharcharranna Mheiriceá.

Bhí sí ar ais i mBaile Átha Cliath nuair a thosaigh Éirí Amach 1916 agus liostáil sí chun cóir leighis a chur ar dhaoine gonta in Ospidéal Ríoga na Cathrach ar Shráid Bhagóid. Bhí sí ag aifreann cuimhneacháin do na ceannairí a cuireadh chun báis agus ina dhiaidh sin thug sí cuairt ar dhaoine muinteartha leo chun a comhbhrón a chur in iúl, ina measc Agnes Uí Mhealláin, a raibh a fear céile, Micheál Ó Mealláin as Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, curtha chun báis. Trí mhí ina dhiaidh sin, rugadh a cúigiú leanbh d'Agnes, a hiníon Máire. Bhí Úna, mar a bhí uirthi ag an am, ina dlúthchara le muintir Uí Mhealláin ina dhiaidh sin agus thugadh sí leanaí Uí Mhealláin chun cónaithe léi nuair a bhíodh a máthair breoite. Ní dhearna leanaí Uí Mhealláin dearmad riamh ar a cineáltas.

Ciarraíoch ab ea Aibhistín de Staic a bhí ina bhall den chéad Dáil mar Aire Gnóthaí Baile. Mar bhaintreach shaibhir de chomhalta de Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann, thug sí dídean dó féin agus do dhaoine eile le linn dóibh a bheith ar a dteitheadh i rith Chogadh na Saoirse. Le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha cuireadh i bpríosún í i 1923 mar go raibh sí i gcoinne Shaorstát Éireann. D'fhág na tréimhsí príosúin agus an stailc ocras a rinne de Staic féin i ndrochshláinte é agus thug sí cóir leighis dó nó gur bhásaigh sé ceithre bliana tar éis a bpósta.

Cuimhnítear fós ar a tiomantas do leas leanaí mar aon lena habhcóideacht agus bunú an chlóis shúgartha ar Shráid Uí Fhoghlú.

Born in county fermanagh, Winifred Cassidy had several names; like many women, her names reflected the different stages of her life – to some she was Mrs Gordon, to others Úna Stack, a widow of a veteran of 1916.

Her family, the Cassidys, were prosperous Catholic landowners. Her upbringing was marred by tragedy, of her 11 siblings only four survived to adulthood. Her home An Graan, Enniskillen, has been a monastery since 1909.

She had left Fermanagh following her marriage to Patrick Gordon in 1901, a native of Roscommon. As Winnie Gordon, she lived in Limerick and Wexford. In New Ross, she gave birth to a son Patrick who died, the death of her husband followed in 1912. The young widow went to Paris and when war started she volunteered as a member of the American Ambulance service.

She was back in Dublin when the 1916 Rising took place and she volunteered to nurse the wounded in the Royal City Hospital on Baggot Street. She attended a memorial mass for the executed leaders and following this she called to sympathise with, among others Agnes Mallin, whose husband Michael Mallin of the Irish Citizen Army had also been executed. Agnes gave birth to her fifth child, a daughter Maura, three months later. Úna, as Winifred was now known, would become a close friend of the Mallin family, taking the Mallin children to live with her when their mother became ill. The Mallin children never forgot her kindness to them.

Austin Stack, a Kerry man, was a member of the First Dáil as Minister for Home Affairs. As the wealthy widow of a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, she sheltered him and others when they were on the run in the War of Independence. During the Civil War she was imprisoned in 1923 for her opposition to the Irish Free State. Stack's own imprisonments and hunger-strike, left him in poor health and she nursed him until his death four years after they married.

Her devotion to children's welfare and her advocacy and establishment of the playground in Foley Street is remembered.



D'úsáid Winnie Gordon an t-ainm Úna de Staic tar éis di pósadh den dara huair sa bhliain 1925
(Le Caoinchead Mhúsaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)

Winnie Gordon became Úna Stack following her second marriage in 1925 (Courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Museum)

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Sorcha Rúnda

Secret Sorcha



Sorcha Mac Mathúna
(Le caoinchead ó Helen MacMahon)
(Courtesy of Helen MacMahon)



dúirt daoine a raibh aithne acu uirthi ag an am nach raibh bean ar bith an t-am sin a raibh 'a héifeachtúlacht, a neamhleithleas agus a díograis chomh mór sin'.

Rugadh mar Sarah Teresa MacMahon í in Coas, gar do Loch Éigis i gContae Mhuineacháin, an tríú duine de sheachtar clainne. D'fhreastail sí ar Scoil St Louis i Muineachán sular bhog sí go Baile Átha Cliath chun freastal ar Choláiste Státseirbhíse Maguire.

I 1914, nuair a bunaíodh Cumann na mBan, toghadh í mar rúnaí na hArd-Chraoibhe, agus ba bhall í de choiste feidhmiúcháin Chumann na mBan ón

tionól i 1915 ar aghaidh. Ba bhall í de Choiste Sochraide Uí Dhonnabháin Rosa a d'eagraigh léiriú ollmhór nuair a tugadh corp an Fhínín a díbríodh as an tír abhaile as Meiriceá le cur i nGlas Naíon.

Roimh an Éirí Amach ba í Sorcha a chuir 'liosta de chailíní iontaofa' i dtoll a chéile. Seoladh na cailíní mar theachtairí ar fud na tíre, leis an teachtaireacht go raibh na hÓglaigh le slógadh Luan Cásca toisc go raibh an tÉirí Amach le dul ar aghaidh. Chuaigh Sorcha go Muineachán. Nuair a d'fhill sí ar Bhaile Átha Cliath dháil sí orduithe slógaidh ar cheannairí uile ranna Chumann na mBan a bhain leis an Ard-Chraobh. Sheol Ned Daly scéala nár theastaigh seirbhísí Chumann na mBan ach rinne Sorcha neamhaird de agus lean sí uirthi go dtí Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Bhí sé de dhualgas uirthi teachtaireachtaí a sheachadadh. Thairfead sí féin gur fhág sí Ard-Oifig an Phoist 50 nó 60 uair.

D'éirigh sí as a post i ndiaidh an Éirí Amach. Chuir sí a bainis le Tom Rogers ar athló chun cabhrú le Kathleen Clarke a bhí tar éis an Ciste do Chleithiúnaithe Phríosúnaigh Phoblachtacha na hÉireann a bhunú.

I 1917 d'fhág sí Cumann na mBan, a chuir an-íonadh ar bhaill eile na heagraíochta a bhí tar éis dúchán a ordú go speisialta di ó Egans i gCorcaigh mar bhronntanas pósta. Ní raibh a fhios acu go raibh sí ag obair go díreach do Mhicéál Ó Coileáin ina rannóg faisnéise i rith Chogadh na Saoirse agus gur fhág sí Cumann na mBan nuair a d'ordaigh seisean amhlaidh. I ndiaidh scoilt an Chonartha, lean Sorcha ar aghaidh ag obair dó agus dóibh siúd a bhí ar son an Chonartha.

It was said of her by her contemporaries that there was no woman of that period whose 'efficiency, selflessness and enthusiasm was greater'.

Born Sarah Teresa MacMahon at Coas, near Lough Eglish, County Monaghan, she was the third of seven children. She attended St. Louis School in Monaghan before moving to Dublin to attend Maguire's Civil Service College.

In 1914, at the formation of Cumann na mBan she became secretary of the Central Branch and was a member of the Cumann na mBan executive from the time of the convention in 1915. She was a member of the O'Donovan Rossa Funeral Committee which staged a mass demonstration when the body of the exiled Fenian was returned from America for interment in Glasnevin.

Before the Rising it was Sorcha that drew up the 'list of reliable girls' who were sent as couriers around the country, with the message that the Volunteers were to mobilise on Easter Monday as the Rising was going ahead. Sorcha went to Monaghan. When she returned to Dublin she distributed mobilization orders to all the Cumann na mBan section leaders attached to Central Branch. When Ned Daly sent word that Cumann na mBan's services were not required Sorcha ignored this and proceeded to the GPO. She was assigned to bring messages. She recorded herself that she left the GPO 50 or 60 times.

Following the Rising she gave up her job. She postponed her wedding to Tom Rogers to assist Kathleen Clarke who had set up the Irish Republican Prisoners' Dependants' Fund.

In 1917 she left Cumann na mBan much to the surprise of the other members of the organization who had had an inkwell made for her by Egans of Cork on the occasion of her marriage. Unknown to them she was working directly for Michael Collins in his intelligence department during the War of Independence and had left Cumann na mBan on his instructions. After the split came in the Treaty, Sorcha continued to work for him and the Pro Treaty side.



Cárta taisteal in aisce do seansaighdiúir
(Le caoinchead Helen MacMahon)

Veteran's free travel pass
(Courtesy of Helen MacMahon)

Ag Fanacht le hAicsean

Waiting for Action



**Oileán an Ghuail,
Tír Eoghain**

(Le caoinchead ón
Leabharlann Náisiúnta
na hÉireann)

Coalisland, Tyrone
(Courtesy of National
Library of Ireland)

i 1916, ba é an plean a bhí ann d'Éirí Amach armtha ná go dtiocfadh baill de Chumann na mBan agus d'Óglaigh Bhéal Feirste le chéile i dTír Eoghain. An plean a bhí ag an gcomhairle rúnda míleata ná úsáid a bhaint as traenáil na Cásca mar chumhdach don Éirí Amach. Bhí Nóra agus Ina Ní Chonghaile ar an eolas faoin bplean mar go raibh a n-athair, Séamas Ó Conghaile, comhthofa isteach sa ghrúpa a ndéanfaí Rialtas Sealadach Phoblacht na hÉireann de ina dhiaidh sin.

Thaistil trí mheitheal de Chumann na mBan astu féin go hOileán an Ghuail. An chéad mheitheal acu sin ab ea Nóra Ní Chonghaile, Ina Ní Chonghaile, Éilis agus Nell Ní Chorra, Caitlín Ní Mhurchú agus Éilis Uí Allúin.

Ba í Nóra Ní Chonghaile an Captaen agus í faoi cheannas Archie Heron (a phósfadh Ina Ní Chonghaile ceithre bliana ina dhiaidh sin).

Thug an grúpa aghaidh ar Oileán an Ghuail ar an 22 Aibreán 1916. Áirithe sa dara grúpa bhí Bríd Ní Fhearghaíl, Alice agus Kitty Ward (nach raibh i gCumann na mBan ach a fuair oiliúint sa Gharchabhair). D'éirigh leo dul chomh fada leis an stáisiún i nDún Geanainn faoi mheán oíche, Shatharn agus cuireadh in iúl dóibh go raibh gach rud curtha ar ceal. Ní dheachaigh an tríú meitheal chun bóthair in aon chor. Chuala an chéad mheitheal de Chumann na mBan faoin athrú ar na pleananna ar an Satharn, agus chuaigh siad go Baile Átha Cliath. Bhí siad i Halla na Saoirse agus tugadh post dóibh mar theachtairí i mBaile Átha Cliath leis an teachtaireacht go raibh an tÉirí Amach ag dul chun cinn Luan Cásca. Ar fhilleadh ar an Tuaisceart dóibh, thug Nell Ní Chorra an teachtaireacht léi i ribín a hata go raibh an tÉirí Amach le tosú Luan Cásca, ach nuair a shroich siad Oileán an Ghuail ní raibh aon duine údarásach ann chun an scéala a thabhairt dóibh. Chuir Nóra Ní Chonghaile Éilis Ní Allúin go Béal Feirste chuig Denis McCullough, agus chuir sí a deirfiúr Ina go dtí an Dr. McCartan leis an teachtaireacht, ach ní dhearna siad aon mhaith.

Ar an Déardaoin, an 27 Aibreán, tháinig scéala ón gCeannáras chuig baill Chumann na mBan a bhí fanta i dTír Eoghain dul ar ais go Béal Feirste agus nach mbeadh aon trodaíocht sa Tuaisceart. Rinne na deirfiúracha Uí Chonghaile a mbealach go Baile Átha Cliath agus d'fhill an chuid eile abhaile.

In 1916 the plan for armed rebellion had been for members of Belfast Cumann na mBan and the Volunteers to assemble in County Tyrone. The plan of the secret military council was to use Easter training as a cover for the Rising. Nora and Ina Connolly were aware of the plans as their father James Connolly had been co-opted into the group who became the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic.

Three contingents of Cumann na mBan travelled separately to Coalisland. The first contingent were Nora Connolly, Ina Connolly, Elizabeth (Éilis) and Nell Corr, Kathleen Murphy and Mrs Éilis Allen. Nora Connolly was Captain, under the Command of Archie Heron, (who would marry Ina Connolly four years later).

This group left for Coalisland on 22 April 1916. The second group included Bridie O'Farrell, Alice and Kitty Ward (who were not in Cumann na mBan but trained in First Aid). They got as far as the station in Dungannon at midnight on Saturday and were informed that 'everything was off'. The third contingent did not set out at all. On Saturday, the first contingent of Cumann na mBan heard of the change of plans and went to Dublin. They were in Liberty Hall and were given the job of being couriers in Dublin with the message the Rising was going ahead on Easter Monday. Returning to the North, Nell Corr carried the message in the ribbon of her hat that the Rising was to commence on Easter Monday, but when they arrived back in Coalisland there was nobody in authority to give it to. Nora Connolly sent Éilis Allen to Belfast to Denis McCullough and her sister Ina was sent to Dr McCartan with the message but to no avail.

On Thursday 27 April word came from HQ to the Cumann na mBan members who remained in Tyrone that they were to return to Belfast, there would be 'no fighting in the North'. The Connolly sisters made their way to Dublin, the others returned home.



**Na deirfiúracha
Uí Chorra**

(Le caoinchead óna
sliochtaigh
Paul agus Gerard May)

The Corr sisters
(Courtesy of their
descendants
Paul and Gerard May)

unveiled by Keshi, Bean T. de Barra. 27/5/1956



MICHAEL DANAHER, Pres. EAMONN T. DORE, Hon. Sec. & Joint Treas. MISS M. DALY, Joint Treas. DAITI DUNDON, Joint Treas.
Uiam ó ceallaíom, JOSEPH KELLY, ROBERT MURPHY, Sen. ROBERT MURPHY, Jun. SEAN MALONE.
Éamonn p. de n-óir, PATRICK DOYLE. GERALD O'CONNOR.

**Leacht Cuimhneacháin
1916 ar Dhroichead an
tSáirséalaigh, Luimneach**
(Le caoinchead ó Mhúsaem
Luimnigh)

**1916 Memorial on Sarsfield
Bridge, Limerick**
(Courtesy of Limerick Museum)

Mumhain
Munster

Banréabhlóidithe Chontae an Chláir

Clare's Women Revolutionaries



Nan Hogan

(Buíochas le Joe Hogan as rochtain ar chartlann theaghlach Uí Ógáin)

Nan Hogan

(Thank you to Joe Hogan for allowing access to the Hogan family archive)

bhí contae an chláir réidh don ghníomhaíocht a rabhtas ag súil léi faoi Cháisc 1916. Ag óstán Molly Behan, *The Burton Arms*, in iarthar an Chláir, bhí Paddy Brennan ó Bhriogáid Luimnigh tagtha chun dul i gceannas ar fhir an Chláir as Carraig an Chabhaltaigh. Bhí cuairteoirí eile in óstán Molly Behan réidh le páirt a ghlacadh sa troid agus iad ag fanacht leis an Aud a raibh airm á n-iompar uirthi. Is ansin a tháinig an focal as Luimneach faoin bhfreasordú i dtaca le hinlíochtaí na Cásca. Bhí Ruairí Mac Easmainn gafa agus bhí teipthe ar mhisean an Aud.

Chuathas ar aghaidh leis an Éirí Amach i mBaile Átha Cliath agus tharla aicsean i gcontaetha na Gaillimhe, Loch Garman, Chorcaí agus na Mí. Níor cuireadh isteach ar an tsíocháin i gContae an Chláir an tseachtain sin. Ag labhairt dó i dTeach na dTeachtaí ar an 3 Iúil 1916, thug Arthur Lynch, feisire Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann d'Iarthar an Chláir, foláireamh go bhféadfadh ceantar dílis iompú ina cheantar mídhílis corraitheach.

Na mná as an gClár nach bhfuair deis páirt a ghlacadh san Éirí Amach, bheadh siad gníomhach sna blianta cogaíochta a lean é. Lean óstán Molly Behan ar aghaidh mar lárionad gníomhaíochta.

B'as Na Tulacha, Cill Fhionnúrach do Katie McCormack a raibh óstán aici féin in Inis Díomáin agus a thug 'dídean' d'fhir a bhí ar a dteitheadh. Níor ghabh údarais na Breataine aon duine, ach le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha cuireadh na céadta ban i bpríosún faoina bheith ag cur i gcoinne Shaorstát Éireann a bunaíodh faoi théarmaí an Chonartha Angla-Éireannaigh, Nan Hogan as Droichead na Sé Mhíle ina measc. Níor ligeadh a saothar i ndearmad go háitiúil. Nuair a bhásaigh Molly Behan i mBealtaine 1954 rinne an *Clare Champion* cur síos ar bhás an "Great Clare Woman".

julia forde roche 1892–1958:

Phós Julia Roche agus Thomas Forde agus bhog siad as Gaillimh go Contae an Chláir. Tráthnóna Luan Cásca ag 6pm, mar bhall de Chumann na mBan, fuair sí orduithe slógaidh. Bhí sí freagrach as teachtaireachtaí a scaipeadh mar aon le bia a ullmhú agus a bhailiú fad a bhí an chuid eile imithe chun ionsaí a dhéanamh ar bheairic Dhroichead an Chláirín. Ar an gCéadaoin chuaigh sí in éineacht leis na hÓglaigh ag Caisleán Mhaigh Fhód. Níor theastaigh sí i mBaile na Creige agus ordáíodh di filleadh abhaile. Threoraigh Julia buíon fear nach raibh aithne na háite acu trasna na tíre go dtí Baile Chláir.

County Clare was in a state of readiness for possible action at Easter 1916. At Mollie Behan's hotel, *The Burton Arms* in West Clare, Paddy Brennan of the Limerick Brigade had arrived to lead the Clare men of Carrigholt. Other visitors at Mollie Behan's hotel were poised to take part in the fight and were waiting for the arrival of *The Aud* which was carrying arms. It was there that word came from Limerick of the countermanding order for Easter manoeuvres. Roger Casement had been arrested and *The Aud's* mission had failed.

The Rising went ahead in Dublin and action also took place in counties Galway, Wexford, Cork and Meath. There was 'no disturbance' of the peace in the County of Clare that week. Speaking in the House of Commons on 3 July 1916 Arthur Lynch, Irish Parliamentary Party member for West Clare, warned that 'what was a loyal district' could be transformed into a 'disloyal and disturbed district'.

Clare women prevented from taking part in the Rising would be active in the war years that followed. Mollie Behan's hotel continued to be a centre of activities. Katie McCormack of Tullaha, Kilfenora also ran a hotel in Ennistymon and sheltered 'men on the run'. They were not arrested by British authorities, but in the Civil War, hundreds of women were imprisoned for their opposition to the Irish Free State established under the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, including Six Mile Bridge's Nan Hogan. They were not forgotten locally for their contribution. When Mollie Behan died in May 1954, the *Clare Champion* recorded the passing of a "Great Clare Woman".

julia forde roche 1892–1958:

Julia Roche married Thomas Forde and moved from Galway to County Clare. On Easter Monday evening at 6pm, as a member of Galway Cumann na mBan, she received mobilisation orders. She was responsible for distributing despatches and preparing and collecting food while the others went to attack Clanbridge barracks. On Wednesday she joined the Volunteers at Moyode Castle. She was not required at Limepark and was ordered to return home. Julia escorted a number of men unfamiliar with the area cross country to Claregalway.

Julia Forde agus Thomas Roche lá a bpósta i 1928

(Buíochas le Maura Forde Quinlivan)

Julia Forde and Thomas Roche on their wedding day, 1928

(With thanks to Maura Forde Quinlivan)



Corcaigh – Ullamh agus Ábalta

Cork – At The Ready

chuaigh roinnt teachtairí go Corcaigh, lena n-áirítear na deirfí úracha Foley, Cáit agus Brighid/Bríd. Chuaigh Mary Perolz agus Nora Daly go Corcaigh freisin nuair a bhí an comhrac ar siúl i mBaile Átha Cliath. Mar gheall ar an bhfrithordú, an scéala nach dtáinig na hairm ón Aud i dtír agus an nuacht gur gabhadh Ruairí Mac Easmainn ar an 21 Aibreán, níor ghlac na hÓglaigh agus na baill de Chumann na mBan i gCorcaigh a bhí ullmhaithe don Éirí Amach (tuairim is 1,000) páirt ann.

Bronnadh bonn ar Kathleen Keyes McDowell (née Healy) as Brainse Dhroichead na Bandan de Chumann na mBan, a bunaíodh sa bhliain 1914, as a cuid oibre le linn Sheachtain na Cásca. Chuir sí iompar ar fáil do Thomás Mac Curtain agus Terence MacSwiney nuair a bhí a fear céile tinn. Bhí sí gníomhach ina dhiaidh sin san Éirí Amach, ag tacú agus ag cuidiú le príosúnaigh i bpríosún Wakefield. Ar an 2 Bealtaine 1916, ghabh Arm na Breataine grúpa ban a raibh eolas acu fúthu. Gabhadh Mary MacSwiney ina seomra ranga i Scoil Naomh Aingeal, i gCathair Chorcaí. Coinníodh Mary faoi ghlas le baill eile de Chumann na mBan i gCorcaigh, ach scaoileadh saor iad tar éis tamaill bhig.

Bhí na deirfí úracha Foley, Brighid, Cáit agus Nora, go léir gníomhach san Éirí Amach i mBaile Átha Cliath. Ba as Cill Ia, ceantar Gaeltachta cóngarach d'Eochaill, do Bhrighid agus an teaghlach ó dhúchas, agus bhunaigh siad Foley's Typewriter Trading Company, a bhí lonnaithe i Seomraí Reis agus a chuir siad 'ar fáil do bhaill Rialtas Sealadach Phoblacht na hÉireann' le linn an Éirí Amach.

Bhí Brighid ar dhuine díobh siúd a gabhadh ar an 2 Bealtaine i mBaile Átha Cliath. Tugadh go Beairic Shráid na Long í agus ó sin go Príosún Chill Mhaighneann (áit ar chaith sí oíche amháin léi féin) sular cuireadh go Príosún Mhuinseo í. Cuirtear síos uirthi i gclár Mhuinseo mar chlóscriobhaí gealchraicneach 26 bliana d'aois, a bhí 5 troithe 2 orlach go leith ar airde, le gruaig le dath donn éadrom agus súile gorma. Cuireadh go Príosún Lewes í i mí an Mheithimh 1916. Pósadh í agus d'fhill sí ar Chorcaigh sna 1960í, agus chuir sí fúithí ag 19 Cnoc Grattan, faoin ainm Bean Uí Mháirtín.



Mary MacSwiney
(Le caoinchead ón Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)
(Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)
Ke 78

A number of couriers went to Cork, including the Foley sisters Cait and Breeid (Brighid/Bríd). Mary Perolz and Nora Daly also went to Cork when the fighting had already commenced in Dublin. Like other counties, the countermand, and the news that the expected arms from *The Aud* had not been landed, and that on 21 April Roger Casement had been arrested, meant that the Cork Volunteers and members of Cumann na mBan who were 'at the ready' (estimated at 1,000) who could have been active in the Rising, did not participate.

Kathleen Keyes McDowell (née Healy) of the Bandon Branch of Cumann na mBan, founded in 1914, was awarded a medal for her work in Easter Week. She provided transport for Tomas MacCurtain and Terence MacSwiney when her husband was ill and unable to assist. She was active in the aftermath of the Rising, supporting and assisting prisoners in Wakefield prison. On 2 May 1916, women known to the authorities were rounded up by the British Army. Mary MacSwiney was arrested in her classroom, at St Angela's school, Cork City. Mary was held along with other members of Cumann na mBan in Cork, but they were all released after a short time.

The Foley sisters, Breeid, Cait and Nora were all 'out' in Dublin. Originally from Killeagh, an Irish-speaking area near Youghal, Breeid and her siblings established Foley's Typewriter Trading Company which was located in Reis Chambers and which they 'put at the disposal of the members of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic' during the Rising.

Breeid was one of those arrested on 2 May in Dublin. She was taken to Ship Street Barracks and from there to Kilmainham Gaol, where she spent one night alone before being sent to Mountjoy Gaol. There she is described in the Mountjoy register as a 26 year old typist, 5ft 2 and a half, with light brown hair, blue eyes and fair skin. She was sent to Lewes Prison in June 1916. She married and returned to Cork in the 1960s and lived at 19 Grattan Hill as Bean Uí Mháirtín.

Cork Examiner, Dé Luain, an 27 Márta 1916. Corn Chill Dhéagláin, Crois Victoria, Corcaigh Dé Domhnaigh, an 26 Márta, 1916. UCC (sna léinte dorchá) v UCD
(Grianghraf – Irish Examiner)

Cork Examiner, Monday March 27, 1916. Ashbourne Cup, Victoria Cross, Cork On Sunday, March 26, 1916. UCC (In Dark Shirts) v UCD
(Picture – Irish Examiner)

The Irish Volunteer
(Le caoinchead ó Bhaillúchán Jackie Clarke Chomhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo)
(Courtesy of Mayo County Council's Jackie Clarke Collection)



Ciarraí Kerry



Máirín agus a fear céile, Jim Ryan
(Le caoinhead theaghlach Ryan)

Máirín and her husband Jim Ryan
(Courtesy of the Ryan family)

bhí máirín cregan ó Chill Orglan ag múineadh i mBaile Átha Cliath. Chaith sí laethanta saoire na Cásca 1916 sa bhaile i gCiarraí. Ar Chéadaoin an Bhraith, tháinig teachtaire chuig a lóistín chun insint di go raibh Seán Mac Diarmada ag iarraidh uirthi rudaí a iompar go Ciarraí le haghaidh Óglaigh Thrá Lí. D'fhág sí Baile Átha Cliath Déardaoin Mandála le cás veidhlín a bhí lán le harmlanna. Ar theacht di rinne sí a bealach chuig an rinc scátála i dTrá Lí, áit a raibh Aibhistín de Staic agus daoine eile ag déanamh armlón. Ba bhrainse gníomhach é Brainse Thrá Lí de Chumann na mBan mar a sonraíodh i nótaí pháipéar nuachta Óglaigh Éireann.

Cé nach raibh Máirín ina ball de Chumann na mBan bhí páirt aici sa ghluaiseacht náisiúnta mar amhránaí ag ceolchoirmeacha chun airgead a bhailliú do chiste 'Cosanta na hÉireann' agus ba é an teachtaireacht chódaithe a bhí le seoladh aici dá mbeadh gach rud ina cheart ná 'áthas orm cúnamh a thabhairt ag an gceolchoirm'.

Bhí Ruaidhrí Mac Easmuinn tagtha luath agus mar sin fuair Máirín scéala go raibh Aibhistín de Staic 'i mbun gnó eile'. Oíche Aoine an Chéasta chuala Máirín scéala faoi charr a d'imigh den

ché ag Baile Uí Chíosáin. Ba é an t-aon duine a tháinig slán ná Tom McNerney, bhí na daoine eile a bhí ar mhisean 'na nÓglach' marbh. Gabhadh Mac Easmuinn agus cuireadh An Aud go tóin poill.

Agus 'strainséirí' á dtógáil, d'éalaigh Máirín as an gceantar i gcábán an gharda ar thraein callaigh a bhí ag dul go Cathair Saidhbhín. Faoin am ar shroich sí Baile Átha Cliath bhí lucht an éirí amach á gcur chun báis. I Meán Fómhair chaill sí a post múinteoireachta, faoin am sin bhí cáil uirthi mar 'reibiliúnach'.

Ag scríobh di faoi na himeachtaí sin sna 1930idí, tráth a raibh deacháil bainte amach aici mar údar do pháistí, rinne sí cur síos uirthi féin mar 'ghearrchaile' a 'bhrostaigh chun castáil le bád na n-arm'. Tugann sí aitheantas do chúnamh a thug 'Óglach X'. Ba é sin Jim Ryan as Tuaim Chúil, Loch Garman, fear a phós sí níos déanaí i 1919.

Máirín cregan from Killorglin was teaching in Dublin. Her Easter holidays in 1916 were to be spent at home in Kerry. On Spy Wednesday, a messenger came to her digs telling her that Seán MacDiarmada wanted her to transport items to Kerry for the Tralee Volunteers. She left Dublin on Holy Thursday with a violin case full of arsenal. Upon arrival she made her way to the skating rink in Tralee where Austin Stack and others were manufacturing ammunitions. The Tralee branch of Cumann na mBan were an active branch, as detailed in the notes in the The Irish Volunteer newspaper.

Although Máirín was not a member of Cumann na mBan her involvement in the national movement had been as a singer at concerts raising money for the 'Defence of Ireland' fund and the coded message she was to telegram if all went well was to be 'delighted to assist at the concert'.

Roger Casement had arrived early, and therefore Máirín got news that Austin Stack was 'otherwise engaged'. On Good Friday night Máirín heard news of the car that had gone over the pier at Ballykissane. The only survivor was Tom McNerney, the other occupants on the 'Volunteer' mission were dead. Casement had been arrested and The Aud was scuttled.

As 'strangers' were being rounded up Máirín herself was smuggled out of the area in the guard van of a cattle train going to Caherciveen. She only managed to return to Dublin when the executions were already taking place. In September she lost her teaching job as by then she was a known 'rebel'.

Writing of these events in the 1930s, when she was a well-known children's author, she described herself as a 'young girl' who 'rushed to meet the arms-boat'. She acknowledges the assistance of 'Volunteer X'. This was Jim Ryan from Toomcoole, Wexford, whom she later married in 1919.



Jim Ryan leis na Deirfiúracha Cregan

(Le caoinhead theaghlach Ryan)

Jim Ryan with the Cregan Sisters
(Courtesy of the Ryan family)

Mná Luimnigh

Women of Limerick



Na deirfiúracha Uí Dhálaigh, i 1947, ar dheis ar fad tá Kathleen Clarke ag caitheamh a slabhra Méara; ba í an chéad Bhanmhéara ar Bhaile Átha Cliath

(Le caoinchead An Bliúró na Staire Míleata agus Bhailiúchán an Bráthair Allen)

The Daly sisters, in 1947, on the far right Kathleen Clarke wears her Mayoral chain, she was the first female Lord Mayor of Dublin (Courtesy of the Bureau of Military History and the Brother Allen Collection)

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nuair a labhair Pádraig Mac Piarais le mná gharastún na ceanncheathrún in Ard-Oifig an Phoist i rith Sheachtain na Cásca, chuir sé i gcomparáid le mná Luimnigh iad – agus a gcathair siúd faoi léigear i 1690, chuaigh siad i mbun a cosanta leis na fir.

Bhí teach Daly i Luimneach i gcónaí i gcoilár na polaitíochta náisiúnaí agus réabhlóide. B'Fhiníní iad fir mhuintir Daly agus baill de Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann, a thacaigh le saoirse na hÉireann le fórsa dá mba ghá. Nuair a fuair Edward Daly bás go hóg,

agus ochtar clainne agus páiste sa bhroinn fágtha ina dhiaidh aige, chabhraigh a dheartháireacha agus a dheirfiúr lena chlann a thógáil, idir chúrsaí airgid agus chúrsaí polaitíochta.

I 1900 chuaigh Madge agus Laura Daly isteach in Inghinidhe na hÉireann de chuid Maud Gonne. Tháinig Maud Gonne go Luimneach an bhliain sin agus bronnadh Saoirse na Cathrach uirthi mar gheall ar a hobair ar son phardún na bpríosúnach polaitiúil, a n-uncail John Daly agus a chara Tomás Ó Cléirigh ina measc.

Nuair a bunaíodh Cumann na mBan i 1914, roghnaíodh Madge mar Uachtarán Chraobh Luimnigh. Cuireadh tús leis na hinliochtaí do Sheachtain na Cásca ar Aoine an Chéasta. D'fhreastail baill Chumann na mBan ar thraenáil agus ar ghníomhaíochtaíampa, 'bhí a fhios acu céard a bhí le déanamh, bhí a fhios acu cén chaoi lena dhéanamh, agus rinne siad é' dar le Robert Monteith, *Limerick's Fighting Story*. Múineadh dóibh freisin le hairm a úsáid. Ní bhfuair Luimneach an deis páirt a ghlacadh i 1916 ach ghlac fir agus mná Luimnigh páirt sna blianta Réabhlóideacha ina dhiaidh sin.

Spreagadh mná Daly agus iad ag caoineadh na ndaoine a fuair bás i 1916 chun gnímh pholaitiúil agus bhí Madge ina measc siúd a bhí ar thús cadhnaíochta i bpleanáil na n-imeachtaí comórtha a chabhraigh le dea-thoil an phobail a iompú i dtreo an Éirí Amach.

D'oibrigh muintir Daly agus daoine eile i Luimneach chun cuimhne a ndaoine muinteartha a choinneáil buan agus chaith siad 25 bliana ag tiomsú airgid ar son an chéad leachta i gcuimhne cheannairí 1916, a cuireadh in airde in áit an-fheiceálach ar Dhroichead an tSáirséalaigh i gCathair Luimnigh. Críochnaíodh i 1956 é agus léirítear ann Ned Daly, an t-aon deartháir a bhí acu, a ndeartháir céile Tomás Ó Cléirigh (saor de chuid na cathrach), i dteannta Choinn Colbaird, fear eile as Luimneach a cuireadh chun báis i 1916.

When ph pearse addressed female members of the GPO headquarters garrison during Easter Week, he likened them to the women of Limerick - while their city was under siege in 1690, they had joined the men in its defence.

The Daly household in Limerick had always been a centre of nationalist and revolutionary politics. The Daly men were Fenians and members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood who had espoused Irish freedom by force if required. When Edward Daly died prematurely, leaving eight children and an unborn child, his brothers and sister assisted in the bringing up of his children, both economically and politically.

In 1900, Madge and Laura Daly became members of Maud Gonne's Daughters of Ireland. Maud Gonne had come to Limerick that year to be conferred with the Freedom of the City in recognition for her work on the amnesty of political prisoners, including their Uncle John Daly and his friend Tom Clarke.

When Cumann na mBan was formed in 1914, Madge became the President of the Limerick Branch. The manoeuvres for the Easter Weekend had proceeded on Good Friday. Cumann na mBan members attended camp activities and training 'They knew what should be done, they knew how to do it, and they did it' according to Robert Monteith, in the publication, *Limerick's Fighting Story*. They had also been instructed in the use of weapons. Limerick itself did not see any fighting in 1916 but Limerick men and women would play their part in the Revolutionary years that followed.

The Daly women in mourning their 1916 dead, threw themselves into political action and Madge was one of those who spearheaded the planning of commemorative events which helped turn the tide of public opinion in favour of the Rising.

Keeping the memory of their loved ones alive, the Dalys and others in Limerick spent 25 years fundraising for the first monument to the 1916 leaders erected in its prominent position on Sarsfield Bridge, Limerick City. Completed in 1956, it depicts Ned Daly, their only brother, their brother in law Tom Clarke, (a freeman of the city), alongside Con Colbert, another Limerick man who was executed in 1916.



Muintir Uí Dhálaigh ag tús na 1890í, Catherine le seisear dá naonúr iníonacha agus a haon mhac amháin, Edward (Ned) Daly

(Le caoinchead Helen Litton & slíochtaigh theaghlach Uí Dhálaigh)

The Dalys in the early 1890s, Catherine with six of her nine daughters and her only son Edward (Ned) Daly (Courtesy of Helen Litton and descendants of the Daly family)

Ag Éirí Arís! *Rising Again!*



Kathleen Davin as Ráth Salach, Faiche Ró, Tiobraid Árann

(lómhána ó bhailiúchán Martin Dwyer, le caoinchead ó Cashel Folk Village Museum)

Kathleen Davin of Rathallagh, Rosegreen, Tipperary

(Martin O'Dwyer's collection, courtesy of Cashel Folk Village Museum)

i gcloch shiurdáin a rugadh Tomás Mac Donnchadha, duine de shínitheoirí an Fhorógra, agus chónaigh sé i gContae Thiobraid Árann go dtí go raibh sé 23 bliana d'aois. Indiaidh do na Briotanaigh Tomás a chur chun báis, bheartaigh a bhaintreach Muriel bogadh go Tiobraid Árann. Scríobh a máthair Isabella Gifford go dtí an deirfiúr is sine a bhí ag Tomás (an tSiúr Francesca), ag rá nár cheap sí go socródh Muriel ann riamh ná go mbeadh sí sásta ann. D'fhill Muriel ar Bhaile Átha Cliath go gairid i ndiaidh di bogadh go Tiobraid Árann. Bádh í i 1917, agus fágadh a mbeirt chlainne ina ndílleachtaí. Bhí Donagh ceithre bliana d'aois agus ní raibh Barbara ach dhá bhliain d'aois. I ndiaidh an Éirí Amach, is féidir an t-athrú ar mheon an phobail a fheiceáil sa tacaíocht a tugadh do bhaintreacha agus do dhílleachtaí. Tiomsaíodh suim mhór 120 punt i gCaiseal agus i bhFaiche Ró.

Thuairiscigh Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann go raibh 'mídhílseacht mar uisce faoi thalamh' i nDurlas faoi 1917. Toghadh 73 iarrthóir de chuid Shinn Féin i dtoghchán 1918. Ar an 21 Eanáir 1919, thug Sinn Féin cuireadh do na hionadaithe tofa ar

fad, 26 Aontachtaí agus 6 ball de Pháirtí an Rialtais Dúchais ina measc, teacht go dtí Teach an Ard-Mhéara, áit ar thionóil siad an chéad Dáil. Bhí an-athrú tagtha ar Thiobraid Árann faoi 1919. An 21 Eanáir, faoi cheannaireacht Sean Treacy, shocraigh na hÓglaigh áitiúla ar ionsaí a dhéanamh ar Bheairic Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann. Go gairid ina dhiaidh sin, thosaigh grúpaí eile ar fud na tíre ag déanamh aithris ar mhuintir Thiobraid Árann, agus tugadh na 'colúin reatha' ar na grúpaí sin. Bhí comhoibriú mhná Chumann na mBan riachtanach chun tabhairt faoin gcineál treallchogaíochta seo. Faoi 1921, bhí Lena Crowe, Brigid Casey, Katty agus Julia Quirke, Josie Brennan, Maggie Harding agus Johanna McCormack ina mbaill de Chraobh Solohead.

Chuir Leslie Price oiliúint ar Bridget FitzPatrick i nDurlas i gcúrsaí cumarsáide agus bunaíodh 'lárionaid seolta' a úsáideadh ar feadh Chogadh na Saoirse.

Ba ann a bhí an líon craobhacha ba mhó i rith Chogadh na Saoirse. Bhí craobhacha faoin tuath, i sráidbhailte agus i mbailte. Bhí Kathleen Davin as Ráth Salach gníomhach mar a bhí Chrissie Cavanagh ó chraobh bhaile Thiobraid Árann de Chumann na mBan. Mar aon le go leor ban eile i gCumann na mBan phós sí duine a bhí gníomhach sa troid. Phós Chrissie Andrew Kennedy ón Tríú Cathlán i mBriogáid Thiobraid Árann, an Chéad Cholún Reatha, i 1928.

Born in Cloughjordan, Thomas MacDonagh, a signatory of the Proclamation had lived in County Tipperary until he was twenty-three. Following Thomas' execution his widow Muriel planned to move to Tipperary. Her mother Isabella Gifford wrote to Thomas' eldest sister, (Sr. Francesca in religion), saying that she did not think that Muriel would ever settle or find contentment there. Muriel returned to Dublin after a short time. In 1917 she drowned, leaving the MacDonagh children orphaned, Donagh was aged four and Barbara just two. In the aftermath of the Rising, the change in public opinion can be gauged with support for the widows and dependants. A sizeable sum of 120 pounds was raised in Cashel and Rosegreen.

The RIC were reporting that by 1917 Thurles had 'an undercurrent of disloyalty'. The election of 1918 returned 73 candidates for Sinn Féin. On 21 January 1919, Sinn Féin invited all elected representatives including the 26 Unionists and 6 Home Rule Party members to the Mansion House where they held the first Dáil.

Tipperary was a very different place by 1919. On 21 January, led by Sean Treacy, the local Volunteers decided to attack the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks. Soon other groups around the country began to follow the lead of Tipperary, and the groups became known as 'flying columns'. In order to undertake this guerrilla warfare the cooperation of the women of Cumann na mBan was essential.

The greatest strength in numbers of branches was during the War of Independence. Branches were in the countryside in villages and towns. In Thurles, Bridget FitzPatrick was trained by Cumann na mBan in communications and formation of 'despatch centres' that were used throughout the War of Independence. Another of those trusted couriers was Josephine O'Dwyer (later Mrs Grogan), a Captain in A Company in Cashel.

Kathleen Davin, one of the Davins from Rathallagh, Rosegreen, opened her home up to men on the run. Her brother was Commandant of 1st Battalion, 3rd Tipperary Brigade while she and her sister Eily were members of Cumann na mBan. Kathleen later became a nun.

Chrissie Cavanagh was in the Tipperary town branch, she like so many of Cumann na mBan married someone who had taken an active part. Chrissie married Andrew Kennedy of the 3rd Battalion Tipperary Brigade, 1st Flying column, in 1928.

An Siúr Eileen O'Dwyer, Clochar Chaisil. Bhí sí ina ball de Chumann na mBan cé gur lean sí lena dualgais reiligiúnacha. Bhí an t-ord rialta ar an eolas maidir lena gníomhaíochtaí.

(lómhána ó bhailiúchán Martin Dwyer, le caoinchead ó Cashel Folk Village Museum)

Sr Eileen O'Dwyer, Cashel Convent. she was a member of Cumann na mBan while she continued her religious duties. The order was aware of her activities.

(Martin O'Dwyer's collection, courtesy of Cashel Folk Village Museum)



Dialann Rosamond

‘Dearcthaí Míshásta’

Rosamond’s Diary ‘Disaffected Views’



Rosamond Jacobs
(Caoinead óna beathaisnéisí,
Dr. Leeann Lane)

(Courtesy of her biographer
Dr. Leeann Lane)

faoi cháisc 1916, bhí Rosamond Jacobs 28 mbliana d'aois, ní raibh sí pósta agus bhí cónaí uirthi lena máthair i bPort Láirge. Ba bhaill de Chumann na gCarad iad a tuismitheoirí a d'éirigh agnóisíoch, agus rinne Rosamond cur síos ar an gcaoi a chreid a ngaolta gur 'ghaolta míchlúiteacha' iad féin.

Faoi 1916, bhí Rosamond ina ball de Chonradh na Gaeilge, ag cur cearta na mban chun cinn, agus in éindí lena deartháir Thomas, ina ball de Shinn Féin i bPort Láirge. I measc a gcairde bhí Madeline Ffrench-Mullen (Garastún Fhaiche Stiabhna) agus muintir Sheehy Skeffington. Nuair a tháinig scéala chomh fada le Rosamond faoin Éirí Amach, rinne sí cur síos air mar 'ráfl aí buile' ina dialann. Tháinig Rosamond agus daoine eile a thacaigh leis na ceannaircigh le chéile in Óstán Metropole, áfach, a bhí á rith ag Mrs Power. Is anseo a thaistil Maeve Cavanagh lena teachtaireacht ón gConghaileach a dúirt go raibh an tÉirí Amach le dul ar aghaidh Luan Cásca. Dhún an t-arm an t-óstán ar feadh scaithimh 'mar phionós as tearmann a thabhairt do lucht Shinn Féin' agus dóibh siúd a raibh 'dearcthaí diomúcha' acu.

De réir mar a tháinig nuacht chucu faoi chur chun báis na gceannairí, fuair comrádaí Rosamond do Sheachtain na Cásca ar fad (ar a dtugtaí Miss K nó 'Kitty') an traen go Baile Átha Cliath ar an 3 Bealtaine. Rinne Rosamond cur síos ar an gcaoi a raibh Kitty 'saghas ag adhradh an Phiarsaigh', i ndiaidh di é a fheiceáil ag léacht i bPort Láirge mí Feabhra roimhe sin, ach 'idir a chúthaileacht agus a dhiscréid siúd agus a cúthaileacht agus a discréd féin', níor labhair Kitty leis agus bhí 'aiféala ollmhór uirthi mar nár thapaigh sí an deis'. D'éirigh Kitty iomlán gafa le bailiúchán Rosamond d'ailt ar phríosúnacht Thomáis Uí Chléirigh agus de chóipeanna den Irish Review. Thug Rosamond féin aghaidh ar Bhaile Átha Cliath nuair a cuireadh deireadh le cur chun báis na gceannairí. Ar an 13 Bealtaine thaistil sí isteach sa chathair, agus rinne sí cur síos ar na '...ribíní deataigh a bhí ag teacht fós ó na cairn fothrach'.

Faoi dheireadh mhí na Bealtaine bhí cruinnithe Chonradh na Gaeilge ar bun arís i bPort Láirge. Dúirt Rosamond go raibh 'dhá oiread spiorad Shinn Féin ag gach duine le hais mar a bhí,' seachas i gcás beirt eisceachtaí. D'athraigh imeachtaí Sheachtain na Cásca a saol. Bhog sí go Baile Átha Cliath i ndiaidh bhás a máthar i 1919 agus thosaigh sí ag obair mar scríbhneoir agus mar ghníomhaí. Bhí sí ina ball den choiste síochána a rinne iarracht an trodaíocht i gCogadh na gCarad a stopadh, ach níor éirigh leis sin agus thacaigh sí leo siúd a bhí in éadan an Chonartha agus cuireadh sa phríosún í.

Rosamond Jacobs was twenty-eight and unmarried, living with her mother in Waterford at Easter 1916. Her parents were Quakers who had become agnostics, and Rosamond described how they were seen by the extended family as 'disreputable relations'.

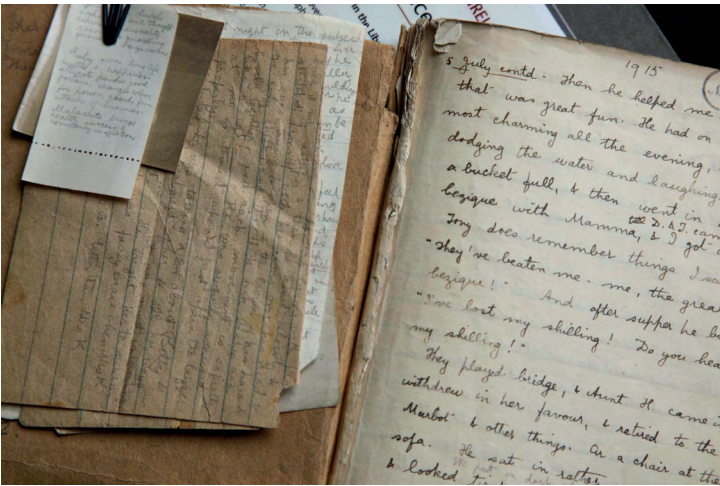
By 1916, Rosamond was a member of the Gaelic League, advocating women's rights and along with her brother Thomas, a member Waterford's Sinn Féin. Among her circles of friends was Madeline Ffrench-Mullen (St. Stephen's Green Garrison) and the Sheehy Skeffingtons. When news came to Rosamond of the Rising, she described it as 'wild rumours' in her diary. However, Rosamond and other supporters of the insurgents gathered at the Metropole Hotel run by Mrs Power. It was here that Maeve Cavanagh had travelled with her despatch from Connolly saying the Rising was to go ahead on Easter Monday. The hotel was closed for a time by the military, as 'punishment for harbouring Sinn Féiners' and those with 'disaffected views'.

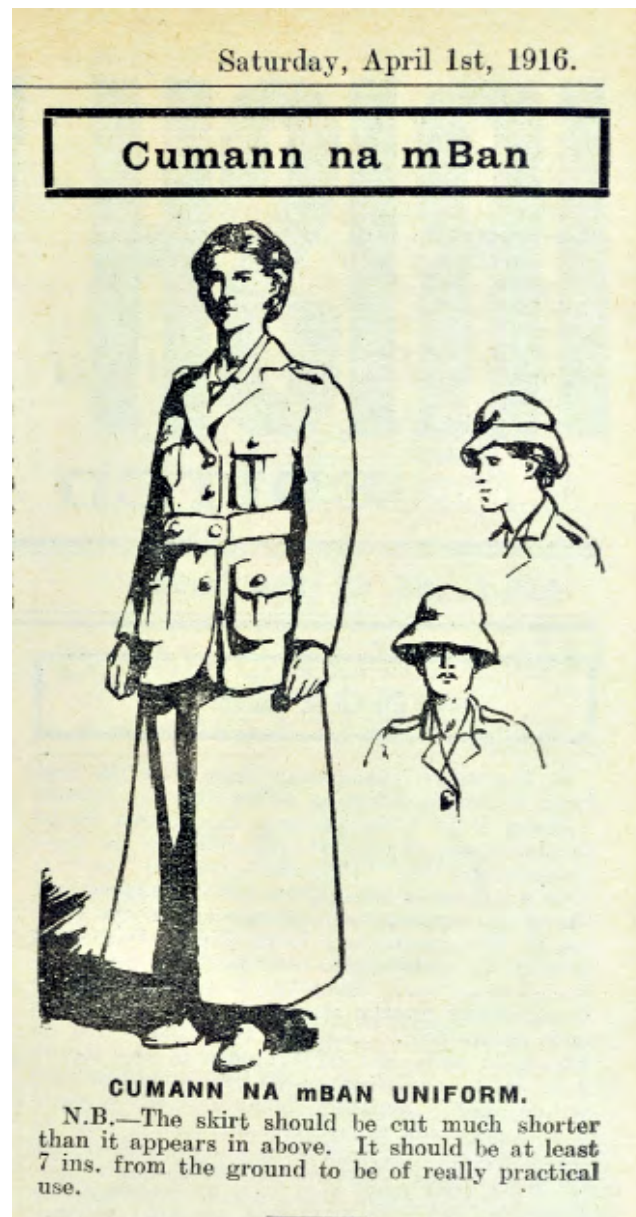
As news came of the executions, Rosamond's constant companion during Easter Week, known as Miss K or 'Kitty', took the train to Dublin on 3 May. Rosamond described how Kitty had developed a 'sort of worship of PH Pearse', who she had seen at a lecture in Waterford the previous February, 'between his shyness and reserve and hers' Kitty had not spoken to him and 'passionately regrets her lost opportunities'. Kitty immersed herself in Rosamond's collection of the articles on Tom Clarke's imprisonment and copies of the Irish Review. Rosamond herself set off for Dublin after the executions. On 13 May, as she travelled into the city, she described: '...little curls of smoke out of the heaps of ruins still'.

By the end of May, the Gaelic League meetings had recommenced in Waterford. Rosamond said with two exceptions 'everyone had twice the Sinn Féin spirit they used to have'. Her life was changed by the events of Easter Week. She moved to Dublin following her mother's death in 1919 and became a writer and an activist. She joined the peace committee that tried to stop fighting in the Civil War, but that failed and she took the Anti-Treaty side and was imprisoned.

Dialann Rosamond, le caoinead óna beathaisnéisí, Dr. Leeann Lane

Rosamond's diary, courtesy of her biographer Dr. Leeann Lane





The Irish Volunteer
(Le caoinchead ó Bhailiúchán
Jackie Clarke Chomhairle
Contae Mhaigh Eo)

(Courtesy of Mayo County
Council's Jackie Clarke
Collection)

Connachta
Connacht

Amuigh Leis Na Buachaillí!

Out With The Boys!



Kate Glynn agus a fear
céile, Michael Armstrong
(Le caoinhead Kathy Keane)

Kate Glynn and her
husband Michael
Armstrong
(Courtesy of Kathy Keane)

urphoist i ngaillimh le linn an éirí amach

Dúirt sagart áitiúil le Bridget Walsh a bheith cinnte go dtiocfadh sí abhaile go Gaillimh don Cháisc. Ní raibh tuairim ar bith aici faoi méid a bhí ag titim amach nó gur inis a deirfiúr Gretta di 'go raibh cogadh le bheith in Éirinn'. Luan Cásca d'éirigh le Liam Ó Maoilíosa fórsa mór d'fhir agus de mhná a shlógadh. Bhí Margaret Rose Grealy 'amuigh leis na buachaillí' ó thús ama.

Ba i Scoil Náisiúnta Chill Fhínín, áit a raibh máthair Bridget agus Gretta ina múinteoir, a tháinig go leor díobh sin a bhí ag iarraidh páirt a ghlacadh san Éirí Amach le chéile. Ar an Máirt bhí tús maith acu ag an mBeairic RIC i nDroichead an Chláirín nuair a ghabh na hÓglaigh cuid d'fhórsa na bpóilíní ina bpríosúnaigh. Bhí grúpa eile i gceannas ar ionsaí ar an mBeairic in Óran Mór. Dhún siad na bóithre agus chuir siad cuid den bhóthar iarainn ó mhaith. I nGaillimh féin, dar leis an *Galway Observer* bhí siad ar fuireachas le haghaidh léigir.

Bhailigh líon a bhí ag dul i méid d'Óglaigh na Gaillimhe, ó chomplachtaí éagsúla, ar fheirm na Roinne Talmhaíochta i mBaile Átha an Rí. As Baile Átha an Rí chuaigh siad go Caisleán Mhaigh Fhód, a bhí folamh seachas an t-airíoch. Bhí Gretta Mullins, Kate Glynn, Annie Barrett, Mary Rooney, Annie Dibney agus Mary Corbett ina measc siúd a chuir bia ar fáil agus a réitigh stáisiúin gharchabhracha. Ar an gCéadaoin tháinig Bridget agus daoine eile le soláthairtí.

Ar an Aoine, áfach, tháinig scéala go raibh Ard-Oifig an Phoist agus daingin eile na nÓglach i mBaile Átha Cliath á dtuairgneáil le hairtléirí agus go raibh an tÉirí Amach ar tí loiceadh. Ina theannta sin bhí fórsa láidir saighdiúirí ag teacht ina dtreo. Thuig siad nach mbeadh siad in ann seasamh in aghaidh fórsa mar sin, ag cur san áireamh chomh lag agus a bhí siad ó thaobh airm agus trealamh de.

Rinne Ó Maoilíosa a bhealach le grúpa agus a gcuid príosúnach go Baile na Creige ach go luath ar an Satharn socraíodh go scarfadh siad óna chéile. Chuaigh na gnáthbhaill abhaile agus chuaigh an chuid is mó de na ceannairí 'ar teitheadh'. D'éirigh le Ó Maoilíosa éalú chuig na Stáit Aontaithe. Is féidir go raibh líon chomh hard le 322 fear as Gaillimh curtha i gcampaí imthreoannaithe. Tugadh Margaret Grealy chuig beairic Ard Raithin. Iarradh uirthi foirmeacha a shíniú ag tabhairt cur síos ar an méid a bhí déanta aici, ach dhiúltaigh sí. Baineadh a suaitheantas Chumann na mBan di. Chuir an giúistís áitiúil ar triail í ach scaoileadh saor í gan cúis ina leith.

Galway outposts during the rising

Bridget Walsh was told by the local priest to make sure she came home to Galway for Easter. She had no idea what was happening until her sister Gretta told her 'there was going to be a war in Ireland'. On Easter Monday, Liam Mellows managed to mobilize a large force of men and women. Margaret Grealy was 'out with the boys' from the start.

It was in Killeen National School where Bridget and Gretta's mother was a teacher that many of those who wished to take part in the Rising gathered. On Tuesday there was some initial success at the RIC Barracks at Clarenbridge, with Volunteers taking some members of the police force as prisoners. Another group led an attack on the barracks in Ornamore. They blockaded roads and disabled a section of the railway. In Galway itself, the town according to the *Galway Observer*, was preparing for siege.

A growing number of Galway Volunteers from different companies gathered at the Department of Agriculture's farm in Athenry. From Athenry they went to Moyode Castle, which was empty except for a caretaker. Gretta Mullins, Kate Glynn, Annie Barrett. Mary Rooney, Annie Dibney and Mary Corbett were among those who provided food and set up first aid stations. On Wednesday, Bridget and others came with provisions.

On Friday, however, news arrived that the GPO and other Volunteer strongholds in Dublin had been shelled by artillery and that the Rising was on the point of collapse. In addition, a large force of soldiers was approaching. They knew they would be no match for such a force, considering their inferiority in terms of arms and equipment.

Mellows made his way with a group and their prisoners to Limepark but early on Saturday it was decided to disperse. The rank-and-file members returned home and most of the leaders went 'on the run'. Mellows managed to escape to the United States. Possibly as many as 322 men from Galway were interned. Margaret Grealy was taken to Ardrahan barracks. She was asked to sign forms about what she had done but she refused. Her Cumann na mBan badge was taken from her. She was tried by the local magistrate but was released without charge.

**Scoil Náisiúnta
Chill Fhionáin**
(Le caoinhead Brian
Quinn agus sliocthaigh
rannpháirtithe na
Gaillimhe i Éirí
Amach 1916)

Killeenan
National School
(Courtesy of Brian Quinn
and the friends and
relatives of the Galway
participants in the 1916
Rising)

**Caisleán Mhaigh Fhód,
as bailiúchán Chartlann
Ailtireachta na hÉireann**

Moyode Castle from the
collection of the Irish
Architectural Archive



Mná Liatroma agus Neamhspleáchas na hÉireann

Leitrim Ladies And Irish Independence

Cumann na mBan		Leitrim Ladies		Rannán
Leitrim	Leitrim	Leitrim	Leitrim	
Leitrim	18	1		
Leitrim	24			
Leitrim	19	20		
Leitrim	35	26		
Leitrim	11	12		
Leitrim	20	10		
Leitrim	15	12		
Leitrim	38	11		
Leitrim	20	20		
Leitrim	15	20		
Leitrim	18	18		
Leitrim	—	—		
Leitrim	20	20		
Leitrim	20	12		
Leitrim	35			
Leitrim	25			
Leitrim	20			
Leitrim	19			
Leitrim	20	16		
Leitrim	20	10		
TOTAL 453		TOTAL 230		

An Chartlann Mhíleata,
Cumann na mBan, Rolla
Liatroma Theas
Military Archives,
Cumann na mBan,
South Leitrim Roll

bhí baint ag beirt de cheannairí Éirí Amach 1916 le Liatroim; rugadh athair Thomáis Uí Chléirigh i gCarraig Álainn, agus rugadh Seán Mac Diarmada i gCoillte Clochair. Bhí sé i gceist ag Sorch MacDermot, as baile fearainn an Ghleanna Chaoil agus a raibh gaol i bhfad amach aici le Seán (bhí an sin-sin-seanathair céanna acu), taisteal go hÉirinn ó Shasana chun páirt a ghlacadh san Éirí Amach ach níor dúradh léi riamh go raibh sé le dul ar aghaidh.

‘B’éigean’ dá hathair, Finín, Éire a fhágáil sna 1860idí, agus chuaigh sé go Leeds Shasana, áit ar rugadh Sorch. Sa tréimhse roimh 1916, agus í ag obair mar mhúinteoir i Londain, ba bhall gníomhach í de Chonradh na Gaeilge agus de Chumann na mBan. Agus í ag tiomsú airgid ar son ‘Chosaint na hÉireann’, cheannaigh sí gunna, agus thug sí féin do Thomás Ó Cléirigh é nuair a bhí sí ar cuairt ar Bhaile Átha Cliath uair amháin. D’iarr sí go ndéarfai léi nuair a bhí an tÉirí Amach le tarlú, ach ní bhfuair sí an teachtaireacht riamh, is dócha mar go raibh sí in Yorkshire um Cháisc 1916 ag teacht chuici féin i ndiaidh dul faoi scian. Dúirt sí níos deireanaí go raibh sí in Fulwood House i Holborn nuair a tháinig scéala chucu gur cuireadh ceannairí Sheachtain na Cásca chun báis.

Cé nach bhfuil aon cháipéisí eile a bhaineann le mná eile ó Liatroim a bhí páirteach san Éirí Amach againn faoi láthair, tháinig eagraí ó Óglaigh na hÉireann, Paul Galligan, go Liatroim i 1918 chun

baill Chumann na mBan a earcú, agus bhí Bridget Sweeney as Drummnamore ina measc siúd a ghlac ballraíocht sa Chumann agus a bhí gníomhach i rith chogadh an saoirse. Ba í Kate Healy an t-aon bhall de Chumann na mBan ó Liatroim a gabhadh.

Nuair a fógraíodh an Sos Cogaidh i gCogadh na Saoirse i 1921, bhí 453 bhall i gCumann na mBan i Liatroim a bhí gníomhach sa troid. Bhí na craobhacha ba mhó sa Ghabhal, in Achadh na Síleann agus in Achadh an Mheasa.

Sainaitníodh craobhacha Chumann na mBan i Maothail, in Eskin, i nDroim ar Snámh, sa Ghabhal, in Eanach Duibh, i nGarbhach, i gCora Droma Rúisc, in Achadh an Mheasa, sa Chluain, i gCorr na Gaoithe, i nDroim Oiríolaigh, i bhFarglas, i gCluain Fhéich, i mBarr na Cúile, i mBéal an Átha Móir, in Achadh na Síleann, in Achadh an Mhuilinn, i gCorr an Liatháin, i bhFíonach, i nDroim Seanbhó agus i gCill Tiobrad Theas.

Faoin am ar thosaigh an chogaíocht i mBaile Átha Cliath i samhradh 1922, nuair a bhí an troid ar bun ar Shráid Uí Chonaill arís, bhí laghdú mór tagtha ar líon na mball i gcraobhacha Chumann na mBan, agus bhí roinnt craobhacha, ar nós Eskin agus Fhíonach imithe ar fad.

Two of the leaders of the 1916 Rising had Leitrim connections, Tom Clarke’s father was born in Carrigallen, while Seán MacDiarmada was born in Kiltyclogher. One of Seán’s distant cousins (they shared the same Great Grandfather) Sorch MacDermott (Nic Diarmada), from the townland of Glenkeel had intended to travel over to Ireland from England to take part in the Rising but was never told it was going ahead.

Her father, a Fenian ‘had to leave’ Ireland in the 1860s and went to Leeds, where Sorch was born. In the lead up to 1916, working as a teacher in London, she was an active member of the Gaelic League and Cumann na mBan. Fund-raising for the ‘Defence of Ireland’, she purchased a gun, and gave it directly to Tom Clarke on one of her visits to Dublin. She had asked to be told the time the Rising was to take place, but never got the message, probably because at Easter 1916 she was in Yorkshire recuperating from an operation. She later recalled she was in Fulwood House in Holborn when word came to them of the executions of Easter Week.

Whilst there are no known documents relating to other Leitrim women in the Rising, in 1918, an organiser from the Irish Volunteers Paul Galligan came to Leitrim to recruit Cumann na mBan members Bridget Sweeney of Drummnamore was one of those who joined and was active throughout the War of Independence. Kate Healy was the only one of the Leitrim members of Cumann na mBan to be arrested.

At the time of the truce in the War of Independence in 1921, Leitrim had 453 members of Cumann na mBan who had taken an active part in the fight. The largest branches were at Gowell, Aughnaskeelin and Aughavas.

Branches of Cumann na mBan were identified in Mohill, Eskin, Drumsna, Gowell, Annaduff, Gortvagh, Carrick-on-Shannon, Aughavas, Cloone, Cornageeha, Drumreilly, Fairglass, Clooneagh, Barnacoola, Ballinamore, Aughnaskeelin, Aughawilliam, Corleehan, Fenagh, Drumshambo and Kiltubrid South.

By the time of the hostilities in Dublin in the summer of 1922, when once again fighting was located in Dublin’s O’Connell Street, numbers in Cumann na mBan branches in the county had reduced significantly with some branches such as Eskin and Fenagh disappearing completely.



Sorch Nic Diarmada (an
ró tosaigh, an tríú duine
ón taobh clé) ag bainis
a dearthár agus Annie
McCluskey, Lúnasa 1906
(Buíochas le Mike McDermott)

Sorch MacDermott (front
row, third from left) at her
brother Patrick’s wedding
to Annie McCluskey in
August 1906
(Thank you to Mike McDermott)

Iar-Bhansaighdiúirí 1916 Mhaigh Eo

Mayo's 1916 Veterans



An Chuntaois de Markievicz agus an Dr. Kathleen Lynn

(Le caoinchead of Independent News and Media/NLI Collection)

Countess de Markievicz and Dr. Kathleen Lynn
(Courtesy of Independent News and Media/NLI Collection)

rugadh príomhoifigeach Liachta Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, Kathleen Florence Lynn (Caitlín Ní Fhlóinn), i dTeach an Reachtaire, Mullach Faraidh, Co. Mhaigh Eo in 1874. D'aistrigh an Canónach Lynn lena theaghlach go dtí paróiste sa Longfort, ach d'fhill sé ar Mhaigh Eo agus Caitlín fós ina leanbh, an t-am seo chuig baile Chonga. Fuair Caitlín a cuid oideachais i gColáiste Alexandra, Baile Átha Cliath, chomh maith leis an nGearmáin agus Sasana agus shocraigh sí dul i mbun staidéir leighis. Le linn a hóige chonaic sí cuid mhór bochtaineachta agus mheas sí gur foinse 'dóchais agus cabhrach' ab ea na dochtúirí. Fuair Caitlín a céim sa leigheas ón Ollscoil Ríoga in 1889. D'oibrigh sí mar mháinlia cónaithe i roinnt ospidéal sula ndeachaigh sí le dochtúireacht teaghlaigh. I rith an Fhrithdhúnta (1913), d'éirigh sí gníomhach sna hiarrachtaí faoisimh

do na stailceoirí agus dá dteaghlaigh. Nuair a bunaíodh Arm Cathartha na hÉireann chun cosaint a thabhairt do na hoibrithe, reáchtáil sí ranganna garchabhrach. I 1916, bhí an Dr. Caitlín Ní Fhlóinn i nGarastún Halla na Cathrach. Cuireadh i bpríosún í agus díbríodh go Bath í, áit ar ceadáíodh di oibriú mar dhochtúir agus í faoi bhraighdeanas baile, go dtí samhradh 1916. Chomh maith lena saol gníomhach polaitiúil, tá an aithne is mó ar Chaitlín mar bhunaitheoir Ospidéal Naomh Ultan i 1919, an chéad ospidéal in Éirinn do naionáin. Bhíodh sí i bhfeighil clinici san ospidéal nó gur bhásaigh sí i 1955.

Bhí iarshaighdiúr 1916 eile, Margaret (Gretta) Mullins, ina cónaí sa Chealdrach, Béal Átha hAmhnais i 1939 nuair a rinne sí iarratas ar a pinsean míleata. Baintreach a bhí inti a raibh cúigear clainne uirthi, bhí sí cáilithe mar mhúinteoir bunscoile ach bhí sí ag obair go páirtaimseartha mar bhailitheoir 'ráta na mbocht' do Chomhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo. Mar chúntóir múinteoireachta faoin ainm 'Miss Walsh' i gCreachmhaoil agus í naoi mbliana déag d'aois, shlóg sí Domhnach Cásca 23 Aibreán. Ar na cúraimí a cuireadh uirthi bhí scabhtáil, ag cur teachtaireachtaí chun bealaigh, cócaireacht agus bailiú soláthairtí. D'fhreastail sí 'i gcomhar leis an gcros dhearg' i mbeairic Dhroichead an Chláirín. Bhí sí i mBaile Átha an Rí ag Caisleán Mhaigh Fhód ach 'díslogadh' í ar a bealach go Baile na Creige ar an Satharn agus níor gabhadh í. D'fhan sí gníomhach i gCogadh na Saoirse, ag obair in éineacht le Paddy Mullins, mac léinn leighis in Ollscoil na Gaillimhe a phós sí ina dhiaidh sin. Bhí sí in aghaidh an Chonartha agus ba i gceantar dheisceart na Gaillimhe a bhí cónaí uirthi nó gur buaileadh le breoiteacht í agus d'fhág sí Cumann na mBan.

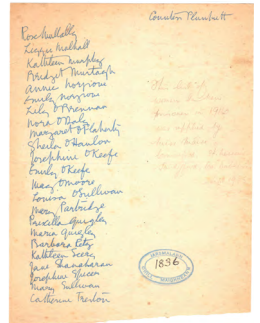
The Irish citizen Army's Chief Medical Officer, Kathleen Florence Lynn was born in the Rectory, Mullafarry, Mayo in 1874. Canon Lynn moved the family first to a parish in Longford, but returned to Mayo while Kathleen was still a child, this time to the village of Cong. Educated in Alexandra College Dublin, as well as Germany and England, Kathleen decided to study medicine. During her childhood, witnessing great poverty, she saw doctors as a source of 'hope and help'. Kathleen received her medical degree from the Royal University in 1899. She worked as a House Surgeon in a number of hospitals before becoming a GP.

During the Lock Out (1913), she became active in the relief efforts for the strikers and their families. When the Irish Citizen Army was established for the protection of workers, she gave classes in first aid. In 1916, Dr. Kathleen Lynn was in the City Hall Garrison. She was imprisoned and deported to Bath where she was permitted to work as a Doctor while under house arrest, until the summer of 1916. As well as for her active political life, she is best remembered for founding St Ultan's, Ireland's first infant hospital in 1919. She attended clinics in the hospital until the year of her death in 1955.

Another 1916 veteran Margaret (Gretta) Mullins was living in Hazelhill, Ballyhaunis when in 1939 she applied for her military pension. A widow with five children, she was a qualified national school teacher but worked as a part-time 'poor rate' collector for Mayo County Council. As Miss Walsh, a nineteen year old teaching assistant, in Craughwell she mobilised on Easter Sunday 23 April. Her jobs were scouting, sending despatches, cooking and gathering supplies. She 'attended in red cross capacity' at Clarenbridge barracks. She was in Athenry, Moyode Castle but was 'demobbed' en route to Lime Park on Saturday and was not arrested. She remained active in the War of Independence, working alongside Paddy Mullins, a medical student in University College Galway, whom she later married. Anti-Treaty, she made her home in the south Galway area until she became ill and left Cumann na mBan.

An Dr Kathleen Lynn le leanaí míchothaithe c1919, tráth a bunaíodh Ospidéal Naomh Ultan
(Sé Merry Doyle agus Loopline Films as na hiomhánna den Dr. Kathleen Lynn agus na leanaí)

Dr Kathleen Lynn with babies with malnutrition dated c. 1919 at the time of the establishment of St Ultan's Hospital
(Se Merry Doyle and Loopline Films for use of the image of Dr. Kathleen Lynn and the babies)



Liosta na bpríosúnaigh i bPríosún Chill Mhaighneann tar éis 1916
(Le caoinchead Mhúsaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann)

List of prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol after 1916
(Courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Museum)
17 MS IB33 07

An Chéad Bhanoifigeach

Coimisiúnta San Airm

First Commissioned Female Army Officer



Pictiúir de bhronnadh céime Bridget Lyons

(Buíochas le Marian Lyons as oead a thabhairt an pictiúir de Bridget Lyons Thornton a úsáid)

Graduation picture of Bridget Lyons

(Thank you to Marian Lyons for the use of the picture of Bridget Lyons Thornton)

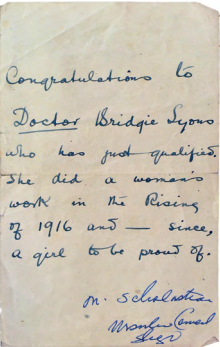
iarshaighdiúir 1916 ab ea an Dr. Bridget Lyons Thornton agus nuair a bhí sí fós ina leanbh briseadh a ceangal le Ros Comáin arbh as í; ina dhiaidh sin, a dúirt sí féin, ba bheag teagmhála a bhí aici lena hathair ná lena deartháir. Rugadh í in 1898 ar ghabháltas beag i Scramóg, i bparóiste Bhuimlinne. Bhí a hathair, Patrick, a bhí na caogaidí de bhlianta faoin am, curtha i bpríosún i Sligeach mar gheall ar a bheith páirteach i gCumann na Talún. Fínín a bhí ann agus ina dhiaidh sin liostáil sé leis na hÓglaigh sa Longfort in 1914.

In 1895, phós sé Margaret McGuinness (McGennis) as Tearmann Bearaigh. Cúig bliana ina dhiaidh sin fuair Margaret bás le linn di leanbh a shaolú, agus gan í ach 27 mbliana d’aois. Nuair a cailleadh í ní raibh a mac, Patrick, ach bliain d’aois agus bhí Bridget dhá bhliain d’aois. D’éirigh lena hathair cúram a dhéanamh dóibh le cabhair óna dheirfiúr Anne nach raibh pósta, ach faoin am a raibh sí naoi mbliana d’aois ba léir go raibh cumas acadúil inti agus d’fhiafraigh deartháir a máthar, Frank, nach raibh aon mhuirín air an bhféadfadh sí dul ag cónaí leis. Bhí col ceathracha eile á dtógáil ag Frank agus a bhean chéile Kate i dteaghlach McGuinness sa Longfort. Ina measc, bhí Rose McGuinness as Cluain Mór, Tearmann Bearaigh, Ros Comáin, a bhí i nGarastún na gCeithre Chúirt i 1916. Fuair Bridget a cuid oideachais ó mhná rialta na nUrsalach i Sligeach (1911-1915) agus in Ollscoil na Gaillimhe (1915-1920). Bhí sí ar saoire ón Ollscoil faoi Cháisc 1916 nuair a thaistil sí go Baile Átha Cliath as an Longfort tráth a raibh a huncail Frank ag lorg scéala faoina dheartháir Joe. Chuaigh Bridget in éineacht leis agus leis an bpasfhocal ‘Antonio’ bhí siad in ann bealach isteach a fháil ‘sna Ceithre Chúirt. Mar mhac léinn leighis thug Bridget cúnamh garchabhrach ag Halla an Athar Maitiú agus ‘sna Ceithre Chúirt. Gabhadh í ar feadh tamaill bhig agus bhí sí faoi choinneáil i bPríosún Chill Mhaighneann.

D’fhill sí ar Ghaillimh agus bhunaigh sí brainse de Chumann na mBan ann i 1917. Le linn Chogadh na Saoirse, agus í i mbun staidéir le bheith ina dochtúir, d’oibrigh sí go dlúth le Micheál Ó Coileáin a bhí ina Stiúrthóir Eagraíochta agus Faisnéise. Cháiligh sí mar dhochtúir i 1922, bhí sí páirteach i mbunú Seirbhís Liachta Arm na hÉireann agus ba í an chéad bhean í a ceapadh ina hoifigeach coimisiúnaithe in Arm Shaorstát Éireann.

Nóta a seoladh chuig Brid tar éis an Éirí Amach, ó bhean rialta ina seanscoil, Clochar na nUrsalach, Sligeach

A note sent to Bridget following the Rising from a nun at her old school Ursline Convent, Sligo



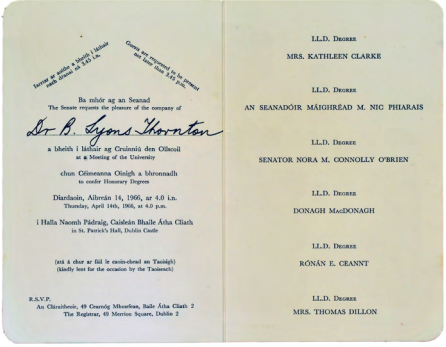
Veteran of the 1916 Rising, Dr Bridget Lyons Thornton had her connection with her native Roscommon severed when she was a child and thereafter in her own words ‘had little contact with her father and brother’. In 1898 she was born on a small holding in Scramoge in the parish of Bumlin. Her father Patrick, already in his fifties, had been imprisoned in Sligo Gaol for his involvement in the Land League. A Fenian, he would later join the Volunteers in Longford in 1914.

In 1895, he married Margaret McGuinness (McGennis) from Tarmonbarry. Five years later Margaret died in childbirth, aged just 27. When she and the baby died, her son Patrick was just one and Bridget was two. Her father managed with the help of his unmarried sister Anne, but by the age of nine his daughter’s academic ability was evident and her mother’s brother Frank, who was childless, asked if she could come to live with him. In the McGuinness household in Longford were other cousins that Frank and his wife Kate were raising including Rose McGuinness from Cloonmore, Tarmonbarry, Roscommon, who was in the Four Courts Garrison in 1916. Bridget was educated by the Ursuline nuns in Sligo (1911–1915) and University in Galway (1915–1920). It was on a holiday from university at Easter 1916 she travelled to Dublin from Longford when Uncle Frank went seeking news of his brother Joe. Bridget went with him and with the password ‘Antonio’ they were able to gain access to the Four Courts. As a medical student Bridget gave first aid assistance at Fr. Mathew Hall and in the Four Courts. She was arrested for a short time and held in Kilmainham Gaol.

She returned to Galway and set up a Cumann na mBan branch there in 1917. In the War of Independence, while still studying to be a doctor, she worked closely with Michael Collins who was Director of Organisation and Intelligence. Qualifying as a Doctor in 1922, she was involved in the establishment of the Irish Army Medical Service and became the first female commissioned officer in the Irish Free State Army.



Looking after the health and welfare of hundreds of Dublin families, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Lord Edward street, Dublin, deals with an enormous number of cases daily. ABOVE: Dr. Lyons Thornton attends Mrs. May Parkes and her four weeks old baby in the consulting room. RIGHT: Mrs. Roulston Horan, an expectant mother, has a bad tooth extracted by the dental surgeon, J. Curry.



Undated press cutting and invitation from Dr Bridget Lyons Thornton’s collection
(Buíochas le Anne M O’Byrne, Leabharlannai in Ospidéal an Rotunda, as ábhar a chóipeáil a bhaineann le Bridget Lyons Thornton)

Gearrthán nuachta gan dáta, agus cuireadh ó bailiúcháin an Dr. Bridget Lyons Thornton (Thanks to Anne M O’Byrne, Librarian at the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital for copying Bridget Lyons Thornton material)

Ó Mhná le Teidil go Cúntóirí Siopa

From Titled Ladies to Shop Assistants



Grianghraf den Chuntaois de Markievicz glactha c. 1915

(Le caoinchead ón Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Countess de Markievicz photographed c. 1915
(Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)

cuireadh Constance Gore-Booth, iníon Sir Henry agus Lady Gore-Booth, i láthair na Banríona Victoria in 1887, ach ‘d’fhág sí a haicme’ dar leo siúd a raibh aithne acu orthu nuair a ghlac sí páirt san Éirí Amach faoi arm in aghaidh na Corónach um Cháisc 1916. Ba í an ‘Chuntaois Réabhlóideach’ an t-aon bhean a daoradh chun báis as a ról san Éirí Amach. Ba í an Leas-Cheannasaí í ar Fhaiche Stiabhna agus i gColáiste Ríoga na Máinlianna.

Bhí sí sna tríochaidí nuair a thréig sí saol pribhléideach na só a bhí aici i Londain agus i suíochán a muintire i Lios an Daill, Contae Shligigh. Bhí cáil uirthi mar gheall ar a crógacht ainchríonna agus ar a meon eachtraíochta, agus bhí sí ina hábhar ealaíontóra i Londain sular bhog sí go Páras na Fraince, áit ar casadh Casimir Dunin Markievicz uirthi.

Bronnadh an teideal an Chuntaois de Markievicz uirthi nuair a phós sí i 1900. Nuair a d’fhill an lánúin

ar Bhaile Átha Cliath d’éirigh siad gníomhach i saol ealaíne Bhaile Átha Cliath. B’ealaíontóir agus aisteoir í Constance, agus chuaigh sí le hInghinidhe na hÉireann i 1908, ag scríobh dá nuachtán *Bean na hÉireann* agus ag dearadh an bharrtheidil. I dteannta Bulmer Hobson agus daoine eile bhunaigh sí ógeagraíocht do bhuachaillí, Fianna Éireann. Fuair sí halla ar cíós ar Shráid Camden agus teachín in Áth an Ghainimh, Contae Bhaile Átha Cliath, ionas go bhféadfadh na buachaillí traenáil iontu.

Scríobh sí i 1909: ‘...tá an seansmaoineamh nach féidir le bean fónamh dá náisiún ach trína baile imithe..’. Faoin am sin bhí a máthair ag tógáil a hiníne Maeve agus bhí a fear céile tar éis Éire a fhágáil. I rith Fhrithdhúnadh 1913, d’oibrigh sí i dteach anraith agus chabhraigh sí le dáileadh bia.

I ndiaidh do na Briotanaigh ‘príosúnacht saoil’ a ghearradh uirthi mar gheall ar an méid a rinne sí i rith an Éirí Amach, scríobh sí ó Phríosún Aylesbury: ‘Níl aon fhaitíos orm ar chor ar bith roimh an todhchaí’. Scaoileadh as an bpríosún í i 1917, ach níor mhair sí ach deich mbliana eile. Cuireadh cúpla téarma príosúnachta eile uirthi agus bhí sí ar stailc ocras freisin. Ba í an chéad bhean í a toghadh go Westminster, ach níor ghlac sí lena suíochán riamh. Ina áit sin, bhí sí ina hAire Saothair sa Rialtas rúnda, an Chéad Dáil, agus ba í an chéad bhean san Eoraip í le bheith ina hAire.

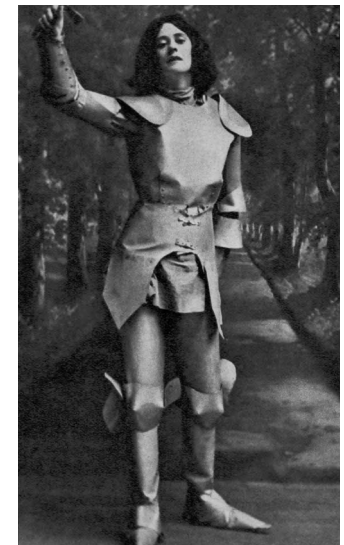
Constance Gore-Booth, the daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Gore-Booth who had been presented to Queen Victoria in 1887, ‘left her class’ according to contemporaries when she took part in armed rebellion against the Crown at Easter 1916. The ‘Rebel Countess’ was the only woman sentenced to death for her role in the Rising, she was Second in Command at St Stephen’s Green and the Royal College of Surgeons.

She was in her thirties when she abandoned the life of privilege which had been spent between London and the family seat in Lissadell, County Sligo. Known for her reckless courage and her spirit of adventure she became an artist, training in London before moving to Paris, where she met Casimir Dunin Markievicz.

Countess de Markievicz became her title when she married in 1900. Returning to Dublin the couple entered the Dublin art scene. An artist and an actress, Constance joined the Daughters of Ireland, (Inghinidhe na hÉireann) in 1908 contributing to its paper *Bean na hÉireann* and designing the mast head. Together with Bulmer Hobson and others she founded a youth organisation for boys, Fianna Éireann. She rented a hall in Camden Street and a cottage in Sandyford, County Dublin, as places where the boys could train.

In 1909 she wrote: ‘...the old idea that a woman can only serve her nation through her home is gone..’. By this time her mother was bringing up her daughter Maeve and her husband had left Ireland. During the 1913 Lock Out, she worked in the soup kitchen and took part in food distribution.

Following her sentence of ‘life imprisonment’ for her actions during the Rising, she wrote from Aylesbury prison: ‘I am not in the least bit afraid of the future’. She was released from gaol in 1917 but she would only live for another decade. She served several more terms of imprisonment and went on hunger strike. She was the first woman elected to Westminster but she never took her seat. Instead she became the Minister for Labour in the underground Government, the First Dáil, becoming the first female cabinet Minister in Europe.



An Chuntaois de Markievicz i ról Jeanne d’Arc

(Le caoinchead Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Countess de Markievicz as Joan of Arc, 1914
(Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)

NPA POLF2000



Fairview Cumann na mBan
(Le caoinchead Mhúsaem Phríosún
Chill Mhaighneann)

(Courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Museum)

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Laighin
Leinster

Mná Cheatharlach san Éirí Amach

Carlow's Women In The Rising



Margaret Kehoe, pictiúr a bhfuil gean ag a teaghlach air
(Buiochas le Denise Kehoe as an íomhá ó chartlann theaghlach Keogh)

Margaret Kehoe, an image treasured by her family
(Courtesy of Denise Kehoe for providing the images from the Kehoe family archive)

bríd connolly 1890 — 1981

Ba as ceatharlach do Bhríd Connolly agus dúirt a comhghleacaithe i gCumann na mBan gur bean den scoth a bhí inti. Bhí sí réidh i gcónaí leis na horduithe a fuair sí a chur i bhfeidhm fiú dá gcuirfeadh siad i gcontúirt í. Bhí sí páirteach san Éirí Amach, i gCogadh na Saoirse agus cuireadh i bpríosún í mar gheall ar a seasamh Poblachtach le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha.

I mbaile fearainn Bhaile na mBráthar i gContae Cheatharlach a rugadh í ach níl aon rian dá teach cónaithe fanta cé go dtugtar 'gairdín Uí Chonghaile' ar an talamh go háitiúil fós féin. Faoi 1911, bhí teaghlach Bhríd aistrithe go Baile Átha Cliath. Bhí sí ina máistreás scoile. Bhí sí ina ball de Chraobh Ceannais Chumann na mBan. Tar éis na smuigléireachta gunnaí ag Binn Éadair in 1914, bhíodh Bríd ag stóráil gunnaí ina teach féin. Sna seachtainí roimh an Éirí Amach, bhíodh sí ag réiteach fearas céadchabhrach gach Máirt agus Aoine agus chaith sí an Satharn, 22 Aibreán 1916, ag déanamh an rud céanna.

I rith sheachtain na Cásca, bhí Bríd ina cúiréir ag tabhairt teachtaireachtaí agus armlóin ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist go dtí garastún na gCeithre Cúirteanna. Ar an Aoine, nuair ab éigean an foirgneamh a fhágáil mar go raibh sé trí thine, d'iarr Pádraig Mac Piarais uirthi ceannas a ghlacadh ar na mná a bhí tar éis a bheith san Ard-Oifig agus iad a thabhairt slán. Bhí orduithe aici filleadh ar an Ard-Oifig ach gabhadh ar feadh tamaill í.

Tar éis di bheith scaoilte saor, thug Bríd cuairt ar na hospidéil, ar na tithe sábháilte agus ar na príosúin. Scríobh sí chuig gach duine a cheap sí a bheadh ar an eolas faoin áit ina raibh Paddy Shortis. Sin an t-am a bhfuair deirfiúr Paddy amach cérbh í an cailín a bhí ag a deartháir. Fuair Bríd amach gur maraíodh é le linn an chúlaithe ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Chónaigh sí i mBaile Átha Cliath agus níor phós sí riamh, agus sa bhliain 1981 cuireadh lena muintir í sa Ghráinseach, Co. Cheatharlach.

margaret kehoe 1871 — 1916

Rugadh Margaret Kehoe i gCeatharlach in 1871 agus b'as an Abhallort, Leithghlinn an Droichid di. Maraíodh í in Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas (SDU) (Ospidéal Naomh Séamas anois) i ndoras an Ospidéil Ghéarmhíochaine (Ospidéal 3 mar a thugtaí air) Luan Cásca 1916. Lámhachadh go marfach í agus í ag cur cóir leighis ar Dan McCarthy, a tháinig slán. I dtús ama, bhí sí curtha i dtailte an SDU ach cuireadh in athuair í i reilig Shéipéal Fhiontáin, Baile na mBreatnach, Co. Cheatharlach.

Breege connolly 1890 — 1981

Carlow born Bridget (Breege/Bríd) Connolly was described by contemporaries in Cumann na mBan as 'of the highest grade'. She was always ready to carry out orders even if the action put her in danger. She took part in the 1916 Rising, War of Independence and was imprisoned for her Republican stance during the Civil War.

Born in the townland of Friarstown, County Carlow, no trace of the family home remains but the land is still known locally as 'Connolly's garden'. By 1911, Bridget's family had moved to Dublin. She worked as a school mistress. She was a member of the Central Branch of Cumann na mBan. Following the Howth gun running in 1914, Bridget stored guns in her home. In the weeks leading to the Rising, every Tuesday and Friday, she prepared first aid equipment and she spent Saturday, 22 April 1916 doing the same.

During Easter Week, Bridget became a courier bringing messages and ammunition from the GPO to the Four Courts Garrison. On Friday when it was necessary to evacuate the burning building, PH Pearse asked her to take charge of the women who had been in the GPO and get them to safety. Her orders were to return to the GPO, but she was briefly arrested. Following her release Bridget visited the hospitals, safe houses and prisons. She wrote to anyone who she thought would know of the whereabouts of Paddy Shortis. It was then Paddy's sister discovered the identity of her brother's girlfriend. Bridget learned he had been killed in the retreat from the GPO. Bridget remained unmarried, living in Dublin, but was buried in 1981 alongside generations of her family in Grange, Co. Carlow.

margaret kehoe 1871 — 1916

Born in 1871 in County Carlow, Margaret Kehoe was from Orchard, Leighlinbridge. She was killed in the South Dublin Union (SDU) (now St James' Hospital) in the doorway of the Acute Hospital (known as Hospital 3) on Easter Monday 1916. She was fatally wounded tending Dan McCarthy, who survived. Originally buried in the grounds of the SDU, her body was reinterred in the graveyard of St. Fintan's Church, Ballinabranna, Co Carlow.

Paddy Shortis, Ard-Oifig an Phoist, a maraíodh le linn an Éirí Amach

(Le caoinchead a nia Richard Johnson)

Paddy Shortis, GPO, killed during the Rising.

(Thanks to his nephew Richard Johnson)



Bridget Connolly sula raibh baint aici leis an Éirí Amach

(Le caoinchead Mary McFadden agus An tOllamh Fergus Shanahan)

Bridget Connolly before her involvement in the Rising
(Courtesy Mrs Mary McFadden and Professor Fergus Shanahan)



Níor Tugadh Aon Ordú Bheith Ann

No Orders To Be There



Is í Molly Adrien atá i lár an phictiúir seo. Is í M. Duffy as Sord an bhean eile.

(Le caoinchead Ghrúpa Ginealais Fhine Gall & Cumann Staire Shoid)

Molly Adrien is the woman at the centre of this image. The other woman is identified as M. Duffy of Swords. (Courtesy of Fingal Genealogical Group & Swords Historical Society)

rinne Mary (Mollie) Adrien ón Lárbhrainse aonad de Chumann na mBan a bhunú i Lusca a bhí ceangailte leis an gCúigiú Cathlán (Briogáid Fhine Gall). Rinne Mollie a bhí trí bliana agus dhá scór, cur síos uirthi féin mar ‘scabhta agus teachtaire’. Gach lá idir an 25 agus an 28 Aibreán chuaigh sí ar rothar ag tabhairt teachtaireachtaí ó Thomas Ashe i gContae Bhaile Átha Cliath Thuaidh chuig baill de Rialtas Sealadach Phoblacht na hÉireann ina gceanncheathrú ag Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Cuimsíonn a Taifead Seirbhíse 1916 Ard-Oifig an Phoist, Fine Gall, An Chúlóg agus campa Ballyedwardstown.

Thiomáin Monica Fleming, (ar a tugadh Dot) le bia, airm agus armlón ó shiopa grósaera an teaghlaigh ar Bhóthar Dhroim Chonrach. Ar feadh na seachtaine bhí sí lonnaithe i mBaile an tSásaraigh agus í ag iompar teachtaireachtaí go Sord, An Scioból Nua agus Cill Shalcháin i gContae Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Baill eile de Chumann na mBan a bhí gníomhach ná Thomasina agus Mary Julia (ar a tugadh Julia) Weston a bhí ina gcúiréirí lonnaithe i Lusca. Ceann de na cuimhneacháin

den éirí amach a bhí coinnithe ag Thomasina ná cóip de Irish War News a d'iarr sí ar Thomas Ashe a shíniú an 27 Aibreán ag Cill Leaca. Shínigh sé é leis na Ceannlitreacha A.I.R. (Army of Irish Republic). An 28 Aibreán, chuaigh Óglaigh Fhine Gall, a bhí ar a mbealach chun líne traenach a mhilleadh ar mhaithe le gluaiseacht trúpaí idir Baile Átha Luain agus Baile Átha Cliath a chosc, isteach i gcontae na Mí agus ghlac siad páirt san eachtra ar a dtugtar ‘Cath Chill Dhéagláin’ anois.

D’inis Mary Adrien níos déanaí d’oifigeach bhiúró na bpinsean míleata nach raibh ‘aon ordú faighte aici a bheith i láthair’ agus gur thug sí garchabhair don dá thaobh, ‘idir chairde agus namhaid’. Thug Dot Fleming cabhair dóibh siúd a bhí gonta in éineacht le Kathleen Lawless, ar ghlac a deartháireacha Joe, Jim agus Frank páirt sa chath a mhair cúpla uair an chloig agus a d’fhág daoine marbh agus gonta ar an dá thaobh. Thug Kathleen agus Dot lámh cunta leis na socrúithe sochraide le haghaidh John Crenigan a maraíodh sa chath. Phós Dot Jim Lawless ina dhiaidh sin.

Bhí roinnt de na mná sa Scioból Nua ar an Domhnach nuair a ghéill siad, ach in áit iad a thógáil cuireadh faoi ‘choinneáil oscailte’ iad – choinnigh na póilíní súil orthu ach níor tugadh chun príosúin aon duine díobh.

Mary (Mollie) Adrien from Central Branch set up a Cumann na mBan unit in Lusk attached to the Fifth Battalion (The Fingal Brigade). The 43 year old described herself as a ‘scout and despatch carrier’. Every day from 25 to 28 April she cycled with communications from Thomas Ashe in North County Dublin to the members of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic in their headquarters of the General Post Office. Her 1916 Service Record includes the GPO, Finglas, Coolock and the Ballyedwardstown camp.

Monica Fleming, (known as Dot) drove with food, arms and ammunition from her family’s grocery shop on Drumcondra Road. Throughout the week she was based in Saucerstown carrying despatches to Swords, Newbarn and Kilsalaghan in County Dublin.

Other active Cumann na mBan members were Thomasina and Mary Julia (known as Julia) Weston who were couriers based in Lusk. One of the souvenirs of the rebellion kept by Thomasina was a copy of Irish War News that she got Thomas Ashe to sign on 27 April at Killeck. He signed it with the initials A.I.R. (Army of Irish Republic). On 28 April, Fingal Volunteers en route to destroy the railway line to disrupt movement of troops from Athlone to Dublin, crossed into Meath, and took part in what is now known as ‘The Battle of Ashbourne’.

Mary Adrien had ‘no orders to be there’ she later told the military pensions bureau official, she gave first aid to both sides, ‘both friend and enemy’. Dot Fleming tended the wounded along with Kathleen Lawless, whose brothers Joe, Jim and Frank all took part in the battle which lasted for several hours with deaths and casualties on both sides. Kathleen and Dot assisted with the arrangements for the burial of John Crenigan who was killed. Dot later married Jim Lawless.



Some of the women were at Newbarn on Sunday when they surrendered, but instead of detaining them, they were held in ‘open arrest’. The police kept them under observation but none of them were taken into custody.

Na deriúracha Weston agus iad níos sine, as bailiúchán theaghlach Weston.

The Weston sisters in later years, from the Weston family collection.



Thomas Ashe
(Le caoinchead
Shinéad McCoolle)

(Courtesy of
Sinéad McCoolle)

Ról Mhná Chill Dara ‘Faoi Lámhach’ *Kildare Women’s 1916 Role ‘Under Fire’*

Bhí Aoife de Búrca ar dhuine eile de mhná Chill Dara a bhí gníomhach le linn an Éirí Amach.

(Le caoinchead James Durney/ clann Holton agus Burke)

Eva Burke, also known by her name in Irish, Aoife de Búrca was another woman from Kildare active in the Rising. (Courtesy of James Durney/ Holton and Burke Families)



b’as sráid claregate i mbaile Chill Dara do Sheosamh agus Lucy Uí Dálaigh agus bhí a n-ionnacha gníomhach sna blianta réabhlóideacha. Bhí Katie, nó Dolly mar a thugtaí uirthi uaireanta, ag obair do Katy McGuinness ina shiopa éadaí ar Shráid Dorset faoi Cháisc 1916.

Bhí sí tar éis a bheith sa bhaile ar cuairt an Cháisc úd. Ar nós cuid mhaith de theaghlaigh Éireannacha na linne sin, bhí teaghlach mór acu inar rugadh 11 pháiste ach ní raibh ach ochtar acu fanta beo. Bhí a hathair agus a deartháir araon ag saothrú a mbeatha mar shlinneadóirí agus mar phláistéirí. Bhí na deirfiúracha Lucy agus Mairéad (Peg) ina gcónaí agus ag obair sa bhaile.

Bhí Katie ina ball d’Ardchraobh Chumann na mBan agus bhíodh a fostóir, Katy McGuinness, ag tabhairt léachtaí ansin ar gharchabhair. Fuair sí eolas faoin Éirí Amach agus Domhnach Cásca d’fhill sí ar Bhaile Átha Cliath. Nuair a fiafraíodh di blianta ina dhiaidh sin ceard a rinne sí i rith Sheachtain na Cásca, d’fhreagair sí go simplí ‘gach rud’. B’iad na hionaid a bhí aici i 1916 ná na Ceithre Chúirt, Cé Óstaí an Rí, Sráid an Teampaill, Ard-Oifig an Phoist, Sráid Uí Chonaill agus Óstán Fleming ar Sráid Ghairdinéir, ceanncheathrú beag mar a thug sí air. D’iompair sí airm faoi lámhach. D’éalaigh sí ó lucht a gafa.

Phós sí i 1917 agus ghlac sí an t-ainm Mrs. Beatty; chónaigh sí ag 6 Sráid Líosain Uachtarach agus bhí sé ina cheanncheathrú ag daoine a bhíodh ag teacht as Cill Dara le haghaidh ‘na gluaiseachta’. I rith Chogadh na Saoirse agus an Chogaidh Chathartha bhí sí i bhfeighil an tí ‘shábháilte’ agus iosta seo. Bhí a deirfiúracha, Lucy agus Peg, ina gcúiréirí.

Tharla tragóid ina saol nuair a maraíodh a fear céile i dtaisme bóthair. Fágadh i gan aon ioncam agus triúr leanaí óga aici. D’éiligh sí a pinsean as a gníomhaíochtaí 1916 le sruth leanúnach litreacha ó 1938 go dtí 1941. Bhí deacracht áirithe aici a pinsean a fháil mar le linn na n-agallamh d’éirigh sí trína cheile mar gheall ar bhás a fir cheile agus bhí sí dearmadach faoi imeachtaí a tharla 20 bliain roimhe sin.

D’imigh a deirfiúracha as Contae Chill Dara agus bhí siad ag cur fúthu i gCalifornia, agus blianta ina dhiaidh sin bhí Katie féin i mbaile Cheatharlach, ach tá an ról a bhí acu sna blianta réabhlóideacha á dtabhairt chun cuimhne ina gcontae dúchais i rith an chomórtha céad bliain seo.

The daughters of Joseph and Lucy Daly of Claregate Street, Kildare town were active in the Revolutionary years. Katie, who was sometimes known as Dolly, was working for Katy McGuinness in her drapery shop on Dorset Street, at Easter 1916.

She had been at home visiting that Easter. Like many Irish families of the period they were a large family, with 11 children born but by then only eight were living. Both her father and brother made a living as slaters and plasterers. Sisters Lucy and Margaret (Peg) were living and working at home.

Katie was a member of the Central Branch of Cumann na mBan where Katy McGuinness her employer gave lectures in first aid. She knew of the Rising and came back to Dublin on Easter Sunday. When she was asked in later years what she did during Easter Week her reply was simply ‘everything’. Her 1916 locations were the Four Courts, King’s Inn Quay, Church Street, the GPO, O’Connell Street and Flemings Hotel in Gardiner Street, which she described as a small headquarters. She transported weapons under fire. She evaded arrest.

She married, and became Mrs Beatty in 1917 and lived in 6 Upper Leeson Street, which became a headquarters for people coming from Kildare for ‘the movement’. Throughout the War of Independence and Civil War she ran this ‘safe’ house and depot. Her sisters Lucy and Peg were couriers.

Her life was marred by tragedy when her husband was killed in a motor car accident. She was left with no means and three young children. She sought her pension for her 1916 activities with a continuous stream of letters from 1938 to 1941. She had some difficulty obtaining the pension as during her interviews she got upset about her husband’s death and in her distress was forgetful of the events some 20 years before.

Her sisters moved from County Kildare and were living in California, and in later years Katie herself was in Carlow town but their role in the revolutionary years is being remembered by their native county during this decade of centenaries.

Grianghraf de Peg, Dolly (Mrs Beatty) agus Lucy Daly.

(Le caoinchead Chumann Staire Chill Dara)

Peg, Dolly (Mrs Beatty) and Lucy Daly.
(Courtesy of the Cill Dara Historical Society)



Katy McGuinness, fostóir Katie Beatty.

(Bailiúchán Shorcha MacMahon – Le caoinchead ó Helen MacMahon)

Katy McGuinness, Katie Beatty’s employer
(Sorcha MacMahon’s Collection – courtesy of Helen MacMahon)

Cúiréirí Mná Chill Chainnigh

Kilkenny's Women Couriers

chuaigh claire gregan, ar ordú Bulmer Hobson, go Cill Chainnigh i rith na Seachtaine Móire. Seoladh Claire, a phós Bulmer i mí Mheithimh 1916, chuig Peter de Loughrey, príomheagraí de chuid na nÓglach i gcontaetha Chill Chainnigh, Phort Láirge agus Loch Garman. Thacaigh Bulmer le hEoin Mac Néill agus é ag cur a n-inlíochtaí ar ceal, an bealach a bhí acu chun an tÉirí Amach a choinneáil faoi cheilt. Chuir na daoine a bhí ag iarraidh tabhairt faoin Éirí Amach faoi bhraighdeanas baile é agus níor scaoileadh saor é go dtí go raibh an tÉirí Amach faoi lán seoil.

Thaistil Kitty Doherty chun de Loughrey a fheiceáil Déardaoin Naofa freisin le teachtaireacht ó Thomás Ó Cléirigh agus ó Sheán Mac Diarmada. Dúradh léi a rá le de Loughrey go raibh teachtaireacht aici ó Phádraig Mac Piarais. Ach dúirt sé léi go raibh a fhios aige gur ón gCléireach agus ó Mac Diarmada an teachtaireacht, agus dúirt: 'Tá m'ordú agam, agus gníomhóidh mé dá réir'.

Chuaigh Nancy Wyse Power go Ceatharlach agus go Cill Chainnigh, ach eisíodh an fógra go raibh gníomhaíochtaí Dhomhnach Cásca ar ceal. Bhí sí ar dhuine díobh siúd a roghnaíodh chun a chur in iúl do na príomhdhaoine go raibh an tÉirí Amach le dul ar aghaidh Luan Cásca, an 24 Aibreán 1916. Cuireadh Maeve Cavanagh, ball d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, ansin freisin.

D'iarr Ted O'Kelly ar Josephine Stallard, ábhar dochtúra, dul go Peter de Loughrey nuair a bhí sí ag taisteal abhaile go Cill Chainnigh ar laethanta saoire na Cásca. Bhí Ted ag siúl amach le deirfiúr Josephine, Maisie, ag an am. Mar a dúirt sí níos deireanaí 'bhí [Peter] an-mhór le mo chuid deartháireacha ar fad agus bhíomar an-cheanúil air'.

Fuair Ted ordú slógaidh ó Phádraig Mac Piarais ach níor dhúirt sé dada léi faoi toisc nach raibh sí 'sa ghluaiseacht'. Bhí sé gníomhach sa troid i rith Sheachtain na Cásca. Gortaíodh é agus ba í Josephine a chabhraigh leis éalú as Ospidéal Shráid Jervis in éide sagairt.

Is mar gheall air siúd a casadh an fear a phósadh sí, Liam Clarke, uirthi, ar bhain drochghortú cloiginn dó freisin i rith an Éirí Amach. Mar aon le go leor daoine eile, bhí sí ina teachtaire gníomhach, ach níor bhain sí le haon eagraíocht faoi leith, agus dá bharr sin bhí sí níos úsáidí do Liam agus dóibh siúd a ghlac páirt i gcogadh na saoirse i ndiaidh 1916.



Lá Pósta Stallard/Clarke.
(Le caoinhead ón Chartlann Mhíleata)

The Stallard/Clarke Wedding.
(Courtesy of Military Archives)

Claire gregan, on the instructions of Bulmer Hobson, went to Kilkenny during Holy Week. Claire, whom Bulmer married in June 1916, was sent to Peter de Loughrey, a key organiser of the Volunteers in the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford and Wexford. Bulmer supported Eoin MacNeill's cancellation of manoeuvres, the cover for the Rising. He was held under house arrest by those planning to rebel and was only released when the Rising was underway.

Mrs Kitty Doherty also travelled to see de Loughrey on Thursday of Holy Week with a message from Tom Clarke and Seán MacDiarmada. She was told to tell de Loughrey that there was a message from PH Pearse. However, he told her that he knew it was from Clarke and MacDiarmada and added: 'I have my instructions, and I am going to act on them'.

Nancy Wyse Power made her way to Carlow and Kilkenny when the cancellation for Easter Sunday was issued. She was one of those selected to communicate to key people that the Rising was going ahead on Easter Monday 24 April 1916. Maeve Cavanagh, a member of the Irish Citizen Army, was also sent there. Kilkenny native Josephine Stallard, a trainee doctor, was asked by her sister Maisie's boyfriend Ted O'Kelly to go to see Peter de Loughrey when she travelled home for her Easter holidays. As she later recalled, Peter 'was a great friend of all my brothers and we were very fond of him'.

Ted had received a mobilisation order from PH Pearse but did not tell her anything about it as she was not in 'the movement'. He was active in the fighting during Easter Week. He was injured and it was Josephine who assisted in getting him out of Jervis Street Hospital in priest's clothes.

Through him she met her future husband Liam Clarke who had also been badly wounded in the head during the Rising. Like so many others she became an active courier, but was not identified with any organisation, so she would be more useful to Liam and those who took part in the war of independence, following 1916.



Claire Gregan, bean chéile Bulmer Hobson ina dhiaidh sin, as albam an teaghlaigh.

(Buíochas le Caroline Mitchell as rochtain a thabhairt dúinn ar chartlann a seanmháthar, Claire Gregan)

Claire Gregan, later Mrs Bulmer Hobson, from family album.

(Caroline Mitchell for access to the archive of her grandmother Claire Gregan Hobson)

Image of Kilkenny
(Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)
POOLE EWP 1355



Laois agus an Téirí Amach

Laois and the Rising



Mary McDonald ina héide altra
(Le caoinchead Abbeylax Heritage Company agus Chlann Moran)

Mary McDonald wearing a nurses uniform
(Courtesy of Abbeylax Heritage Company and the Moran Family)

bhí an t-altra Mary McDonald as Mainistir Laoise scór bliain d'aois agus i mbun oiliúna mar Chnáimhseoir in Ospidéal Luí Seoil an Rotunda faoi Cháisc 1916. I 1966, iarradh uirthi a scéal a insint agus rinne an cumann staire áitiúil a lámhscríbhinn a chaomhnú.

Ghlac Arm na Breataine seilbh ar an ospidéal agus tugadh orduithe do Mary agus don fhoireann dul ar aghaidh lena gcuid oibre, gan dul taobh amuigh den doras agus fanacht ar shiúl ó na fuinneoga. Ag breathnú siar di ina dhiaidh sin dúirt Mary: 'Shots and explosions were then the order of the day, we did our work, ate our short ration'.

Ní raibh Mary ach tagtha ar ais as críos cogaidh sa Normainn, áit a raibh sí i mbun altranaís. I rith sheachtain na Cásca, mar a scríobh Mary ina dhiaidh sin: 'we could not keep away from the window in spite of the warnings. We saw several people shot...they were dragged off the street and put into our morgue. We saw snipers at work from the top of the houses of Parnell Square'. Tar éis an ghéillte, chonaic Mary na príosúnaigh ar fad á mbailiú sa bhfaiche a bhí os comhair an ospidéil agus tugadh as sin chuig an bpríosún iad. Cheap sí go bhfaca sí an Chuntaois, a d'aithin sí a dúirt sí, mar gheall ar a 'lámha agus a cosa beaga'. Ag an am céanna, ina contae dúchais ar a tugadh 'Queen's County' an tráth sin, bhí muintir Uí Bhrádaigh ina measc sin a bhí i mbun ullmhúcháin don Éirí Amach. Bhí Lar agus

Tom ina mbaill de chomplacht áitiúil na nÓglach (ina mbaill den IRB freisin) agus tharraing siad aníos línte iarnróid agus línte teileafóin ag Colt Wood i rith dheireadh seachtaine na Cásca. Bhí May agus Kathleen Brady ina gcúiréirí teachtaireachtaí. Bhí a ndeirfiúracha, Nóirín agus Breda, gníomhach freisin.

Bhí teach mhuintir Bhrádaigh ag Muilte Lalor ina 'theach sábháilte' agus lean sé air mar sin sna blianta corraitheacha a lean. D'fhág Kathleen an baile sna 1920idí agus chuaigh sí go Páras, áit ar oibrigh sí mar mhúinteoir. Bhásaigh sí ansin i 1960. Lean a siblí ag cur fúthu ina gcontae dúchais, agus nuair a bunaíodh an Saorstát Éireann tugadh Laois mar ainm air. Níor scríobhadh síos a gcuid scéalta ach tá gairdín cuimhneacháin in aice le Cluain Fhada Ó nDeoráin atá tiomnaithe dóibh, gar don áit ar baineadh aníos na ráillí traenach.

Twenty-year old nurse Mary McDonald from Abbeylax was training as a Midwife at The Rotunda Lying in Hospital at Easter 1916. In 1966, she was asked to write her story and the manuscript was preserved by the local historical society.

The British Military occupied the hospital and Mary and the staff were given orders to get on with their work, not go out of doors and keep away from the windows. Mary later recalled: 'Shots and explosions were then the order of the day, we did our work, ate our short ration'.

Mary had just returned from a war zone having been nursing in Normandy. Throughout Easter week, as Mary later wrote: 'we could not keep away from the window in spite of the warnings. We saw several people shot...they were dragged off the street and put into our morgue. We saw snipers at work from the top of the houses of Parnell Square'. Following the surrender Mary saw 'all the prisoners collected into the lawn in front of the Hospital and marched away to prison'. She thought she saw the Countess, knowing her she said, on account of her 'small hands and feet'. Meanwhile back in her native county, then known as Queen's county, the Brady family were among those preparing for a Rising. Lar and Tom were members of the local company of the Volunteers (also members of the IRB) and removed rail lines and telegraph wires at Colt Wood during the Easter weekend. May and Kathleen Brady were despatch carriers. Their sisters Noreen and Breda were active too.

The Brady household at Lalor's Mills was the 'safe' house, and it continued to be so in the turbulent years that followed. Kathleen left home in the 1920's and moved to Paris where she worked as a teacher. She died there in 1960. Her siblings remained living in their native county, which when the Irish Free State was established, became known as Laois. Their stories were not written down but there is a remembrance garden at Clonaddadoran dedicated to them, close to where the railway was derailed.

Grúpa altraí lena n-áirítear Mary McDonald. Ní fios cén áit.

Nursing group with Mary McDonald, location and date unknown, possibly the Rotunda Lying in Hospital.



Mná An Longfoirt i 1916

Longford Ladies in 1916



Éilis Ní Riain
(Le caoinchead ón
Chartlann Mhíleata)
(Courtesy of Military
Archives)

le linn a n-óige, bhí teach Rose McGuinness agus Bridget Lyons ar Shráid Mhór an Longfoirt ‘oscailte do gach duine a bhí ag obair d’Éirinn’. Ní raibh aon chlann ar Frank agus Kate McGuinness, mar sin ‘d’uchtaigh’ siad cuid dá neachtanna, iníonacha lena siblí a bhí básaithe iníonacha Tom, Máirín, Bríd agus Mairéad (Peg), an t-aon iníon a bhí a ndeirfiúr Margaret, Bridget Lyons, agus Rose, iníon le deartháir eile, John. Ní raibh cead ag na col ceathracha ab óige a bheith páirteach san Éirí Amach ach bhí siad gníomhach i gCogadh na Saoirse.

D’fhás na cailíní i dteaghlach a thug tacaíocht don Rialtas Dúchais agus le Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann. Nuair a d’fhill uncail eile, Joe, as Meiriceá d’éirigh siad ní ba radacaithe. Bhí a bhean chéile Katherine (née Ní Fhearghail) páirteach i gCumann na mBan agus thugadh sí léachtaí faoin ngarchabhair, agus lena chois sin bhí ina ball de Choiste Shochraid Uí Dhonnabháin Rosa i 1915. Ghlac Bridget páirt san imeacht sin freisin. Bhí Bridget agus Rose i ngarastún na gCeithre Chúirt. Gabhadh Bridget ach d’éirigh le Rose éalú ó lucht a gabhála. As sin ar aghaidh bhí Rose breoite; bhí eitinn uirthi agus

bhíodh sí isteach is amach as an ospidéal. Bhásaigh sí de bharr na breoiteachta in aois a 30 bliain, i mí Eanáir 1919. Cháiligh Bridget ina dochtúir. Bhí eitinn uirthi ach tháinig sí slán agus bhásaigh sí i 1987.

B’as Lios Draighneach in aice leis an Liagán i ndeisceart an Longfoirt do rannpháirtithe 1916 Éilis agus Áine Ní Riain. Luan Cásca, agus í fiche bliain d’aois, fuair Éilis orduithe dul go dtí Plás Bhaile Phámar, ach in éineacht le baill eile d’fhan sí an lá ar fad ‘gan aon obair le déanamh’. Tháinig duine ar rothar le teachtaireacht dóibh dul abhaile, ach chuaigh Éilis go dtí Ard-Oifig an Phoist agus as sin go dtí Reis Chambers agus ina dhiaidh sin go dtí Halla an Athar Maitiú. Bhí a deirfiúr Áine ina cónaí sa Tulach Mhór agus thaistil sí go Baile Átha Cliath do Dhomhnach Cásca; bhí sí i Reis Chambers, i mBanc Hibernian agus in Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Níos faide anonn ina saol bhí Áine ina cüntóir cléireachais sa Roinn Cosanta. Bhí Éilis ina gearr-chlósriobhaí leis an Roinn Tionscail agus Tráchtála. Phós sí agus ghlac leis an ainm Bean Uí Chonaill agus bhí triúr clainne aici. Ceapadh í ina hUachtarán ar Sheanchumann na mBan a bhíodh ag eagrú imeachtaí comórtha do 1916.

Rose mcguinness and Bridget Lyons childhood home on Longford’s Main Street was ‘open to all who worked for Ireland’. Frank and Kate McGuinness were childless, so they ‘adopted’ a number of their nieces, daughters of their deceased siblings, Tom’s daughters Maureen, (Bridgid) Bríd and Margaret (Peg), their sister Margaret’s only daughter Bridget Lyons and Rose, daughter of another brother John. The younger cousins were not permitted to take part in the Rising but were active in the War of Independence.

The girls grew up in a household that supported Home Rule and the Irish Parliamentary Party. When another Uncle, Joe, returned from America they were all more radicalised. His wife Katherine (née Farrell) was involved in Cumann na mBan and lectured in first aid and was also a member of the O’Donovan Rossa Funeral Committee in 1915. Bridget also took part in this event. Bridget and Rose were in the Four Courts garrison. Bridget was arrested but Rose escaped detention. From then on Rose suffered ill health, she had TB and was in and out of hospital. She succumbed to the illness aged 30 in January 1919. Bridget became a Doctor. She had TB but survived, dying in 1987.

1916 participants Elizabeth and Ann Ryan (Éilis and Áine Ní Riain) originally came from Listreenagh, Legan in south Longford. On Easter Monday, twenty year old Éilis got orders to go to Palmerstown Place, but along with other members she waited all day ‘with no work to do’. A cyclist came with a message to go home, but Éilis went to the GPO and from there to Reis Chambers and later to Fr Mathew Hall. Her sister Áine living in Tullamore had travelled to Dublin for Easter Sunday, she was in Reis Chambers, the Hibernian Bank and the GPO. In later life Áine was a clerical assistant, in the Department of Defence, while Éilis was a shorthand typist with the Department of Industry and Commerce. She married and became Bean Uí Conaill and had five children. She became President of Old Cumann na mBan which organised commemorations of 1916.



An siopa agus na deirfiúra Uí hAonghusa: Maureen, Brighid and Margaret – tá an bean leis an gúna patrún gan aithint.
(Le caoinchead an Bhailiúchán Uí hAonghusa).

The shop and the McGuinness sisters: Maureen, Brighid and Margaret – the woman with the patterned dress is unidentified.
(Courtesy of the McGuinness Collection).



Cumann Na mBan i gCo. Lú

Louth Cumann Na mBan



Angela Matthews, Margaret Matthews, Mrs Margaret Pearse (máthair Phádraig agus Liam Mac Piarais) agus Neacht Angela, Deirdre Matthews. Tógadh an pictiúr in Aibreán 1919

Angela Matthews, Margaret Matthews, Mrs Margaret Pearse (mother of Patrick and William Pearse) and Angela's niece Deirdre Matthews. Picture taken in April 1919

bunaíodh an chéad chraobh de Chumann na mBan i nDún Dealgan i mí na Samhna 1915. Ba í Angela Matthews ceann na craoibhe. D'oibrigh sise i siopa stáiseanóireachta a muintire lena máthair agus lena deirfiúr. Ba lena deartháir Patrick *The Dundalk Examiner*. Níor tharla an chéad chruinniú den ghrúpa go dtí mí Feabhra 1916 agus deirtear go raibh 13 dhuine i láthair ann. Faoi mhí Aibreáin 1916 creidtear go raibh os cionn 20 duine i gcraobh Dhún Dealgan.

Bhí Dún Dealgan, cosúil leis an gcuid eile den tír, ag réiteach d'inlíochtaí beartaithe na Cásca. Ba é post bhaill Chumann na mBan iocleasú machaire agus bindealáin a dhéanamh. Réitigh na mná málaí droma do na fir, a sheachaid siad go Halla Boyle O'Reilly.

Labhair Angela faoi scéala a fháil faoi fhreasordú Eoin Mhic Néill a fháil ó fhear ar ghluaisrothar. Tugadh an teachtaireacht di siúd toisc go raibh na hÓglaigh a bhí leis na teachtaireachtaí a fháil ar a mbealach go Baile Shláine cheana féin, a bhí beartaithe dá nÉirí Amach.

Luan Cásca, chuaigh Julia Grenan ar an traein luath go Dún Dealgan i ndiaidh di a tuairiscí a fháil ag 3 am. Bhí Nora Connolly ar an traein freisin agus nuair a d'éirigh Julia den traein dúirt Nora léi 'Tá súil agam an chéad uair eile a chasfar ar a chéile muid, gur in Éirinn shaor a bheimid'. Lean Julia ar aghaidh go siopa stáiseanóireachta Matthews leis an scéala go raibh an tÉirí Amach le dul ar aghaidh Luan Cásca ag meán lae.

Sheol Angela Matthews Nellie Clarke chuig na fir chun an teachtaireacht ó Phádraig Mac Piarais a thabhairt dóibh go raibh an tÉirí Amach le dul ar aghaidh anois. Theastaigh uathu fainic a chur ar na fir sula sroichidís Dún Dealgan ar fhaitíos go ngabhfadh Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann iad. Chinn Óglaigh Lú ansin taisteal go Teamhair chun casadh le hÓglaigh na Mí.

Maidin Mháirt fuair Angela agus Deirdre Matthews an traein go Muineachán chun an teachtaireacht a thabhairt d'Óglaigh Charraig Mhachaire Rois. D'fhág siad an teachtaireacht faoi chúram Chumann na mBan i gCarraig Mhachaire Rois.

Níor gabhadh aon duine i gCumann na mBan i Lú. Níor cháiligh aon duine de na mná le haghaidh bonn ná pinsean as a gcuid oibre.

The first branch of Cumann na mBan was founded in Dundalk in November 1915. The head of the branch was Angela Matthews, who worked in the family stationary shop with her mother and sister. Her brother Patrick was the owner of *The Dundalk Examiner*. The first meeting of the group did not take place until February 1916 and the number present was given as thirteen. By April 1916, the Dundalk branch was believed to have risen to over 20.

Dundalk, like elsewhere in the country, was preparing for the planned Easter manoeuvres. The job of the Cumann na mBan members was the making of field dressing and bandages. The women prepared haversacks for the men, which they delivered to Boyle O'Reilly Hall.

Angela recalled receiving word of Eoin MacNeill's countermanding order from a man on a motorbike. The message was given to her as the members of the Volunteers to whom the messages were addressed had already set out to Slane, which was their planned location. On Easter Monday, Julia Grenan took the early train to Dundalk having received her despatches at 3am. Nora Connolly was also on the train and when Julia got out Nora said to her 'I hope that the next time we meet, it will be in a free Ireland'. Julia made her way to the Matthews stationary shop with news that the Rising was going ahead on Easter Monday at noon.

Nellie Clarke was sent by Angela Matthews to travel out to the men to give them the message from PH Pearse that the Rising was now going ahead. They wanted to alert the men before they arrived in Dundalk in case they were in danger of being arrested by the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Louth Volunteers then decided to travel to Tara to meet with the Meath Volunteers.

On Tuesday morning Angela and Deirdre Matthews set off by train to Monaghan to give the message to the Carrickmacross Volunteers. They left the message in the hands of the Carrickmacross Cumann na mBan.

No members of the Louth Cumann na mBan were arrested. None of the women qualified for medals or pensions for their work.



Annie Mulhern (Mrs Hall níos déanaí), an tSráid Nua, Dún Dealgan agus Evelyn Garvey, Na Creagacha Dubha, Dun Dealgan, idir 1922-1924

Annie Mulhern (Later Mrs Hall), New Street Dundalk and Evelyn Garvey Blackrock, Dundalk taken 1922-1924

Kathleen Dawe (Mrs McArdle níos déanaí), Annie Mulhern (Mrs Hall) agus A McGeown

(Buíochas le hAilbhe Rogers as an ábhar a d'aimsigh sí dá PhD)

Kathleen Dawe (later Mrs McArdle), Annie Mulhern (Mrs Hall) and A McGeown.

(Thank you to Ailbhe Rogers in assisting with material sourced for her PhD)



Scéal Leabharlannaí Chontae na Mí

Meath's Librarian's Past



Wedding picture of Mary Walker and Bob Price.
(edavekenny@davekenny.com)

bhí Mary Price (Máire Nic Shiubhlaigh roimh phósadh di) ina baintreach cúig bliana agus trí fichead d'aois agus í i ndrochshláinte, agus fuair sí post le Comhairle Chontae na Mí mar leabharlannaí páirtaimseartha san Inse, Co. na Mí. I 1958 lorg sí ardú ar a pinsean míleata mar nach raibh sí in ann aon obair a dhéanamh feasta. Ceadaíodh é ach bhuaill stróc í agus bhásaigh sí cúpla mí ina dhiaidh sin.

Mar aisteoir óg rinneadh cur síos uirthi sa London Times mar 'a strange, wan, disquieting beauty' agus rinne John Butler Yeats pictiúr di i 1904, coimisiúnaithe ag Annie Horniman, le bheith mar chuid de Bhailiúchán Amharclann na Mainistreach. D'oibrigh sí mar bhróidneir i nGluaiseacht na nEalaíon agus na Ceardaíochta, faoi stiúir Lilly Yeats, bean a fuair a cuid oiliúna féin ó mhuintir Mhuiris.

I 1900, bhí Máire Nic Shiubhlaigh ina ball bunaithe de ghrúpa 'sochpholaitiúil' Maud Gonne, Inghinidhe na hÉireann. Chuaigh sí ar stáitse den chéad uair i gceann de tableau vivant an ghrúpa faoi seanscéalta móra Gaelacha. Bhí sí ina taibheoir san Irish National Dramatic Company nó an Irish National Theatre company mar a tugadh air ina dhiaidh sin. Bhí aithne ar Mháire faoina hainm stáitse, Máire Nic Shiubhlaigh. Bhí an phríomhpháirt aici mar Cathleen in Cathleen Ní Houhílan, páirt a scríobhadh do Maud Gonne. Dúirt WB Yeats faoin dráma: Did that play of mine send out certain men the English shot?

Ghlac Máire ballraíocht i gCumann na mBan agus le linn an Éirí Amach bhí sí ar dualgas i Monarcha Jacobs, 'an drama ab fhearr ar fad' a dúirt sí ina beathaisnéis, *The Splendid Years*, (1955). D'fhan Máire gníomhach i gCumann na mBan agus bhunaigh sí brainsí i nDroichead Átha, Co. Lú agus Co. an Chabháin, áit a raibh cónaí uirthi ar feadh tamaill agus pictiúrlann á reáchtáil aici. Agus an dá scór bliain caite go maith aici phós sí Éamon (Bob) Price a bhí ocht mbliana ní ba óige ná í agus a bhí ar dualgas freisin i Monarcha Jacobs um Cháisc 1916. Ag an am sin bhí sé ina Mhaorghinearál in Arm Shaorstát Éireann. D'éirigh Bob as obair i 1939 mar gheall ar dhrochshláinte agus bhog an lánúin go Co. na Mí. Bhásaigh Bob i 1951 agus mhair a bhean seacht mbliana eile gur bhásaigh sí in aois a 68 bliain.

A widow, aged sixty-five suffering with ill health, Mary Price (née Walker) got a job with Meath County Council as a part time Librarian in Laytown, County Meath. In 1958 she looked for an increase in her military pension, as she could no longer work. It was sanctioned but she had a stroke and died a few months later.

As a young actress she was described in the London Times as 'a strange, wan, disquieting beauty' and had been painted by John Butler Yeats in 1904, a commission from Annie Horniman to form part of The Abbey Collection. She had worked in the arts and craft movement, as an embroiderer working under Lilly Yeats, who had herself been trained by the Morris family.

In 1900, Mary Walker had been a founding member of Maud Gonne's 'socio-political' group Inghinidhe na hÉireann (the Daughters of Ireland). She first appeared on stage in one of the group's tableau vivant on ancient Irish sagas. She became a performer in the Irish National Dramatic Company which later became the Irish National Theatre company. Mary became known by her stage name, Máire Nic Shiubhlaigh. She played the lead role of Cathleen in Cathleen Ní Houhílan, a part that had been written for Maud Gonne. The play which was described by WB Yeats: Did that play of mine send out certain men the English shot?

Máire joined Cumann na mBan and in the Rising served in Jacobs Factory, 'the greatest drama of all' she would say in her autobiography, *The Splendid Years*, (1955). Máire remained active in Cumann na mBan and set up branches in Drogheda, County Louth and County Cavan, where she lived for a while, running a cinema. In her mid-forties she married Éamon (Bob) Price eight years her junior, who had also been in Jacobs at Easter 1916. He was then a Major General in the Irish Free State Army. Ill health meant Bob retired in 1939 and the couple moved to Meath. Bob died in 1951, while his wife outlived him by seven years, dying aged 68.



Grianghraf de Mháire Nic Shiubhlaigh (Mary Walker) agus Frank Fay sa chéad léiriú de *The King's Threshold* le W.B. Yeats, 1903 i Halla Molesworth i bhfeisteas deartha ag Annie Horniman (Le caoinchead Chartlann Amharclann na Mainistreach)

Photograph of Máire Nic Shiubhlaigh (Mary Walker) and Frank Fay in the first production of *The King's Threshold* by W.B. Yeats, 1903 at Molesworth Hall in costumes by Annie Horniman. (Courtesy of the Abbey Theatre Archive)

Mná agus Cogadh

Women and War

bhí Áine ní riain ina cónaí in King's County, mar a tugadh air ag an am, ar feadh seacht mbliana sular ghlac sí páirt in Éirí Amach 1916 i mBaile Átha Cliath. Mar bhall de Chumann na mBan i dTulach Mhór, rinne sí seirbhís i Seomraí Reis, i mBanc Hibernian agus i ngarastún Ard- Oifig an Phoist go dtí an 28 Aibreán. Mar a dúirt sí níos deireanaí, níor fhág sí 'ach ar ordú an Phiarsaigh'.

Bhunaigh Mimi Plunkett (deirfiúr le Seosamh Pluincéid) craobh de Chumann na mBan i dTulach Mhór i mí na Nollag 1915. Bhíodh trácht ar an gcraobh sin go rialta ina dhiaidh sin i gcolúin *The Irish Volunteer*.

Tionóladh cruinnithe de chuid Chumann na mBan agus Óglaigh na hÉireann ar William Street, Tulach Mhór, áit ar tharla 'an chéad chath de 1916' ar an 20 Márta 1916 dar le hÁine. Tháinig Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann agus mná 'scartha' (iad siúd a bhí i dteideal liúntais toisc go raibh a bhfir chéile in Arm na Breataine) chun tabhairt faoi na náisiúnaigh a bhí cruinnithe le chéile san fhoirgneamh ar William Street. Gortaíodh póilín, agus gabhadh roinnt Óglach. Bhí siad fós faoi choimeád i mí Aibreáin nuair a tharla an tÉirí Amach. Bhí 'anfais' ar chomhaltaí tofa King's County mar gheall ar eachtraí Sheachtain na Cásca, agus dúirt siad go raibh an tÉirí Amach 'thar a bheith aimhleasach d'fhiórleas polaitiúil agus tionsclaíoch na hÉireann'.

Nuair a d'fhill Áine ar Thulach Mhór bhí uirthi 'fanacht ar an gcúlraí'. D'fhill sí ar obair chléireachais. I mí an Mheithimh 1916, bhí Áine ar dhuine de na heagraithe d'fháiltiú a tugadh do na fir a gabhadh ar William Street mí an Mhárta roimhe sin. Faoi am sin, thug sí athrú ar mhuintir an bhaile faoi deara. Nuair a bunaíodh Saorstát Éireann, athraíodh ainm an chontae ó King's County go hUíbh Fhailí.

Ach bhí an saol athraithe go hiomlán do go leor daoine sa chontae mar gheall ar an gCogadh Mór (an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda). Meastar gur liostáil 3,000 fear ón gcontae agus gur maraíodh 500 díobh. Cuireadh Leacht Cuimhneacháin Cogaidh in airde ar O'Connor's Square i dTulach Mhór i 1926. Ba í sin an bhliain freisin a rinneadh comóradh ar dheich mbliana ón Éirí Amach agus rinne Cumann na mBan suaitheantas don ócáid ar a raibh lile na Cásca.

Bainis Éilis Ní Riain agus Seán Ó Conaill. Sheas a deirfiúr, Áine, léi.

(Buíochas ó Muireann Ní Chonaill agus a hathair, Seán Ó Conaill, as cead a thabhairt dúinn íomhánna a úsáid as bailiúchán an teaghlaigh)

Wedding of Éilis Ní Riain and Seán Ó Conaill. Her sister Áine was bridesmaid.

(With thanks to Muireann Ní Conaill and her father Seán Ó Conaill for allowing permission to produce images from the family collection)



Áine ní riain had been living in King's County, as it was then known, for seven years when she took part in the 1916 Rising in Dublin. As a member of Tullamore's Cumann na mBan she served in Reis Chambers, the Hibernian Bank and the GPO garrison until 28 April. As she later recounted, she only left 'by order of PH Pearse'.

Mimi Plunkett (a sister of Joseph Plunkett) set up a branch of Cumann na mBan in Tullamore in December 1915. Thereafter, this branch was featured regularly in the columns of the publication *The Irish Volunteer*. Cumann na mBan and Irish Volunteer meetings were held in William Street, Tullamore, where according to Áine on 20 March 1916 'the first battle of 1916' took place. The RIC and 'separation' women (those in receipt of an allowance as their men were in the British Army) came to confront nationalists gathered in William Street premises. A policeman sustained an injury, and a number of Volunteers were arrested. They were still detained in April when the Rising took place. The reaction to events of Easter Week by elected members in King's County was 'dismay' and they described it as 'gravely detrimental to the real political and industrial interest of Ireland'.

When Áine returned to Tullamore she had to 'lie low'. She returned to work as a clerk. In June 1916, Áine was one of the organisers of a reception given to the men arrested following the events in William Street the previous March. By then she had noted a change in the people of the town. With the formation of the Irish Free State, the county's name was changed from Kings County to Offaly.

However, for many in the county their lives had been changed forever by the Great War (WWI). It is estimated that as many as 3000 men from the county enlisted and of that number about 500 were killed. In 1926, a War Memorial was erected in O'Connor's Square in Tullamore. That year also marked the 10th anniversary of the Rising and Cumann na mBan produced a badge for the occasion, using the Easter Lily as the emblem.

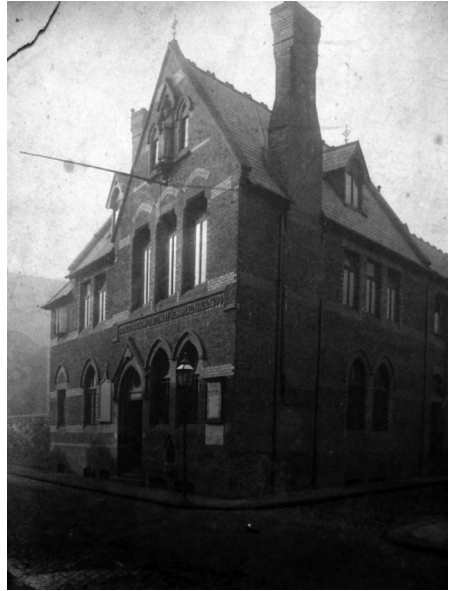


Bainis Éilis Ní Riain agus Seán Ó Conaill. Tá an Chuntaois de Markievicz ar chlé ar fad, sa dara ró.

The wedding of Éilis Ní Riain and Seán Ó Conaill. Countess de Markievicz is on far left in the second row.

Deirfiúracha ón Iarmhí

Westmeath Sisters



Fr. Mathew Hall

(Le caoinchead ó Chartlann Shealadach Chaipisinigh na hÉireann)

(Courtesy of the Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives)

b'as tonagh, baile Átha Luain don bheirt deirfiúracha Emily agus Éilis Elliott, ach bhí siad ina gcónaí i mBaile Átha Cliath i 1916. Chuaigh Emily chun cónaí i mBaile Átha Cliath i 1910 agus ba mhilsíneoir faoi oiliúint í. Choinnigh Éilis dialann i rith Sheachtain na Cásca ina raibh taifead go ndearna sí seirbhís sa gharastún ar Shráid Uí Chonaill. Scríobh sí: 'Ba é an obair a bhí againn an oíche ar fad bia agus airm a iompar'. Bhog Éilis agus baill eile ó Chumann na mBan idir Ard-Oifig an Phoist, Banc Hibernian agus Seomraí Reis. Rinne Éilis muince ghéige na croise deirge di féin as píosa dallóige a bhí i mBanc Hibernian. D'iarr an Captaen Weaver ón urphost sin uirthi teachtaireacht a thabhairt dá bhean chéile ar an gCuarbhóthar Thuaidh. 'Thug mé faoin ordú sin, ag dul trí na bacainní, iad do mo stopadh agus do mo chuardach. Nuair a d'fhill mé arís, bhí mé díreach in am chun corp marbh an Chaptáin Weaver a fheiceáil á thabhairt chun bealaigh..'. Chuaigh sí go dtí na Ceithre Cúirteanna ansin, ag dul isteach ann le cúnamh Peter Ledwith agus Barney Mellows a thug trí pholl i mballa Shiopaí Torthaí Hand í. Chuaigh sí chomh fada lena deirfiúr Emily i Halla Fr. Mathew. Rinneadh ospidéal de Halla Fr. Mathew ina raibh 'fiche leaba seiftithe'. De réir mar a tháinig fórsaí na Breataine níos gaire dóibh, bogadh na hothair go hOspidéal Richmond a bhí in aice láimhe. Thug na Bráithre tearmann do na mná ansin agus d'éalaigh siad trí mheascadh leis an bpobal ag an Aifreann maidin Dhomhnaigh. Chuir an tAthair Augustine síos ar Emily mar 'dhuine den iliomad cailíní cróga ar casadh orm – níl aon drogall orm a rá go ndeachaigh sí i bhfeidhm orm mar an cailín ba mhó a bhféadfá a rá fúithi nach raibh scáth ná eagla uirthi. Is cinnte go bhfuil sí ar dhuine díobh siúd ar cheart ómós a léiriú dóibh agus nár cheart don náisiún dearmad a dhéanamh uirthi'. Phós Emily iar-shaighdiúir eile, Peter Ledwith, níos deireanaí. D'fhan sí ina cónaí i mBaile Átha Cliath. D'fhill Éilis ar an Iarmhí agus phós sí; tugadh Bean O'Brien uirthi ina dhiaidh sin. I mí na Bealtaine 1973 chuaigh Emily go Príosún Chill Mhaighneann lena garinion. Agus í ag breathnú ar na taispeántais, chonaic sí í féin i ngrúpa Chumann na mBan agus labhair sí faoi 'na cuimhní iomadúla ón am iontach sin'. I ndiaidh a cuairte, bhronn sí a grianghraf di féin ar Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann.

Sisters Emily and Éilis Elliott from Tonagh, Athlone were living in Dublin in 1916. Emily had gone to live in Dublin in 1910 and was a trainee confectioner. Éilis kept a diary for Easter Week recording that she served in the garrison in O'Connell Street. She wrote: 'Our work all night was to carry food and arms'. Éilis and other Cumann na mBan members moved between the GPO, the Hibernian Bank and Reis chambers. Éilis made herself a Red Cross armlet from a piece of blind from the Hibernian Bank. She was asked by Captain Weaver of that outpost to bring a message to his wife on the North Circular Road. 'This order I carried out making my way through barricades, being halted and searched. When I arrived back, I was just in time to see Captain Weaver's dead body being taken off..'. She then went to the Four Courts entering with the help of Peter Ledwith and Barney Mellows who brought her through a hole in the wall of Hand's Fruit Shop. She joined her sister Emily in Fr. Mathew Hall. Fr. Mathew Hall was made into a hospital with 'twenty improvised beds'. As the British forces moved in, patients were removed to the nearby Richmond Hospital. The women were then sheltered by the Friars and they escaped by mingling with the congregation at Mass on Sunday morning. Emily was described by Fr. Augustine as 'one of the many brave girls I met—I have no hesitation in saying she impressed me as the most fearless. She is certainly one of those who deserve appreciation and whom the nation should not forget'. Emily later married a fellow veteran Peter Ledwith. She remained living in Dublin. Éilis returned to Westmeath and became Mrs O'Brien. In May 1973, Emily went to Kilmainham Gaol with her granddaughter. As she moved through the exhibits she saw herself in the Cumann na mBan group and she spoke of 'many memories of that wonderful time'. After her visit she presented her photograph with herself to Kilmainham Gaol.



Deirfiúracha Elliott

(Le caoinchead Lew agus Kathleen Hegarty Thorne, Eugene, Oregon)

The Elliott Sisters

(Courtesy of Lew and Kathleen Hegarty Thorne, Eugene, Oregon)

Éirí Amach Loch Garman

Insurrection Wexford



Rang garchabhrach le baill de theaghlach Moran - Sean, Sighle, Kathleen, Brigid agus Máire ó Shráid na hEaglaise, Inis Córthaidh
(Le caoinchead Chartlann Contae Loch Garman)

First Aid Class with members of the Moran Family Sean, Sighle, Kathleen, Brigid and Máire of Church Street, Enniscorthy.
(Courtesy of Wexford County Archive)

inis córthaidh agus fearna Déardaoín, an 27 Aibreán, ghlac daoine a bhí faoi ordú ‘dul ar fuireachas’ ó bhí Domhnach Cásca ann, seilbh ar an Athenaeum, Inis Córthaidh. D’ardaigh Úna, bean chéile Robert Brennan, agus Gretta Comerford agus Marion Stokes an bhratach tridhathach ar an bhfoirgneamh. Gabhadh an Caisleán agus an stáisiún traenach chomh maith.

Rinne beirt bhan is tríocha éileamh pinsin bunaithe ar a gcuid fiannais i Loch Garman le linn an Éirí Amach. Diúltaíodh cuid díobh a rinne éileamh mar nach raibh dóthain fianaise acu faoina gcion tairbhe míleata le linn Sheachtain na Cásca.

Bhí Máire Moran ag iompar teachtaireachtaí agus d’fhan a cuid deirfiúracha Biddy agus Kathleen san Athenaeum san ospidéal sealadach a bhí faoi cheannas Mary White.

Bhí bacanna ar na bóithre ag dul isteach sa bhaile mór agus caitheadh urchair le Constáblacht Ríoga Éireann. Nuair a tháinig an scéala go raibh Arm na Breataine a bhí lonnaithe san Inbhear Mór ar tí ionsaí a dhéanamh roghnaíodh Fearna, ar an mbóthar go hInis Córthaidh, mar áit le troid a chur suas in aghaidh an ionsaithe. Roghnaigh an Captaen Galligan baill de Chumann na mBan a raibh ‘inniúlacht agus féintuilleamaí’ léirithe acu; ba iad sin Bella Breen, Margaret King, Brigid Moran, Lily Roche agus Gretta Williams. Glacadh seilbh ar bheairic an RIC ar an Satharn agus coinníodh é go dtí meán oíche Dé Domhnaigh. Agus í ag filleadh ar Inis Córthaidh bhí Bella Breen ar dhuine díobh sin ar tugadh cead dóibh dul abhaile. Nuair a shroich sí an baile fuair sí amach go raibh ruathar tugtha faoi. Níor gabhadh í ach bhris a fostóir as a post í.

Bhí Eileen Hegarty, a bhí dhá bhliain is fiche d’aois agus a bhí bainteach le ‘seirbhísí speisialta’ Óglaigh na hÉireann roimh an Éirí Amach, gníomhach ar feadh na seachtaine agus as láthair i Scoil Loreto, Loch Garman. I ndiaidh an Éirí Amach chaill sí a post múinteoireachta mar gur aithníodh í mar dhuine de na ceannairceacha, mar a bhí le feiceáil i ngriangraf a thóg Alfred Crane.

Aran Satharn, tháinig scéala go hInis Córthaidh go rabhthas ag géilleadh i mBaile Átha Cliath. Dhiúltaigh na hÓglaigh an baile mór a ghéilleadh mura dtiocfadh ordú díreach ó PH Mac Piarais féin. Tharla géilleadh neamhchoinníollach ar an Luan, an rú Bealtaine. Tógadh roinnt de na mná, Úna Brennan ina measc mar go raibh eolas ag an RIC fúithi. Ba é an cás a cuireadh ina leith i bPríosún Phort Láirge ná cúnamh agus cuidiú. Níos déanaí i bPríosún Mhuinseo cuireadh ‘éirí amach faoi airm’ ina leith ach scaoileadh saor í tar éis tamaill ghearr.

Enniscorthy and ferns On Thursday 27 April people who had been ordered to ‘stand-to’ since Easter Sunday took over The Athenaeum, Enniscorthy. Robert Brennan’s wife Úna, along with Gretta Comerford and Marion Stokes, raised the tricolour over the building. The Castle and the railway station were also taken.

Thirty-two women made pension claims based on their active service in Wexford during the Rising, some of whose were rejected, as they had insufficient evidence of their military contribution during Easter Week.

Máire Moran was a despatch carrier while her sisters Biddy and Kathleen stayed in the Athenaeum in the makeshift hospital run by Mary White.

The roads into the town were blocked and fire was exchanged with the Royal Irish Constabulary. When word came that the British Army based in Arklow were preparing an attack, Ferns on the route to Enniscorthy was selected as a position from which to resist attack. Captain Galligan selected six members of Cumann na mBan who had demonstrated ‘proficiency and self-reliance’; these were Bella Breen, Margaret King, Brigid Moran, Lily Roche and Gretta Williams. The RIC Barracks was taken over on Saturday and held until midnight Sunday. Returning to Enniscorthy, Bella Breen was one of those given permission to go home. When she arrived she found it raided. She was not arrested, but sacked by her employer.

Twenty-two year old Eileen Hegarty, who was involved in ‘special services’ to the Volunteers before the Rising and active throughout the week, was absent from the Loreto school, Wexford. After the Rising, she lost her teaching post, as she had been identified as one of the insurgents, as seen in the photograph taken by Alfred Crane.

On Saturday, news of the general surrender in Dublin reached Enniscorthy. The Volunteers refused to give up the town unless they were given a direct order from PH Pearse himself. Unconditional surrender came on Monday, 1 May. Some women including Úna Brennan were arrested, she was known to the RIC. In Waterford Gaol, her charge was aiding and assisting. Later in Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin, she was charged with ‘armed rebellion’ but released after a short time.



Una Brennan - Dublin 1950s



Teresa agus Ellen Keegan, 12 Sráid na nGael, Inis Córthaidh.
(Le caoinchead ó theaghlach Keegan)

Teresa and Ellen Keegan of 12, Irish Street, Enniscorthy.
(Courtesy of the Keegan Family)

Grianghraf d’Úna Brennan níos faide anonn ina saol
(Buíochas le Yvonne Jerrold as rochtain ar bhailiúchán theaghlach Uí Bhraonáin)

Úna Brennan photographed later in life.
(Thank you to Yvonne Jerrold for access to the Brennan family archive)

Reibiliúnaigh na hÁite

Resident Rebels



Elizabeth O'Farrell mar altra agus onáimhseach tar éis an Éirí Amach.
(Le caoinchead iontaobhas Ghlas Naíon)

Elizabeth O'Farrell qualified as a nurse and a midwife after the Rising.
(Courtesy of Glasnevin Trust)

mar aon le háiteanna eile ar fud na tíre, ní raibh aon bhaint oifigiúil ag Cill Mhantáin leis an Éirí Amach ach chaith go leor de na daoine tábhachtacha a bhí páirteach ann am ann. Bhí teachín ag an Dr Kathleen Lynn (Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, Halla na Cathrach) i nGleann Molúra a úsáideadh mar thearmann le linn bhlianta na coimhlinte. Thacaigh sí go mór leis an aclaíocht agus le haer úr mar bhealach chun tinneas a sheachaint, agus d'fhág sí a teachín i gCill Mhantáin ag an Óige le huacht.

Mar gheall ar chomh gar is atá Cill Mhantáin do Bhaile Átha Cliath, is ann a chuaigh cuid d'iarshaighdiúirí Sheachtain na Cásca chun cónaí, cuid mhaith díobh a bhíodh ina gcónaí i lár na cathrach. Mar bhean óg rinne Veronica Ryan (Bheronica Ríáin) seirbhís i mBanc Hibernian agus in Ard-Oifig an Phoist. B'as Droim Conrach ó thús di, agus i ndiaidh an Éirí Amach ba í a bhí i mbun comhardú ar an gcúnamh náisiúnta do phríosúnaigh agus dá gcleithiúnaithe i dtuaisceart na cathrach. Phós an múinteoir óg agus d'athraigh sí a hainm go Bean Uí Glasáin; chónaigh sí ar Behan Street i mBealach Conglais sna 1930idí.

Chónaigh Brighid Foley, Bean Uí Mháirtín níos deireanaí, ar Bhóthar Shuí Mhantáin i mBré sna 1950idí, agus chónaigh Lillie Byrne ó Chraobh Fhionnradhairc de Chumann na mBan agus a rinne seirbhís in Ard-Oifig an Phoist i 1916 i Ráth Droma níos deireanaí ina saol.

Chaith Mollie Childers (Mary Alden Osgood roimh phósadh di), a blianta deireanacha i dTeach Ghleann Dá Loch, Áth na mBó, an teach ina gcaitheadh a fear céile Erskine an samhradh ina óige lena chol ceathracha, muintir Barton, i ndiaidh bhás a thuismitheoirí. Chaith an bhean as Bostún go leor ama sa teach sin i rith a pósta agus a baintreachais fhada. Bhí Mollie ina rúnaí ar choiste neamhfhoirmeálta na Liobrálaithe Protastúnacha Angla-Éireannacha a d'eagraigh tabhairt i dtír gunnaí. Ba anmhairnéalach í, agus i dteannta a fir chéile agus Mary Spring Rice, bhí sí ar dhuine den seisear criú ar bord an Asgard. Úsáideadh an bád, bronnntanas bainise di féin agus dá fear céile óna hathair, le haghaidh gunnaí a thabhairt i dtír i mBinn Éadair i 1914.

I 1957, fuair bean a bhí deich mbliana le cois na trí scór bás i Halla Fatima i mBré, altra ceantair agus bean chabhrach a bhí ar scor. Sheas an bhean sin, Elizabeth O'Farrell ina 33ú bliain, gualainn ar ghualainn le Pádraig Mac Piarais nuair a tháinig deireadh leis an Éirí Amach. Sheas sí in aice leis mar chomrádaí ar comhchéim ag géilleadh do na Briotanaigh, agus ansin chuir sí a beatha i mbaol chun deireadh an Éirí Amach a fhógairt do na ceannairí sna hurphoist fhorimeallacha.

Like other parts of the country Wicklow played no official part in the Rising but many of the key protagonists spent time there. Dr Kathleen Lynn (Irish Citizen Army, City Hall) had a cottage in Glenmalur which was a place of refuge during the years of conflict. An advocate of exercise and fresh air for the prevention of illness; she willed her Wicklow cottage to An Óige.

Wicklow, given its proximity to Dublin, became home to several of the veterans of Easter Week, many originally living in the city centre. As a young woman, Veronica Ryan (Bheronica Ríáin) had served in the Hibernian Bank and the GPO. Originally from Drumcondra, following the Rising, she coordinated the national aid for the prisoners and dependants in the north area of the city. The young teacher married and as Bean Uí Glasáin, she lived on Behan Street in Baltinglass in the 1930s.

Brighid Foley, later, Bean Uí Mhairtín, lived on Sidminton Road in Bray in the 1950s, while Lillie Byrne of the Fairview Branch of Cumann na mBan who served in the GPO in 1916, lived in later years in Rathdrum. Mollie Childers (formerly Mary Alden Osgood), spent her final years in Glendalough House, Annamoe, the house where her husband Erskine had spent his childhood summers with his cousins the Bartons, following the death of his parents. The Bostonian had spent much time at this house during her marriage and long widowhood. Mollie was secretary of the informal committee of Anglo-Irish Protestant Liberals who organised gun running. A keen sailor, alongside her husband and Mary Spring Rice, she was one of the six crew on board the Asgard. The boat, a wedding present to herself and her husband from her father was used for the Howth Gunrunning in 1914.

In 1957, a seventy year old woman passed away in Fatima Hall in Bray, a retired district nurse and midwife. This woman, Elizabeth O'Farrell in her 33rd year had stood shoulder to shoulder beside PH Pearse as the Rising ended. Standing beside him as equal comrade offering surrender, she then risked her life to bring notification of the end of the Rising to the leaders in the outlying outposts.



Mollie Childers agus Mary Spring Rice ar bord an Asgard

(Le caoinchead ó Bord Coláiste na Tríníde, Baile Átha Cliath)

Mollie Childers and Mary Spring Rice on board the Asgard
(Courtesy of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin)
MS 7890_8_41



**Lárbrainse Chumann
na mBan roimh 1916,
grianghraf glactha ag
Sorcha MacMahon**
(Le caoinhead ó Helen
MacMahon)

Central Branch of
Cumann na mBan pre
1916, Photograph taken
by Sorcha MacMahon
(Courtesy of Helen
MacMahon)



**Suaitheantas
Chumann na mBan**
(Le caoinhead ón Deirdre
Uí Uallacháin)

Cumann na mBan badge
(Courtesy of Deirdre Uí
Uallacháin)



Éilis Bean Uí Chonaill,
thar ceann Shean-
Chumann na mBan, ag
leagan bláth leasc in
Ard-Oifig an Phoist ag
dealbh Oliver Sheppard,
Bás Chúchulainn.

(Buiochas ó Muireann Ní Chonaill
agus a hathair, Seán Ó Conaill,
as cead a thabhairt dúinn
íomhánna a úsáid as bailiúchán
an teaghlaigh)

Éilis Bean Uí Chonaill on
behalf of Old Cumann na
mBan places a wreath in
the GPO in front of the
Oliver Sheppard's statue,
the death of Cúchulainn.

(Thanks to Muireann Ní Chonaill
and her father Seán Ó Conaill
for allowing permission to
produce images from the family
collection)

300 Mná
Women

300 bean
300 *women*

a	Bushnell, Ellen Dublin, Despatch for Con Colbert	Carron, May (Máire) Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Cumann na mBan	Dublin, South Dublin Union, Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	College Surgeons, ICA	Ennot (Mrs O'Brien), Eileen Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan	Cait (Kathleen) Dublin, GPO/O'Connell St. Courier to Cork, Cumann na mBan	Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO, ICA
	Adrien, Mary (Molly) North County Dublin & Ashbourne Co Meath, Cumann na mBan	Byrne (Mrs Doyle), Mary (May) Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	Cavanagh (Mrs McDowell), Maeve Courier, ICA	Cooney (Mrs Harbourne), Eileen Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	De Markievicz, Countess Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal College Surgeons, ICA	Elliott (Mrs Ledwith), Emily Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Fr. Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan	Foley (Mrs O'Daly), Nora Dublin, GPO/O'Connell Street Courier to Cork
b							h
	Barrett (Mrs Allum), Annie Galway, Cumann na mBan	Byrne (Mrs Healy), Cathleen Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Fr.Mathew Hall, Despatch, Hibernian Rifles	Clarke, Nellie Courier, Cumann na mBan	Cooney (Mrs O'Brien), Annie Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	Deegan, Marie Dublin, Jacobs Garrison, Cumann na mBan	English (Mrs), Marie Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Fr. Mathew Hall Courts, Cumann na mBan	Forde (Mrs Roche), Julia Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal College Surgeons, Cumann na mBan
	Barrett (Mrs) (née Connolly), Kitty Dublin, City Hall, ICA	Byrne (Mrs Rooney), Cathleen Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO and despatch, Cumann na mBan	Cleary (Mrs Kennedy), Kathleen Galway, Cumann na mBan	Corbett, Mary Galway, Cumann na mBan	Dempsey (Mrs Hawley), Eileen Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO, ICA	Ennis (Mrs Costigan), Ellen (Nellie) Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, O'Connell St., Cumann na mBan	Forrestal (Mrs Larkin), Margaret/Ita Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan
	Brady (Mrs Murphy), Bridget Dublin, City Hall, ICA	Byrne (Mrs Somerville), Winifred Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	Clery (Mrs O'Beirne), Mary Josephine Galway, Cumann na mBan	Corduff (Mrs Heneghan), Annie Wexford, Enniscorthy/Ferns, Cumann na mBan	Derham (Mrs Mulligan), Margaret Dublin, Four Courts Garrison/ Lennons/Church Street, Cumann na mBan	f	French (Mrs Shorthall), Alicia Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan
	Brady, Kathleen Queen's County (Laois), Despatch, Cumann na mBan	Colley (Mrs Murphy), Gertrude (Catherine), Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO, Cumann na mBan	Corr, Elizabeth (Éilis) Courier, Cumann na mBan	Corr, Nell Courier, Cumann na mBan	Devereux (Mrs Allen), Mary (Molly) Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal College of Surgeons, ICA	Fahy (Mrs Frank Fahy), Anna Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, Reis Abbey St/Four Courts Garrison/ despatch, Cumann na mBan	g
	Breen (Mrs Pender), Elizabeth (Bella) Wexford, Enniscorthy/Ferns, Cumann na mBan	Byrne, Alice (Eileen) Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, ICA	Cosgrave, Marcella, Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	Cosgrave, Nell Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	Devlin, Anastasia (Ann) Dublin, Despatch, Cumann na mBan	Fahy (Mrs Nelly), Catherine (Katie) Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO/Four Courts Garrison, Fr Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan	Gahan (Mrs O'Carroll), May Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO, Imperial Hotel/Royal College of Surgeons, Cumann na mBan
	Breen, Mary Wexford, Enniscorthy	Byrne, Elizabeth (Lillie), Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO/Fr. Mathew Hall/North King Street, Cumann na mBan	Colly (Mrs Murphy), Gertie Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO, Cumann na mBan	Cregan (Mrs Ryan), Margaret (Maureen) Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan	Dibney (Mrs Howley), Annie Galway, Cumann na mBan	Fegan (Mrs MacSherry), Margaret Mary (Peg) Galway, ICA, Hibernian Rifles	Gibney (Mrs O'Neill), May Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO
	Brennan née Bolger, Una Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan	Byrne, Mrs Mary Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Cumann na mBan	Conlon (Mrs), Peig Dublin, CourierFour Courts Garrison, Fr. Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan	Cullen (Mrs Breen), Mary Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan	Dixon (Mrs Fee/Mrs Fay), Brid Dublin, GPO, Cumann na mBan	Ffrench Mullen, Madeline Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO/Royal College of Surgeons, ICA	Gifford (Mrs Donnelly), Helen (Nellie) Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal College Surgeons, ICA
	Broderick (Mrs Fleming), Dolly Galway, Cumann na mBan	Byrne, Teresa, Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Fr.Mathew Hall, Despatch, Hibernian Rifles	Connolly (Mrs Heron), Ina Dublin, Courier, Cumann na mBan	Cullen (Mrs O'Brien), Elizabeth Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan	Dixon, Grace (Grania) Dublin, Headquarters, GPO, Cumann na mBan	Fitzgerald (Mrs née McConnell), Mabel Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal College Surgeons	Gleeson (Mrs Ryan), Veronica Dublin, Hibernian Bank/GPO, Cumann na mBan
	Brown(e), Martha service unknown, arrested	Byrne, Katie, Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, ICA	Connolly (O'Brien), Nora Courier, Cumann na mBan	Cummins (Mrs McNamara), Delia Galway, Cumann na mBan	Downie (Mrs Viant), Margaret (Peggy) Courier, Cumann na mBan	Fleming (Mrs Lawless), Monica (Dot) Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO, Cumann na mBan	Glynn (Mrs Armstrong), Catherine (Kate) Galway, Cumann na mBan
	Brown, Kate service unknown, arrested	Byrne, Mrs Mary Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Fr.Mathew Hall, Despatch, Hibernian Rifles	Connolly, Brid Dublin, GPO/O'Connell St., Cumann na mBan	d	Doyle (Mrs Moore), Brigid Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO & Jacobs Garrison, Cumann na mBan	Fleming (Mrs Leonard), Margaret North County Dublin, Ashbourne, Co Meath, Cumann na mBan	Goff (Gough), Bridget Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal College Surgeons, ICA
	Burke (Mrs McGinty), Elizabeth (Lillie) Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, O'Connell St, Cumann na mBan	Caffrey (Mrs Kealy), Christina Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal College of Surgeons, ICA	Connor, Mary Kate Galway, Cumann na mBan	Daly (Mrs Beatty), Katie (Catherine/Dolly) Dublin, Four Courts Garrison, Cumann na mBan	Doyle (Mrs Noctor), Bridget Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan	Fleming, Kathleen, Courier to Athlone,	Hearne, Mary (May) Ellen Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan
	Burke (Mrs Tierney), Sadie Galway, Cumann na mBan	Carney, Winifred (Mrs McBride) Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO, Cumann na mBan/ICA	Conroy, Eileen St. Stephen's Green, ICA		Doyle, Christina Mary (Chrissie Ni Dubhghail) Wexford, Enniscorthy,		Hegarty (Mrs Twomey), Eileen Wexford, Enniscorthy, Cumann na mBan
	Burke, Evelyn (Aoife de Burca) Dublin, GPO, Cumann na mBan	Cooney (Mrs Curran), Elizabeth (Lily)					Hegarty (Mrs. Harmon), Bridget Dublin, South Dublin Union Garrison/Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na mBan
							Heron (Married), Áine Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO/O'Connell St, Cumann na mBan
							Higgins, Annie Dublin, GPO/Hibernian Bank Courier to Armagh, Cumann na mBan
							Higgins, Mary (May) Galway, Cumann na mBan

Hoey, Patricia
Activities unknown,
Cumann na mBan

Howlin, Margaret
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Hyland, Mary
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, ICA

Hynes, Delia
Galway

j

Jenkinson (Mrs Walsh),
Margaret
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO

Joyce (Mrs née Ryan), Maggie
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, ICA

k

Kavanagh (McLoughlin), Mary
Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, Hibernian Rifles

Kavanagh (Mrs Duggan), May
Dublin, Despatch

Kealy, Sara (Sarah)
Dublin, Jacobs Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Kearns (MacWhinney), Linda
Courier/nurse

Keegan, Teresa
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Kehoe, Josephine
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Kelly (Mrs Dooley), Ellen
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Kelly (Mrs Murphy), Martha
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, ICA

Kelly (Mrs Murphy), Winifred
Wexford, Enniscorthy

Kelly (Mrs. Chadwick), May
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison
GPO/Jacobs Garrison, Clan na Gael
Hibernian Rifles

Kelly (Mrs. Greene), Josephine
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Kelly (Mrs. O'Regan), Kitty
Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons
Cumann na mBan

Kelly, Annie
Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, ICA

Kempson (Mrs McAlerney), Lily
Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, ICA

Kennedy, (Margaret 'Loo'
Kennedy) Kennedy Loo
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Kennedy (Mrs O'Byrne),
Margaret
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Kenny (Mrs Blackburn),
Kathleen
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison,
Fr. Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan

Kenny, Bridy
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Keogh, Aileen
Service unknown, arrested,
Cumann na mBan

Keyes McDonnell
(Mrs), Kathleen
Cork, Cumann na mBan

King, Margaret
Wexford, Enniscorthy/Ferns,
Cumann na mBan

l

Lambert (Mrs Doran), Bridget
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO/O'Connell St., ICA

Lambert (Mrs Styne),
Ellen (Nellie)
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, ICA

Lane (Mrs McCarthy), Kathleen
Dublin, Jacobs Garrison.,
Cumann na mBan

Lane, Bridie
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Lardner, (Mrs Brigid)
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Lawless (Mrs McAllister
Kathleen)
Meath, Ashbourne,
Cumann na mBan

Lawless, Eveleen
North County Dublin/Ashbourne
Co. Meath, Cumann na mBan

Lawless, May
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
Hibernian Bank.

Liston, Catherine
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Liston, Mary
Dublin, South Union Garrison/
Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Lynch (Mrs. Kelly), Bessie
(Elizabeth)
Dublin, City Hall, ICA

Lynn, Dr. Kathleen
Dublin, City Hall, ICA

Lyons (Mrs. Thornton), Bridget
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

m

MacMahon (Mrs Rogers),
Sorcha
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Magee, Teresa
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons/Jacobs,
Cumann na mBan

Mager, Teresa
Dublin, Jacobs Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Maher, Kathleen
Service unknown. Arrested

Malone (Mrs FitzGerald),
Ann (Áine)
Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons/Jacobs,
Cumann na mBan

Malone, Bridget
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Mapother, Mary (Máire/Molly)
Dublin, Headquarters, Hibernian
Bank, Cumann na mBan

Martin (Mrs Murnane Margaret)
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison,
Fr. Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan

Martin, Kate (Kathleen)
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Matthews, Angela
Dundalk, Courier,
Cumann na mBan

Matthews, Deirdre
Dundalk, Courier,
Cumann na mBan

McCarthy (Mrs), Elizabeth (Lily)
Dublin, Despatch, King St/
St.Stephen's Green/GPO,
Cumann na mBan

McCauley, Julia
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

McElroy, Mairéad/ Margaret
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, Cumann na mBan

McGowan, Josephine
Service unknown
Cumann na mBan

McGuinness, Mrs Katherine
Dublin, Four Courts, Garrison

McGuinness, Rose
Dublin, Four Courts, Garrison

McLoughlin, Maggie
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, Cumann na mBan

McLoughlin, Mary
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, Hibernian Rifles

McNally, Margaret
Meath, Asbourne,
Cumann na mBan

McNamara, Rose
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

McNamara, Sarah
Courier, Cumann na mBan

McNamee, Agnes
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

McQuade, Annie
Dublin, Jacobs Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Mead (Meade) (Mrs. Griffin),
Florence (Flossie)
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Milner, Jinny
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Mitchell (Mrs McLoughlin),
Caroline
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO/Four Courts,
Cumann na mBan London

Moloney (Mrs McQuaille), Mary
Four Courts

Molony, Helena
Dublin, City Hall, ICA

Moran (Mrs Fitzpatrick), Marie
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Moran (Mrs Lynch), Sheila
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Moran (Mrs Whelan), Kathleen
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Moran, Brigid Christina
Wexford, Enniscorthy/Ferns,
Cumann na mBan

Morkan (Mrs. Keating),
Mary Pauline
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison/
Fr. Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan

Morkan (Mrs née Lucas), Phyllis
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison/
Fr. Mathew Hall

Morrisey (Mrs Roche), Julia
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Morrisey (Mrs Ruane), Bridget
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Mulhall, Lizzie
Dublin, South Dublin Union/
Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Mullally (Mrs Farrelly), Rose
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Mullins (née Walsh),
Margaret (Gretta)
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Murnane (Mrs Coleton),
Elizabeth (Lily)
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison/
Fr. Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan

Murnane (Mrs McKeon), Brigid
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Fr. Mathew Hall,
Cumann na mBan

Murphy (Mrs Doyle), Mary Kate
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Murphy (Mrs O'Kelly), Kathleen
Cumann na mBan

Murphy (Mrs Patton), Kathleen
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, Cumann na mBan

Murphy (Mrs), Kathleen (Kate)
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Murphy, Kitty (Kathleen)
Wexford, Cumann na mBan

Murray, Eileen
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison/
GPO & Hibernian Bank,
Cumann na mBan

Murray, May
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, Clan na nGael

Murtagh, Bridget
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons,
Cumann na mBan

n

Neary (Mrs Flood), Josephine
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
O'Connell St., Cumann na mBan

Ní Bhroin, Pearla
Despatch, ICA

Noone, Mrs Ellen
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO/O'Connell St.

Norgrove (Mrs. Grange), Annie
Dublin, City Hall, ICA

Norgrove (Mrs. Hanratty), Emily
Dublin, City Hall, ICA

Norgrove, Mrs
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/
Royal College of Surgeons, ICA

o

O' Sullivan (Mrs O'Carroll),
Mary (Molly)
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison
& GPO, Cumann na mBan

O'Brennan, Lily
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

O'Brien, Elizabeth (Éilis)
Dublin, Fr. Mathew Hall/Four
Courts/ Courier to Athlone,
Cumann na mBan

O'Brien, Sarah
Wexford, Cumann na mBan

O'Carroll (Mrs Lawlor),
Mary (Dolly)
Despatch carrier, Cumann na mBan

O'Daly (Née Gillies), Mrs. Nora
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons,
Cumann na mBan

O'Doherty, Rose
Courier, Derry, Cumann na mBan

O'Farrell, Bridie
Cumann na mBan Belfast

O'Farrell, Elizabeth
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, ICA

O'Flaherty (Mrs Timmons),
Margaret (Cissie)
South Dublin Union Garrison/
Marrowbone Lane, Cumann na
mBan

O'Flanagan (Mrs Parker), Ellen
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison,
Fr. Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan

O'Gorman, Christine
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
Hibernian Bank, Cumann na mBan

O'Hanlon (Mrs Lynch),
Sheila (Molly)
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Galway

O'Sullivan (Mrs Pollard),
Louisa (Dolly)
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

O'Sullivan, Dorothy
Cumann na mBan

O'Doherty, Kitty
Courier

p

Perolz (Mrs Flanagan), Mary
Dublin, Jacobs Garrison, ICA

Pollard (Mrs McDonald),
Kathleen
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO,
Cumann na mBan

Price (Mrs Barry), Leslie
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

q

Quigley (Mrs Clince), Maria
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marrowbone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Quigley (Mrs Kavanagh),
Priscilla
Dublin, Headquarters,
O'Connell St. Cumann na mBan

Quinn, Mrs Margaret
Galway, Cumann na mBan

r

Rabbitt (Mrs née Corbett), Mary
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO,
Cumann na mBan

Redmond, Annie
Dublin (First Aid),
Cumann na mBan

Retz, Barbara
service unknown, Arrested
First Aid, Arrested

Reynolds, Mary
(Molly) Catherine
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO,
Cumann na mBan

Richards, Bridie
Wexford, Ferns. Cumann na mBan

Roche (Mrs Ennis),
Elizabeth (Lily)
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Rooney (Mrs McNamara), Mary
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Ryan (Mrs Dunne), Margaret
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, ICA

Ryan (Mrs Gleeson), Veronica
Cumann na mBan

Ryan (Mrs Mulcahy),
Mary Josephine (Min)
Dublin, Headquarters GPO/Jacobs
Garrison, Cumann na mBan

Ryan (Mrs O'Connell), Éilis
Cumann na mBan

Ryan (Mrs O'Kelly), Kit
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO

Ryan (Mrs O'Kelly), Phyllis
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO/
O'Connell St, Óglach

Ryan, Ann (Noreen/Áine)
Dublin, Headquarters, O'Connell St.,
Cumann na mBan Tullamore

s

Seery (Mrs Redmond), Kathleen
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, ICA

Shanahan, Jane (Jenny/Jinny)
Dublin, City Hall, ICA

Simpson, Matilda (Tilley)
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO/
O'Connell St., Cumann na mBan

Skinnider, Margaret
Dublin, St. Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons, ICA

Slater, Bridie
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO,
Cumann na mBan

Smyth (Mrs T Byrne),
Lucy Agnes
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO
O'Connell St., Cumann na mBan

Spicer, Josephine
Dublin, South Dublin Union
Garrison/Marroubone Lane,
Cumann na mBan

Stafford (Mrs Brooks), Christina
Dublin, Headquarters O'Connell St.,
Cumann na mBan

Stapleton (Mrs Slevin),
Mary Josephine
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO

Stephenson (Mrs Kilmartin),
Mary
Service Unknown

Stokes, Marion
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

t

Taafe, Aoife
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO

Thornton, Nora, Courier
Tralee/Kerry, Cumann na mBan

Tobin (Mrs Soalfield), Annie
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, Hibernian Rifles

Toomey (Mrs Byrne), Stasia
Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons/GPO, Cumann
na mBan

Treston (Née Ryan), Catherine
Dublin, Headquarters, GPO,
Cumann na mBan

w

Walker (Mrs Price) (Marie Nic
Shuibhlaigh), Marie
Dublin, Jacobs Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh (Mrs Byrne),
Anastasia (Stasia)
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh (Mrs Doran), Margaret
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh (Mrs Jenkinson),
Margaret (Maggie)
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO/O'Connell St.,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh (Mrs Jordon), Sara
Wexford, Enniscorthy,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh (Mrs Murphy),
Eileen (Eily)
Dublin, Four Courts Garrison/Fr.
Mathew Hall, Cumann na mBan

Walsh (Mrs Murphy), Martha
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
Imperial Hotel, ICA

Walsh (Mrs Slater),
Bridie (Biddy)
Dublin, GPO, Jacobs Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh (Rafferty), Mary Joe
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO/O'Connell St.,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh, Bridget (Biddy)
Galway, Cumann na mBan

Walsh, Helena
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO/O'Connell St.,
Cumann na mBan

Walsh, Roisin
Cumann na mBan Belfast

Walsh, Tessie
Cumann na mBan Belfast

Ward, Alice
Cumann na mBan Belfast

Ward, Christina
Wexford, Enniscorthy Garrison,
Cumann na mBan

Ward, Kitty
Cumann na mBan Belfast

Weston (Mrs Lynders),
Thomasina
North County Dublin,
Cumann na mBan

Weston, Mary Julia
North County Dublin,
Cumann na mBan

White, Mary
Wexford, Enniscorthy

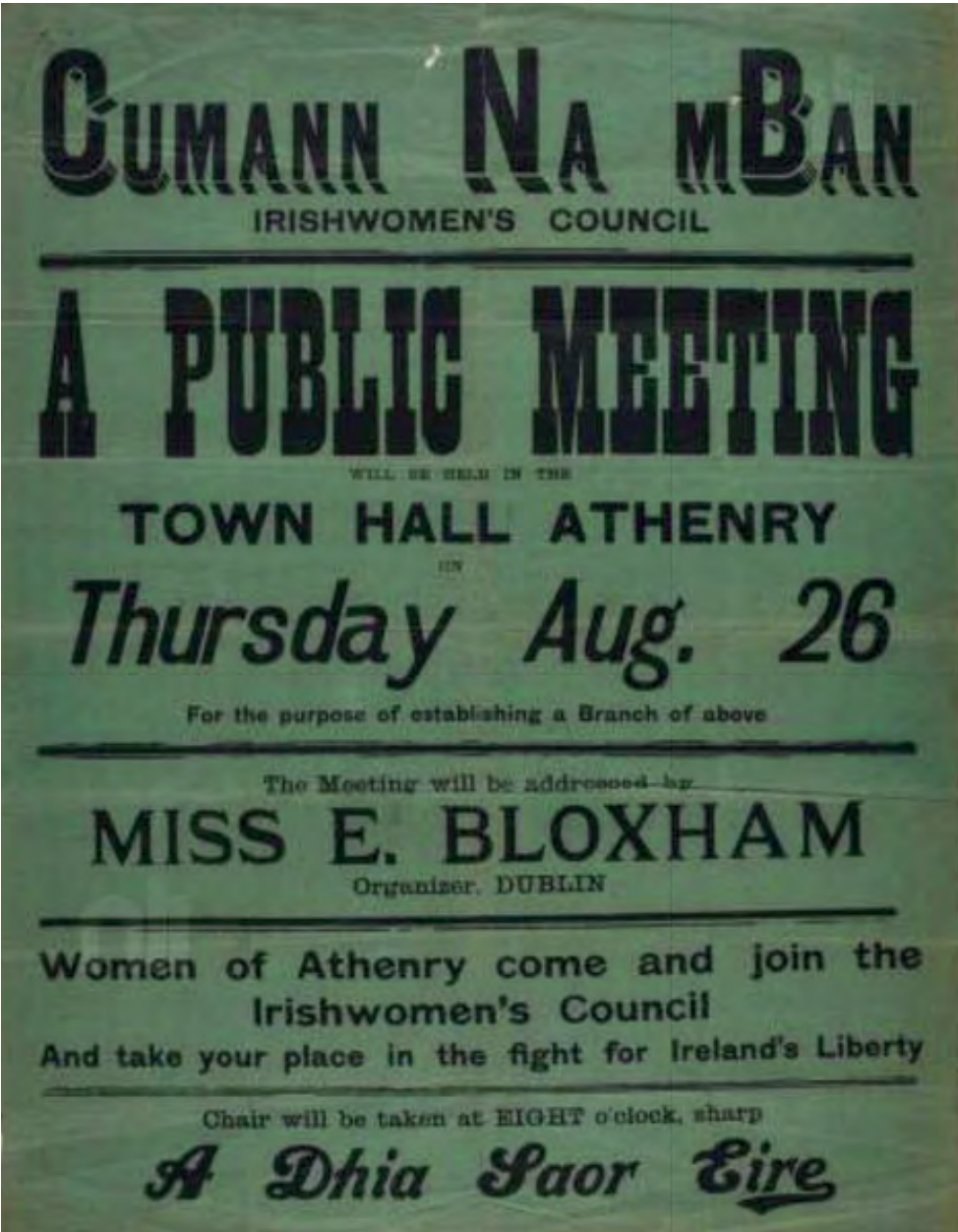
Williams (Mrs Crosby/
Crosbie), Gretta
Wexford, Enniscorthy/Ferns,
Cumann na mBan

Wisely (Mrs O'Moore/Moore),
Esther (May)
Dublin, St Stephen's Green/Royal
College of Surgeons,
Cumann na mBan

Wisely, Amee
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison,
GPO, Cumann na mBan

Woods, Annie (aka Mary
Berchmans)
Dublin, Manor St.

Wyse Power, Nancy
Dublin, Headquarters Garrison, GPO
Courier to Carlow/Kilkenny,
Cumann na mBan



Póstaer Chumann na
mBan, Baile Átha an Rí
roimh 1916

(Le caoinchead Leabharlann
Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Cumann na mBan
poster Athenry, pre 1916
(Courtesy of the National
Library of Ireland)

EPH F617

Nóta ar fhoinsí don 300 rannpháirtí:

Note on sources for the 300 participants:

ailt

Éilis Bean Ní Chorra, ‘A Rebel Remembers’ in The Capuchin Annual, 1966; Countess de Markievicz, Cumann na mBan Iml 11 Uimh.10 Easter Commemoration Number, 1926; Miss M Reynolds ‘Cumann na mBan in the G.P.O. Heroic Work of Irish Girls during the fight of Easter Week, 1916, An tOglach; ‘More Memories of 1916’ le May Murray in An Phoblacht; ‘A Cumann na mBan recalls Easter Week’ le Éilis Bean Uí Chonail, The Capuchin Annual, 1966; Francis McKay, ‘May Kelly, Clann na nGaedheal’ in Irish Press, 3 Bealtaine 1966; Eithne Coyle, ‘The History of Cumann na mBan’ An Phoblacht, 8 Aibreán 1933 agus 15 Aibreán 1933.

bailiúchán phríosún chill mhaighneann Liosta na bPríosúnach Gafa, 1916, 17 MS IB 3308; an Sinn Féin Rebellion Handbook, The Hanratty Papers a bhaineann le baill an ICA a ghlac páirt san Éirí Amach, Músaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann; Niamh O’Sullivan, Tras-scribhinní agallamh 1990idí; Tras-scribhinn scríofa ag Gertie Colly ‘Easter Week in the GPO’; Gearrthán gan dáta as nuachtán, ‘Day to Day’ (ar theaghlach Norgrove), The Hanratty Papers.

an chartlann mhíleata

Iarratais agus Bronnadh Pinsean; Pinsin Seirbhíse Míleata; Iarratais ar Bhoinn; sraith Chumann na mBan, Arm Cathartha na hÉireann; Biúró na Staire Míleata – Ráitis ó Fhinnéithe.

ard-mhúsaem na héireann

Rolla Onóra 1916, curtha i láthair i 1936; Mary O’Sullivan NMI HE-EW-289.

bailiúcháin príobháideacha

Eolas ar Barbara Retz ó Gilbert McCabe; Dialann Rose McNamara, (cóip) Bailiúchán Príobháideach; Clóscribhinn: Ráiteas Mrs. James Murphy’s, (cóip) bailiúchán príobháideach; Bailiúchán Sarah (Sorcha) Rogers (née MacMahon); Taighde curtha i dtoll a chéile ag Paul Turnell, bailiúchán príobháideach.

cartlann an choláiste ollscoile, bÁC

Páipéir Eithne Coyle O’Donnell p61/4 (39) cuntas Mrs Mary Doyle (née Byrne).

articles

Éilis Bean Ní Chorra, ‘A Rebel Remembers’ in The Capuchin Annual, 1966; Countess de Markievicz, Cumann na mBan Vol 11 No.10 Easter Commemoration Number, 1926; Miss M Reynolds ‘Cumann na mBan in the G.P.O. Heroic Work of Irish Girls during the fight of Easter Week, 1916, An tOglach; ‘More Memories of 1916’ by May Murray in An Phoblacht; ‘A Cumann na mBan recalls Easter Week’ by Éilis Bean Uí Chonail, The Capuchin Annual, 1966; Francis McKay, ‘May Kelly, Clann na nGaedheal’ in Irish Press, 3 May 1966; Eithne Coyle, ‘The History of Cumann na mBan’ An Phoblacht, 8 April 1933 and 15 April 1933.

kilmainham gaol collection

List of Arrested Prisoners, 1916, 17 MS IB 3308; The Sinn Féin Rebellion Handbook, The Hanratty Papers relating to ICA Members who took part in the Rising, Kilmainham Gaol Museum; Niamh O’Sullivan, Interview transcripts 1990s; Transcript written by Gertie Colly ‘Easter Week in the GPO’; Undated newspaper cutting, ‘Day to Day’ (on the Norgrove family), The Hanratty Papers.

military archives

Pension Applications & Awards; Military Service Pensions; Medal Applications; Cumann na mBan series, Irish Citizen Army; Bureau of Military History – Witness Statements.

national museum of ireland

The Roll of Honour of 1916, presented in 1936; Mary O’Sullivan NMI HE-EW-289.

private collections

Information on Barbara Retz from Gilbert McCabe; Rose McNamara’s Diary, (copy) Private Collection; Typescript: Mrs. James Murphy’s Statement, (copy) private collection; Sarah (Sorcha) Rogers (née MacMahon) Collection; Research complied by Paul Turnell, private collection.

university college dublin archives

Eithne Coyle O’Donnell Papers p61/4 (39) account of Mrs Mary Doyle (née Byrne).

Buíochas

Credits

Danny Ayling, Ken Bergin, Niall Bergin, Gráinne Blair, Dawn Blanquier, Damien Brady, Bernard Browne, Eileen Burgess, Dr. Anne Byrne, Richard Callanan, Jane Cantwell. Ibar Carty, Dessie Cassidy, Dr. Sandra Collins, Catherine Cooney, Michael Cooper, Maureen Comber, Joe Connolly, Seamus Connolly, Fr. Coughlan, Jim Coughlan, Ann Cullinane, Fr. D’Arcy, Éanna de Búrca, Mairead Delaney, Conor Dodd, Tom Donovan, Grainne Doran, Brian Doyle, Sé Merry Doyle, Fiona Duffy, James Durney, Claire Egan, Margaret Edwards, Bernadette Fennell, Jim Fleming, Darragh Folan, Michael Fortune, Fionnuala Gallagher, John Gallagher, Liz Gilles, Mary Guinan, Dr Mary Harris, Michael Harvey, Joe Hogan, Yvonne Jerrold, Richard Johnson, Lar Joye, Jacinta Judge, Kathy Keane, Denise Kehoe, Dave Kenny, Commandant Padraic Kennedy, Rosemary King, Dr. Brian Kirby, Trish Lambe, Helen Litton, Theresa Loftus, Marian Lyons, Marie Mannion, Muriel McAuley, Dr Tomás MacConmara, Lorraine McCann, Gilbert McCabe, Barbara McCoole, Mike McDermott, Eamon McEneaney, Mary McFadden, Helen MacMahon,

Dr. Conor McNamara, Katherine McSharry, Martin Malarkey, Bernadette Marks, Paul May, Gerard May, Bernard Minogue, Caroline Mitchell, Mary Moran, Martin Morris, Captain Claire Mortimer, Niall Murray, Muireann Ní Chonaill, Ivan O’Brien, Anne M O’Byrne, Seosamh O’Ceallaigh, Seán Ó Conaill, Jessica O’Donnell, Bernard O’Farrell, Alan O’Farrell, Roisin O’Grady, Jane O’Keefe, Maurice O’Keefe, Helen O’Keefe, Páid Ó Neachtain, Con O’Neill, Niamh O’Sullivan, Jimmy O’Toole, Kirsty Osborn, Cllr John Pender, Dr. Eamonn Phoneix, Dr. Matthew Potter, Maura Forde Quinlivan, Brian Quinn, Richard Reid, Nicola Reddy, Mary Carleton Reynolds, Ailbhe Rogers, Bill Rolston, Joanne Rothwell, Jim Ryan, Professor Fergus Shanahan, the late Hazel Smyth, Orna Somerville, Tom Sullivan, Ruth Taillon, Robert Thomas, Kathleen Hegarty Thorne, Lew Thorne, Donal Tinney, Aoife Torpey, Paul Turnell, Brian Tyrell, Austin Vaughan, Des Walsh, Helen Walsh, Rod Walsh, Charlie Weston, 1916 Relatives Association, Cumann Ghaolta 1916.

1916



Is leabhar eolais é seo a ghabhann leis an taispeántas taistil Mná 1916, ina bhfuil taighde nua a dhéanann doiciméadú agus a tharraingíonn aird ar na ról a bhí ag 300 bean a ghlac páirt in imeachtaí na bliana rithábhachtaí sin in Éirinn.

This book is a companion to the travelling exhibition *Women of 1916* with new research that documents & highlights the vital role of 300 participants in the events of that pivotal year in Ireland.



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