

Cumann Genealais na hÉireann

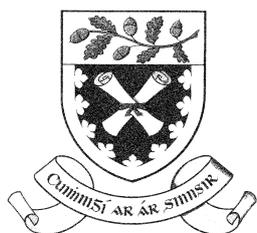
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GENEALOGY
HERALDRY
VEXILLOLOGY
SOCIAL HISTORY
Heritage Matters
Book Reviews
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News & Queries



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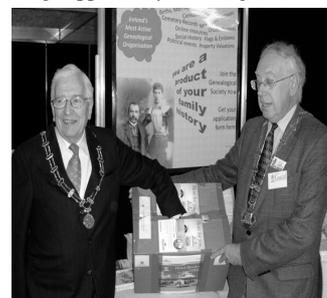
GROWING ACCESS TO HERITAGE

Recessionary Times Offer an Opportunity to Take Stock & Plan

With all the doom and gloom about the banking crisis, business closures, credit crunch, unemployment and the prospect of crippling budget cuts next month, heritage organisations must be proactive and imaginative if they are to survive in this economic climate. This imperative also applies to the State Agencies and others providing heritage services or products. However, it seems that a Celtic Tiger induced amnesia has blinded many to the opportunities afforded by recessionary times to take stock and to plan for future growth. Recessions are cyclical, but understandably many under forty years of age—the majority of our population—find this fact increasingly difficult to grasp. Their dreams of continued prosperity have been shattered by the greed and incompetence of elites in our Republic. But the luxury of the blame game is not theirs either and nor should it be. We all have an opportunity now to reassess our positions to meet the challenges of an inevitable upturn in the economic fortunes of our country. Heritage organisations, especially those involved in genealogy or ancestry products, have a unique capability to tap into and to sustain a future customer base for our tourism sector. Talk of reengaging with an Irish Diaspora of approximately seventy million has unfortunately

centred on tokenism rather than product. Unless it is radically overhauled the government's plan for the issuance of 'Certificates of Irishness' has the potential of creating an unsustainable and very vulnerable product. But genealogy and ancestry products, including heraldry, have a uniqueness that resonates throughout our Diaspora. The current on-line census returns and hopefully, with Senator Ó Murchú's Bill, the 1926 census, create an enormous accessibility for our Diaspora to their heritage. Free of charge, this facility has the potential to sustain an interest in Ireland and a desire to visit the land of their ancestors. This clearly is an asset upon which the government and the State agencies should build. The website of the Dept. of Tourism, Culture & Sport has already clearly demonstrated the potential of providing free access to genealogical information on-line. Some local authorities in Ireland have separately embarked on similar initiatives involving local genealogical resources. Undoubtedly this is the 'Principle of Public Ownership & Right of Access' to our genealogical heritage in operation. Back in 1996 during the debate in Seanad Éireann on the *National Cultural Institutions Bill*, the then Minister, Michael D. Higgins, TD, accepted a proposal by this Society for a national inventory or survey of our

genealogical resources. When the survey was commissioned by his successor, Minister Síle de Valera, TD., hopes were high for a coordinated development of the sector. Unfortunately, the final report by the Heritage Council pandered to sectional interests and it was rightly and very publicly dumped by the Minister. This was very valuable opportunity lost. But now, in the current recessionary times, it's time to look again at the original objectives of this survey. Can we imagine and thus create a unified free on-line genealogical resource to promote an awareness, appreciation and knowledge of Ireland amongst our Diaspora? We have the resources and the expertise—but have we the leadership to drive this initiative to success? If not, then a huge opportunity is lost again!!



GSI President, Rory Stanley, FGSI (left) draws the winning ticket at the GSI Stand at the Over 50s Show held at the RDS last month. See page 2.

Official Opening & 20th Anniversary

The Minister for Tourism, Sport & Culture, Ms. Mary Hanafin, TD., will officially open the Society's Archive or 'An Daonchartlann' on Monday November 8th 2010. The Minister will also be the Guest of Honour at the reception to mark the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Society in 1990. The Chairperson and Board of Dún Laoghaire Harbour Company have very kindly provided the use of the Harbour Lodge for the events. The Board of the Society established a Select Commit-

tee under the direction of Leas-Chathaoirleach, Gerry Hayden, to organise the official opening and the 20th anniversary celebrations. As part of the ceremony a commemorative plaque will be unveiled by the Minister and a Special 20th Anniversary Fellowship Award will be presented to a well known personality in the world of genealogy. It was agreed to hold the ceremonies at a venue other than the GSI Archives on the Carlisle Pier due to space requirements and, of course, the possibility of adverse weather condi-

tions would have made the walk between venues unpleasant for our guests. Nevertheless, the Harbour Lodge venue also necessitated a capping on the numbers invited. Costs of accommodating all of our Members and guests at another venue would have been prohibitive. Therefore, a random selection of Members was invited to attend as representatives of the Membership at home and overseas. This is an important milestone for the Society and one, in which, all of our Members can be rightly proud.

Age of Atrocity

Violence and Political Conflict in Early Modern Ireland

'*Age of Atrocity—Violence and Political Conflict in Early Modern Ireland*' - Editors David Edwards, Pádraig Lenihan and Codagh Tait. (ISBN: 978-1-84682-267-4 : 320pp : p/bk: Price: €22.45). First published back in 2007, this new paperback edition published by Four Courts Press is a very timely contribution to our understanding of the events that gave rise to another resource on-line launched recently. At Trinity College Dublin on October 22, 2010 the President of Ireland, Mrs Mary McAleese and the former Northern Ireland First Minister, Dr. Ian Paisley, jointly launched the on-line access to the 19,000 pages contained in 31 volumes of the 8,000 depositions by witnesses to the 1641 Rebellion. This on-line resource www.1641.tcd.ie is accompanied by an exhibition — '*Ireland in Turmoil: The 1641 Depositions*' which runs until April 3, 2011. '*Age of Atrocity*' charts the period 1534 to 1691 when the forces of political and social change overcame those of continuity in Ireland leaving the country completely transformed. But more importantly, this publication tackles the controversial issue of 'atrocity' and attempts to both define and contextualise the term. According to the editors, 'the concept of 'atrocity' in particular threatens to overwhelm historians' pretensions to be dispassionate recorders of events' as 'to define an incident as an atrocity is implicitly to lay blame on one side or another'. Indeed, they argue that 'to substitute some other term for atrocity is to distract from the impact of bloodshed, to ignore some of its most important effects, such as horror and outrage, and generally to water it down' and that a failure to acknowledge atrocity as an 'ugly reality' of times past is to fall into a fatal trap—that of choosing simplification and even falsification over more messy and complicated

truths'. In the context of the teaching of Irish history since the early 1970s there may be some justification in the arguments proffered by the editors. Ireland's turbulent history is littered with massacres, scorched earth famines, murders and mutilations. However, the description of these events by modern Irish historians has been tempered by considerations of the politicisation of the narrative and, of course, the controversies surrounding revisionism. Whereas in other countries, according to the editors, the 'investigation of the true extent and nature of violence of early modern society has gained a pace since the 1970s'. The introduction by the editors examines the concept of atrocity and the historiography of violence in Ireland and the thirteen papers presented in this volume endeavour to establish a more nuanced approach to the events and subjects covered. David Edwards looks at the escalation of violence in sixteenth-century Ireland in a manner that challenges the accepted narrative and the tendency of 'reform-centred scholars' to 'both minimise and wholly redefine' the atrocities of the period. He examines the violence perpetrated by native and newcomer alike as 'traditional enmities, nurtured over scores or even hundreds of years, fed the flames of conflict in every part of the country'. Vincent P. Carey examines the 'atrocity and history' of the slaughter of a papal garrison of Spanish and Italian soldiers by the English at Smerwick, Co. Kerry, in 1580. Hiram Morgan deals with the policies of Hugh O'Neill and his actions 'undertaken on the grounds of expediency and political necessity rather than mere cruelty' including, his alleged complicity in the killing of over 300 survivors from the wreck of the *La Trinidad Valencera*—a ship of the Spanish Armada in 1588. John McGurk looks at the 'pacification of Ulster,

1600-3' by Chichester, Dowcra and Mountjoy through a scorched earth policy with the latter having 'few qualms of conscience about the killing of civilian non-combatants'. Clodagh Tait deals with the reporting of violent deaths of persecutors by both native and newcomer and the narratives created with each claiming the support of the Almighty. Brian Mac Cuarta examines religious violence against settlers in south Ulster in 1641-2 which draws heavily on the depositions in Trinity mentioned above. Kenneth Nicholls looks at 'the other massacre—English killings of Irish, 1641-2'. Mark Clinton, Linda Fibiger and Damian Shiels deal with the mass grave discovered at Carrickmines, Co. Dublin and the siege of the castle in 1642. Kevin Forkan looks at the 'strange death of Sir Charles Coote, 1642' and the invention of a Protestant icon. John R. Young deals with another aspect of the 1641 Rebellion—refuges in Scotland. Cromwell's massacre of Drogheda is examined by John Morrill, while Mícheál Ó Siochrú looks at the propaganda surrounding the event. Finally, John Childs provides an insight into the laws of war in Ireland in 1688-91. The editors maintain that further studies and especially, interdisciplinary studies involving 'history, literary criticism, historical geography, sociology, anthropology and archaeology (conflict archaeology is a growing field), and a greater openness to approaching the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries from the points of view of society and culture as well as of politics, will certainly be necessary'. This approach is definitely of interest to the genealogist and social or local historian and the papers presented in this volume provide a thought provoking introduction to the enormous potential of this type of research. **MM**

1926 Census—A Stimulus Package

When this Society presented a draft Bill to Senator Labhrás Ó Murchú, just two years ago, aimed at amending the *Statistics Act, 1993* to permit access to the 1926 Census of Ireland, nobody fully anticipated the great economic upheaval that would befall our Republic. Unemployment soared and billions of public money was diverted to shoring up the banks as the recession deepened and public confidence crashed. Therefore, when Senator Ó Murchú kindly agreed to sponsor the *Statistics (Heritage Amendment) Bill*, the Oireachtas (Irish Parliament) was increasingly preoccupied with fiscal matters. However, the Bill is now on the Order Paper for Seanad Éireann awaiting its introduction at Second Stage. So now our focus must turn to the enormous potential that could be unlocked by the release of the 1926 Census to drive a renewed interest in Ireland and in things Irish amongst our Diaspora. Indeed, it is highly likely that any cost-benefit analysis on the release of the 1926 to the public

will establish this census as a much underestimated and possibly, misunderstood national resource. With the exception of genealogists and some historians, few people in the political, business or tourism spheres have appreciated the economic value of our genealogical heritage as a tool, by which, to introduce our Diaspora to an awareness, appreciation and knowledge of the land of their ancestors. Previous considerations of our genealogical resources erroneously focused on the creation of 'genealogical products' and expensive research services which were never going to be sustainable. This Society has argued for the past twenty years that genealogy is a resource for the promotion of Ireland and not necessarily a product in itself. This analysis has been largely borne out by the success of the on-line access to the 1901 and 1911 census returns. Now it's time to capitalise on the successful roll-out of this facility by the National Archives by including the 1926 Census – the first census taken since 1911. The

1911 and 1926 census returns stand like enormously significant 'book-ends' on the most momentous and turbulent period of modern Irish history. Interest in the release of the 1926 Census would be huge amongst the Irish Diaspora and, of course, amongst the folks at home. The Ó Murchú Bill is a simple straightforward measure to facilitate the release of the 1926 Census. Indeed, an opportunity to coordinate a promotion of Irish tourism, Irish products and services to coincide with its release would be a very cost-effective promotion of our country during these recessionary times. The release of the 1926 Census is one economic stimulus package that we can afford. This short Bill unlocks a hidden national resource and it's time we did so.

Tracing Your Irish Ancestors

by John Grenham

Doing your Family Tree? You need this book!!

www.gillmacmillan.ie

Over 50s Show—A Wonderful Success

The Society's Stand at the Over 50s Show held at the RDS, Dublin, between October 15th and 17th was, by all accounts, a wonderful success. The Stand was co-hosted by the Society and the UK based Guild of One-Name Studies. Strategically situated on the corner of the exhibition area and next to the principal lecture theatre, the Stand was arguably the busiest in the area reserved for genealogy. Stands for the National Archives of Ireland, Public Records Office of Northern Ireland and the Irish Georgian Society were all adjacent to the Society's Stand. An Cathaoirleach, Pádraig Ingoldsby, was very ably assisted on the Stand by Board Members, Gerry Hayden, Pat Feenan, Barry O'Connor,

John Hamrock, Fiona Tipple, Sharon Bofin, Séamus O'Reilly and Members, Eddie Gahan, Clare Tuohy and Richard McCormack. GSI President, Rory Stanley and Vice-Presidents, Stuart Rosenblatt and The O Morchoe also were on hand. Stena Line in Dún Laoghaire provided a voucher for a return ticket for a Car+4 across the Irish Sea for a draw for visitors to the Stand. From over 300 entrants the President was called upon to draw the winning ticket which went to Co. Meath. Also on Sunday John Hamrock delivered a well attended lecture. The 21 hours over three days were very busy, but most enjoyable for all concerned. Why not check out the photos on the Society's Facebook page?

WILL YOUR RECORDS WELL

As genealogists, heraldists and local historians we naturally amass a huge amount of paper and computer records during our many years of research. We love these records, we've worked hard to collect the information—it's of great value. Books, photographs, charts, interview notes, copy certificates, parish register and census transcripts—all lovingly collected over many years. But how many of us have made provision for the preservation of our own records, files and notes after we die? Don't let your hard work end up as landfill or your genealogy, heraldry & local history books be sold off piece meal after you've gone. Why not make provision in your Will to donate them to the Society's Archive for future generations?

James Scannell Reports...

HEADSTONES ERECTED

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) has paid for headstones to commemorate forty-three Irish men and women who served with the British Army and are buried in unmarked graves in Dublin's Glasnevin cemetery which is administered by the Glasnevin Trust. The headstones were paid for by the CWGC in accordance with their policy that everyone who fought for the British Army in either of the two World Wars should receive a lasting memorial. Each of the forty-one men and two women fought in but were not killed in wars ranging from the Boer War to the Second World War, and died as the result of illnesses or injury in the aftermath of war. Glasnevin Trust historian Shane Mac Thomáis said the fact that these service people did not die in direct combat only added poignancy of their story and that it was terribly sad that so many of these people died after their wars ended. Mac Thomáis has researched the history of each of the forty-three individuals using the National Archives in Kew. Many of these veterans were buried in the cemetery in unmarked graves because some had no living relatives at the time death and others because their families could not afford the cost of a headstone. The project began last year

when the graves of four ex-servicemen were identified and headstones erected. The headstones will be unveiled on Thursday November 11th - Remembrance Day - and the Glasnevin Trust has now launched an appeal for the relatives of those involved to attend the unveiling ceremony.

RANKS MILLS

In October former workers of Ranks Mills, one of the largest flourmills in Ireland, attended a civic reception hosted by Limerick City Council to mark the important donation of the diaries and photographs of former mills manager Cecil Mercier who worked in the Limerick milling industry for forty-three years. The Limerick mill closed in 1983 ending 700 years of milling in the city dating back to the 13th century. During the 18th century the city was leader of the milling industry in Ireland.

BIOGRAPHY OF IRISH AVIATOR

Hollywood legend Maureen O'Hara was the guest of honour at the launch of Bryan MacMahon's book 'Ascend or Die: Richard Crosbie, Pioneer of Balloon Flight' which is the first detailed biography of Ireland's pioneer aviator.

Written by retired teacher Brian McMahon from Stillorgan who is an active member the Kilmacud-Stillorgan Local History Society. This biography of Crosbie (1756-1824) was launched in Dublin by Lord Mayor Cllr. Gerry Breen and tells the story of Ireland's first aviator who became the first person to fly in Ireland when he ascended from the Ranelagh Gardens in a hot air balloon. In this remarkable book, Brian MacMahon tells the dramatic and fascinating story of Crosbie who was an intrepid scientist and showman and places all his achievements in the context of European balloon flights at that time. The book also contains a poignant account of Crosbie final days in America, living in poverty yet still carrying out scientific experiments. Published by History Press Ireland.

MEMORIAL TO DMP OFFICERS

In September the Lord Mayor of Dublin Cllr. Gerry Breen unveiled a plaque in East Essex Street, Dublin to the memory of Dublin Metropolitan Police officer Patrick Kenna from Mullingar and Sergeant Stephen Kelly from Monasterevein who were shot dead by a Fenian splinter squad who were responsible for twelve high profile shootings between 1866 and 1871.

Précis of the October Lecture

On Tuesday October 12, 2010, **Pól Ó Duibhir** gave an illustrated talk on **PJ Medlar** (1885-1949) whom he described as an unremembered, but nonetheless interesting "Dubliner". He was a Dublin City Councillor and undertaker in the first half of the 20th century. His father was a blacksmith from Paulstown, in Co. Kilkenny, who died while seeking work in the USA, leaving his wife Ellen bereft in Dublin with two young children. Ellen farmed out the children to their grandparents, Larry to Ballyellin, and PJ to Paulstown, while she returned to her former career in domestic service. When she remarried in 1897 PJ returned to Dublin. He started as a messenger, became a registration agent, married and was soon in the undertaking business. His premises, at 48a James's Street, served both as an office/shop and sometime accommodation from 1916 to his retirement in 1942. He went into partnership with another city undertaker, Charles Claffey, between 1919 and 1927, when the business was listed as Medlar and Claffey. PJ has appeared in Dublin city folklore. One lady, for instance, told Pól

that there was a phrase in her family if someone sneezed: "**The Medlar's Gotcha!**"; though she was unaware that Medlar was the undertaker. Again, Pete St. John, in Jaysus Wept, quotes some lines from, his own composition, the Inchicore Wake: "And Bigamy O'Keeffe, and Black Paddy Medlar, with Claffey were talkin' of gravestones and flowers". PJ used his hearses and other vehicles to drive Republican prisoners to their homes after their release under the Treaty in 1921. He promoted the "Medlar Bridge", linking Maryland and Upper Basin Street, during his time on the Council. He opened the Tivoli Theatre in Francis Street, which is still hanging on by the skin of its teeth. PJ's Paulstown cousins were a Republican lot. Larry was sentenced to death by the British for a raid on Gowran Barracks and having 39 sticks of gelignite in the eaves along with a whack of papers compromising the Kilkenny Brigade IRA. The court rejected Larry's three pronged innovative defence: a spurious alibi from his father; a ridiculous note from his doctor; and an unbelievable resort to "force majeure". However,

Larry walked when the Treaty was signed but went straight back into internment when he took up arms against the Free State Government. Cousin Martin became a Fianna Fáil TD, 1956-65. And Peggy was a well known Irish dancing teacher in Dublin. You can see more details at www.photopol.com/dca2/

GSI LECTURES 2010

Tues. November 9th 'Irish Convict Transportation – Damnation or Salvation?' by Seán Solan;
Tues. December 14th '1916 to 1921 Casualties' by Dáithí Ó Corráin. The Society's Director of the Lecture Programme, **Seamus Moriarty, FGSI**, is currently compiling the Lecture Programme for the first six months of 2011. Details will be published when available. Any suggestions for possible lectures are always most welcome at Gazette@familyhistory.ie

Membership of the Genealogical Society

In the annual review of the Membership Packages the Board agreed, under *Res: 09/11/718* to maintain the Annual Subscription for 2010 for Irish and Overseas Members at the level agreed in 2007 of €40.00 to include the following: Member voting rights; optional second household member with voting rights; Membership Card (s); right to use GSI post-nominal; copy of the Annual Journal; monthly newsletter; use of the Society's Archive; monthly meetings/lectures; special prices of up to 50% off selected Society publications; right to register your own assumed Arms or emblems with the Society free of charge; right to have your Club,

School or Institutions assumed Arms or emblems registered with the Society free of charge to a maximum of ten registrations; occasional group projects; Members' internet forum; genealogical, heraldic and vexillological advice; and the facility to publish your research in the GSI Journal. This Membership Package shall be applied as and from Jan. 1st 2010 and be subject to annual review, however, existing Membership Packages shall be honoured until their annual renewal date. Also under *Res: 08/11/636* persons under twenty-five years can still avail of 50% reduction on the membership fee. **NEW:** At its **September 2010** meeting the

Board of Directors agreed that the annual renewal date for *all members joining after July 1st 2010* will be the anniversary of the date of joining rather than the calendar year as previously applied. The complete Membership Package will be up for review and enhancement at the November meeting of the Board. **Day Membership** at €5.00 is available for persons visiting the Society's Archive at the Carlisle Pier, Dún Laoghaire. Membership can be renewed on-line or, if you prefer, simply download the form and forward it with your remittance to the Society's Director of Finance, **Mr. Tom Conlon, MGSI**, 24, Carrickbrennan Lawn, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

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*The Society is a Nominating Body for Seanad Éireann***Board of Directors 2010-2011**

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www.familyhistory.ie/shop**DIARY DATES**

Tuesday Nov. 9th & Dec. 14th 2010

Evening Open Meeting

Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education
Cumberland Street, Dún Laoghaire
20.00hrs—22.00hrs

Wednesday Nov. 24th 2010 & Jan. 26th 2011

Morning Open Meeting

Weir's, Lower George's Street, Dún Laoghaire
10.30hrs—12.30hrs

Contribution €3.00 p.p.

(Coffee/Tea included at Morning Meetings)

CENSUS OF ELDERLY NY IRISH

In late October 2010 a census of elderly Irish living in the New York, USA, borough of Queens commenced with some four hundred respondents being asked to answer an in-depth survey about emigration from Ireland and their current living conditions in the U.S.A. The survey is called 'Gallagher Initiative' in memory of Mayo retired carpenter Tony Gallagher who died in his home in December 2008 and whose body was not discovered for a week. The survey was launched at the Long Island Irish Centre where it was observed that some of the elderly present were so frail that others had to carry plates of food to them at the buffet lunch. So was the support for the Initiative that nearly all eighty of the guests at the launch agreed to participate in the Initiative which will be headed by Dr. Elaine Walsh, gerontologist, from Hunter College, who will lead the four to six month study of Irish pensioners and expects that many of those who say that they are all right will point the team to those who need help. New York senator Charles Schumer secured \$200,000 in federal funding for the census while a further \$25,000 was secured by Ms. Christine Quinn, the Irish-American speaker of the New York City Assembly. Dr. Walsh and her team will approach churches, pubs, shops, restaurants, building superintendents and neighbours to locate elderly Irish men and women, some of whom may be cut off or isolated from the community in which they reside as the demographics of Queens has changed due to the influx of other ethnic groups and this can increase their isolation. Interviewees will be asked a series of questions including if they are happy that they left Ireland; would they have like to have stayed in Ireland; how often did they go back; how much money did they send home; how they feel it should be returned to them; where their families are and how often they visit. It is expected that this census will be a model both for New York officials who like the idea of ethnic communities looking after their own, and for future initiatives in other cities such as Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. Dr. Walsh intends to hold a conference on her findings in October 2011.

*James Scannell***FOUR COURTS PRESS***Irish History, Genealogy, Local History and much more***www.fourcourtpress.ie***Checkout the Sale Items - 10% Reduction On-Line*

MORNING MEETING Members are advised that, as usual, there will be no Morning Meeting in December and that the inclusion of Wednesday December 22, 2010 on the calendar of Open Meetings recently was an error. We apologise for any inconvenience of confusion caused by this error in the Society's calendar. *General Secretary*

'Executed for Ireland'

'Executed for Ireland - The Patrick Moran Story' by **May Moran**, published by the Mercier Press. In Glasnevin Cemetery there are 10 graves side by side known as 'The Forgotten' in which nine of ten men executed in Mountjoy Gaol during the War of Independence repose - the remains of the tenth are buried in Co. Tipperary but his headstone is there with the other nine. This remarkable biography written by May Moran, a niece of Patrick Moran, tells the story of Patrick Moran and his family, a trade union activist who as an Irish Volunteer who took part in the 1916 Rising and later in the War of Independence and was charged, convicted, and executed for a crime he did not commit. The first part of this fascinating engrossing biography deals with his early life down the country including family life and the various businesses he worked in before he moved to Dublin where he became involved in the trade union movement which he was extremely active in and even served seven days in prison arising from an incident at a trade a trade dispute in Dún Laoghaire. He subsequently took part in the 1916 Rising being based in Jacob's Bakery in Bishop Street and was subsequently interned. Upon release he resumed his Irish Volunteer activities and took part in Bloody Sunday 1920, a family secret that emerged only during the course of writing this book as many family members were under the impression that he had not taken part in this military operation but Pat Moran had admitted to some selected family members that he had taken part in that operation but that this disclosure was not to be revealed to other family

members. May Moran also gives a valuable insight in to the way those for execution on Bloody Sunday were selected with Cathal Brugha reviewing the files of all the likely suspects which ran to over forty names and only added a name to the termination list when he was satisfied beyond all doubt that this individual was a British secret agent. Pat Moran was arrested after Bloody Sunday and was later tried and convicted for taking part in a Bloody Sunday operation in Mount Street in which he was not involved. Although he could produce numerous witnesses confirming his alibi, the military court martial board choose to accept the dubious eye witness testimony of some soldiers and ignored his witnesses and one can only speculate that the authorities knew that he was involved in the Gresham Hotel operation but had no to evidence to try him for this so used the Mount Street operation instead. May Moran gives excellent coverage to the court-martial and the dubious evidence put forward at it, which was accepted by the panel of officers hearing the case. Offered the chance to escape from Mountjoy before his case was heard, Moran declined this opportunity to do so as he was confident that he would be acquitted of the charges and that escaping would only establish his guilt. He was hanged on March 14th 1921 on a morning when six men were hanged in two's at 6 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. in Mountjoy Gaol. The story of the exhumation of the remains of the ten executed men from Mountjoy Gaol, their 2001 State funeral and reinterment in Glasnevin Cemetery forms the closing part of this fascinating and superbly researched book.

*James Scannell***PATRICK MORAN**

Patrick Moran worked as a barman in Dún Laoghaire and Blackrock, Co. Dublin and in 1917 he became a founder member of the Irish National Union of Vintners, Grocers and Allied Trades. In 1961 Moran Park and Moran Park House (Harbour House) in Dún Laoghaire were named in his honour. For further information on 'The Forgotten Ten' including Patrick Moran see Tim Carey's *'Hanged for Ireland - The Forgotten Ten' - Executed 1920-21'* Blackwater Press, Dublin 2001 - ISBN 1-84131-547-8 Brian Smith in the *'Historical Street Directory of Kingstown-Dún Laoghaire'* published by the Dún Laoghaire Borough Historical Society in 2000 states that 'in 1921 a proposal was made to change Georges Street Lower to Moran Street, after Patrick Moran who was hanged on 14th March 1921 for allegedly taking part in the killing of a British soldier' (p 28). Tim Carey in his *'In Honour & Memory—Memorials of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown'* identifies the pub where Moran worked as 'Lynch and O'Brien's public house on [Lower] George's Street where Shaws is currently located' (p 63). *Editor*

MEDAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

GSI Members researching ancestors or relatives who served in the Irish, British, Commonwealth, American or other armed forces or in the mercantile marine will find the publications and meetings of the Medal Society of Ireland of interest. Find out more about those medals so cherished by the family and handed down through generations. For further information please visit the Medal Society's website at: www.msou.ie