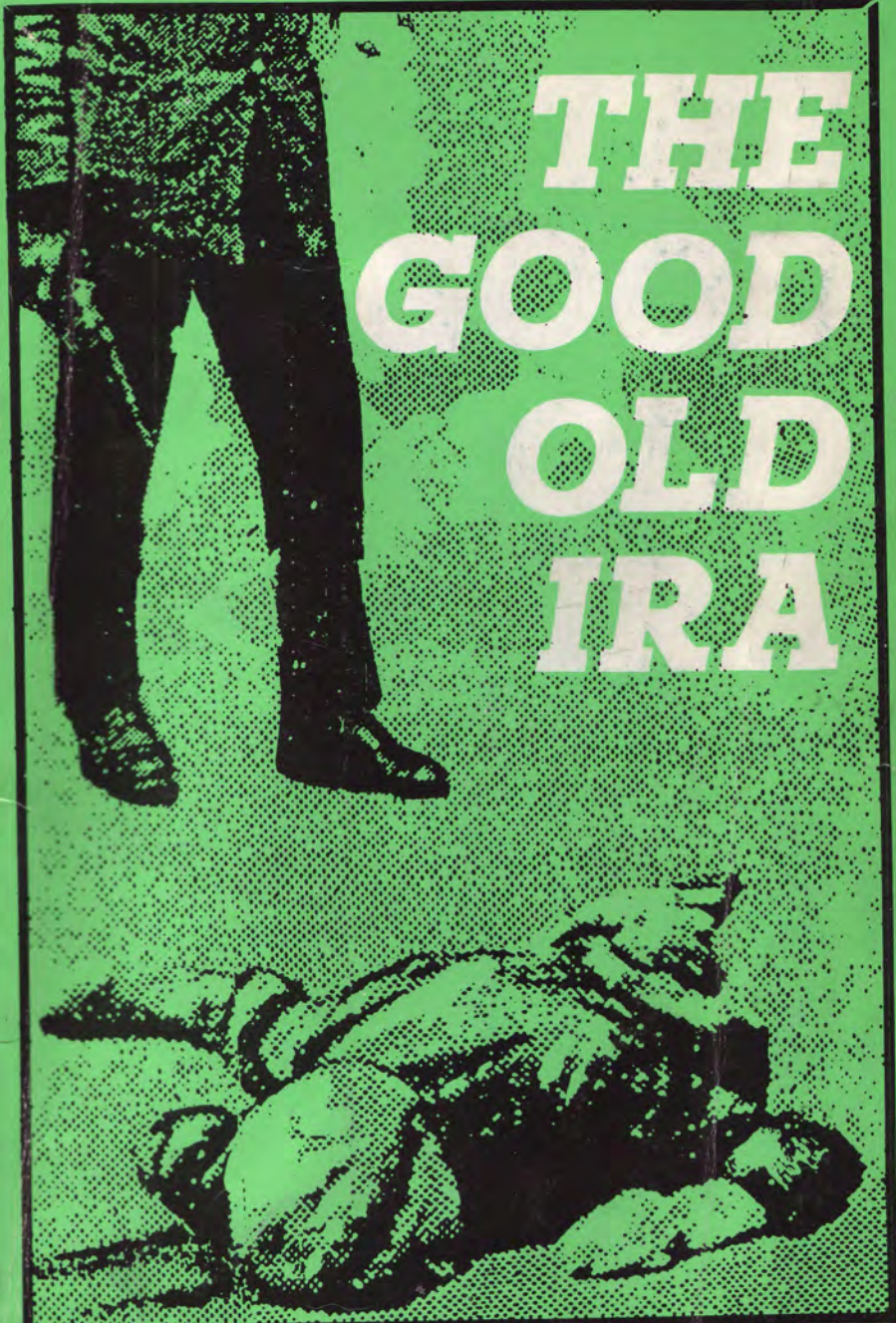




THE GOOD OLD IRA

Tan War Operations

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THE GOOD
OLD FARM

FOR THE
FARMER

AND
GARDENER

BY
J. B. COOPER

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Introduction

CATHOLIC CLERICS and constitutional nationalists place great store in emphasising the so-called differences between the Tan War IRA and today's Irish Republican Army. The real and only difference that republicans like to emphasise is that whereas the Tan War lasted but two years and concluded with the disastrous imposition of partition, the IRA, 16 years into this phase of the struggle, states confidently that it *will* successfully conclude the national struggle.

Those clerics and politicians either speak out of ignorance or cynicism, but mostly cynicism. It is a cynicism of the real sacrifices made in the past and a cynicism of the intelligence of the people.

Republicans should use this pamphlet to hammer their hypocrisy, and force them to come to terms with the **validity** of the IRA's argument or force them to totally revise their alleged nationalist view of history, thus further surrendering the mantle of nationalism to republicans. Even if these operations are shocking revelations to those who have a romantic notion of the past then the risk of their disillusionment is worth the price of finally exposing the hypocrisy of those in the establishment who rest self-righteously on the rewards of those who in yesteryear's freedom struggle made the supreme sacrifice.

That revisionists will continue to come up with the most absurd explanations is clear from recent events. For example, in September 1984 the Labour Party leader and Free State deputy-premier, Dick Spring, was tongue-tied in attempting to explain the difference between the IRA gun-runner Roger Casement (in whose honour he was unveiling a statue at Bally-

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leigue, County Kerry) and those IRA gun-runners on the *Mar-ita Anne* who had been arrested by his government's forces off the Kerry coast 24 hours previously. Spring had no answer, but a correspondence began in the letters columns of various newspapers over the controversy. One Free Stater wrote that the difference between the pre-1921 conditions which gave the IRA justification and today's circumstances was that then the Irish people had no government and no proper political expression, whereas today they have a government which will pursue re-unification as it sees best.

This is an easily rebutted argument. Northern nationalists presently live under arguably worse conditions in terms of repression than did all of Ireland in the pre-1921 period and, of course, they owe no allegiance to the British government. Partition is an injustice to all the people of Ireland, denying them the democratic right to national self-determination, has caused division between Protestants and Catholics in the six counties, between nationalists in the North (over how to end it), and between political parties in the twenty-six counties (over how to deal with, or compromise with it). By dividing the Irish labour movement the issue of partition has also sapped the strength of the working class. Meanwhile, Britain sits back, its strategic considerations being well met by its presence in the North, its rule unruffled by the political complexion of the Free State (which it seated).

The British occupation in support of loyalism has given nationalists discrimination, pogroms, repression, harassment, beatings in interrogation centres, plastic bullets, shoot-to-kill policies, strip-searching of women prisoners, etc.

Moreover, Peter Barry's definition of the North as a nationalist nightmare', the SDLP's own complaints about the system, and Cardinal O Fiaich's December 1984 statement about 'alienation' would, on their own, lend credence to the republican case for armed struggle.

Margaret Thatcher's infamous 'Out! Out! Out!' remarks after the London summit with Dublin premier Garret Fitz-Gerald, and the public impotence of the Dublin government, further reinforces the republican view. Finally, the whole history of decolonisation and the very history and outcome of

the Tan War are further proof that the British government will listen to the argument of force before it will listen to the moral force of one's argument.

Republicans do not rely on and have no confidence in the ability of any Dublin government to faithfully pursue reunification as it is only when Ireland realises its national rights will Northern nationalists be guaranteed their full civil rights.

By repressing republicans and collaborating with Britain it is successive Free State governments who are postponing Irish unity. Such collaboration and co-operation means that Britain is under no pressure to look beyond the context of the six-county state for political options for a settlement. And, of course, Dublin ultimately lets Britain off the hook by holding the IRA responsible for Britain's violence and daily humiliation of the Irish people.

This pamphlet is not a definitive list of IRA operations in the 1919-21 period. Indeed, the majority of attacks on RIC men, Black and Tans and regular soldiers are not included. Nor is the death of every civilian recorded. This list is morbid enough and is intended to illustrate a number of important points to confront those hypocritical revisionists who winsomely refer to the 'Old IRA' whilst deriding their more effective and, arguably, less bloody successors.

Compiled from newspaper reports and the Collins papers, the list shows, firstly, that no struggle involves a clean fight.

One cannot single out and take pride in the heroism of all the purely military operations on the one hand and, on the other hand, attribute the large-scale shooting of informers or the numerous deaths of civilians during IRA raids on houses as the excessiveness of a few bad individuals whom one couldn't for a moment call republicans.

The same Volunteers carried out 'good' and 'bad' operations, and whatever small measure of independence the twenty-six counties has today it owes to the bloody, net effect of the IRA's armed struggle which produced the conditions for the achievement of national independence.

Nor can it be argued that the IRA had a mandate. On page 4 we reproduce an *An Phoblacht/Republican News* editorial

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from the late Mick Timothy which is an excellent rebuttal of Free State propaganda. It was written in response to the oration given by the Dublin government's Minister for Justice, Michael Noonan, in August 1984 at Beal na mBlath, County Cork, where Michael Collins met his death, and is self-explanatory.

Detractors of the IRA in this period accused them of shooting their 'co-religionists' and 'fellow countrymen', that is members of the Royal Irish Constabulary (the RIC). Today the variation on this propaganda theme is that the IRA are shooting Protestants, that is, RUC and UDR men.

The reality is that in any colonial war native agents and informers, be they of the same or opposite race, religion, colour or creed, were struck down for being agents and informers. The same is true today.

Since Fine Gael, Fianna Fail and the Labour Party have yet to repudiate the **legitimacy** of the founding of the Free State, and would find it probably politically impossible to repudiate the IRA of the Tan War, it is they who are in contradiction (not republicans) when they attempt to deny validity to the case put forward by the IRA of today.



LAST SUNDAY, at Beal na mBlath in County Cork, the Free State Minister for Justice, Michael Noonan, upheld, as a glorious example for us to follow, the memory of Michael Collins.

Shall we, for once, not be too proud or too self-assured to take the advice of this Fine Gael minister? Shall we follow the example of Michael Collins?

Collins undoubtedly had success and he had failure too. No-one would surely have us follow the example of failure. That failure came when Collins was flattered and fooled by the crafty smooth-talking British into betraying the cause he had fought for in exchange for false promises.

That led Collins into siding with the self-servers, the middle-class bandwagon-jumpers with a profitable stake in the country, and turning with British guns

against his former comrades — a path that led to his own death at Beal na mBlath.

That was the failure of Collins as it is the failure of those who have come after him, and the reason why the task remains unfinished.

What then of his success?

Michael Noonan identified that success for us last Sunday by quoting with approval the words of Arthur Griffith:

"Collins was the man whose matchless and indomitable will carried Ireland through the terrible crisis. He was the man who fought the Black and Tan terror until England was forced to offer terms."

But how, in fact, did Collins, as IRA leader, achieve this success which Michael Noonan would have us follow? How did Collins operate even before the Black and Tans arrived in Ireland?

For a start, he imported guns and money for guns from supporters in the United States. Yes, and robbed Irish banks and post offices for funds as well.

Shall we take Michael Noonan's advice and follow the example of Michael Collins?

Collins identified those who were the tools of British rule in Ireland and directed his men against them. And he targeted in particular the members of the RIC — those 'fellow Irishmen', often those 'fellow Catholics', those 'policemen doing their duty'.

How did Collins deal with them?

He had his men shoot them down without mercy; a bullet in the back, in the dark, on their way to or from Mass, when they were unarmed, or with their families — it mattered not to Collins. Many more native RIC men were killed than Black and Tan Brits.

Shall we take the advice of Michael Noonan and follow the example of Michael Collins?

How did Collins deal with the British military on the streets of Dublin?

By bomb and grenade; lie in wait secretly, throw it and run. And when there were civilian casualties, as there were — 46 civilians dead and 163 wounded in one five-month period — they were the unfortunate casualties of war.

Shall we take the advice of Michael Noonan and



follow the example of Michael Collins?

How did Collins deal with spies and informers and those seen to be too friendly with the RIC and Brits?

Take them out and put a bullet through their heads. Old or young, no matter. Leave a label: 'Spies and informers beware!'

Shall we take Michael Noonan's advice and follow the example of Michael Collins?

How did Collins deal with agents of British rule in Ireland?

He directed his squad against them *en masse*, riddled them with bullets in their beds one Sunday morning, next to their wives, in front of their children, without hesitation.

Shall we take Michael Noonan's advice and follow the example of Michael Collins?

What of the highest political representative of Britain in Ireland at that time, the Viceroy, Lord French? What of that old man?

Collins planned an ambush for him and when it went wrong was furious.

Shall we take Michael Noonan's advice and follow the example of Michael Collins?

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And when the media condemned his methods as 'murder most foul', how then did Collins react?

He dispatched his men to the offices of the *Irish Independent* where they held the editor at gun-point, dismantled the entire printing machinery and destroyed it.

Shall we take Michael Noonan's advice and follow the example of Michael Collins?

And when the pulpits and episcopal seats of Ireland reverberated with moral denunciations and threatened hell and damnation for the methods used by Collins?

He just ignored them.

Shall we take Michael Noonan's advice and follow the example of Michael Collins?

But after all, Collins had a mandate at the ballot box to carry out his bloody guerrilla war.

Not so.

At the 1918 elections there was still a year before the first RIC men were to be shot down. Nobody was asked to vote for war.

But the election of May 1921, surely that endorsed such methods retrospectively?

Not so again.

You forget, do you not, that just like the SDLP in Fermanagh/South Tyrone 60 years later, the other parties were 'advised' to stand aside on this occasion. In 124 constituencies, the Sinn Féin candidates were returned entirely unopposed. Not so much elected as selected, you understand.

Shall we take the advice of Michael Noonan and follow the example of Michael Collins?

And even after Collins had blasted his way to the negotiating table, and even after the Treaty, he instructed his men in London to settle an old score with Sir Henry Wilson.

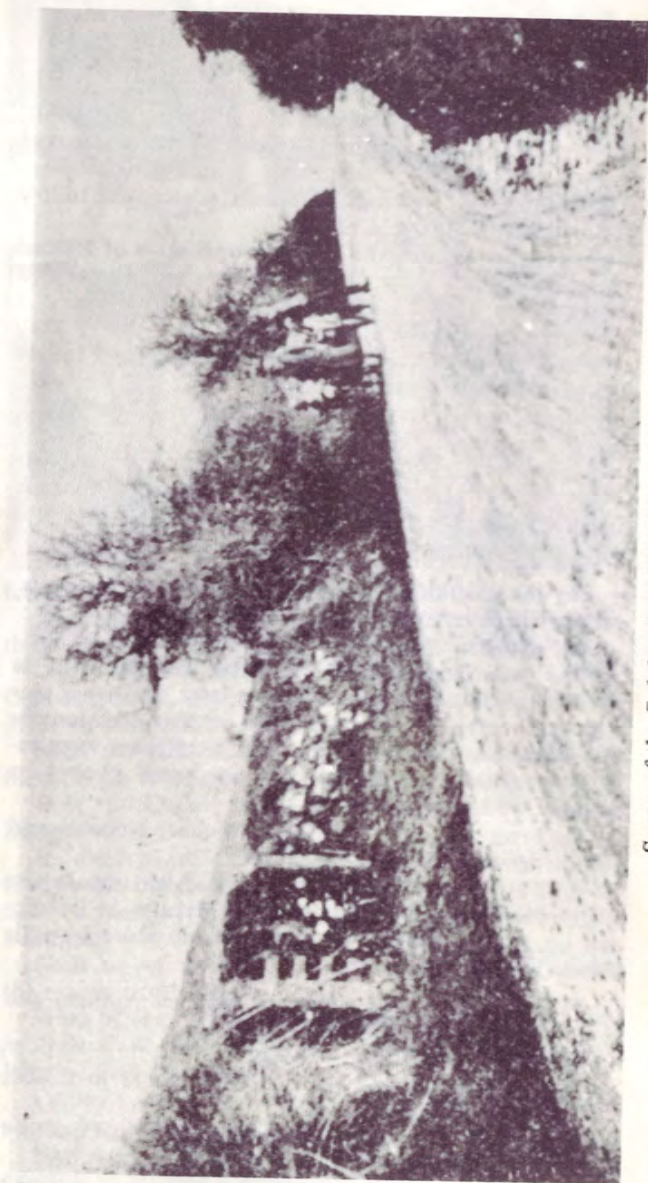
Shall we take the advice of Michael Noonan and follow the example of Michael Collins?

After all, according to Noonan:

"Our generation of the Irish owes more to Collins than to any other Irish hero."

Or was last Sunday's commemoration in Cork not so much Beal na mBlath but rather Beal na mBlather?

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Scene of the Soloheadbeg ambush, January 1919

1919



Soloheadbeg

Two RIC men were shot dead on January 21st while transporting gelignite at Soloheadbeg, County Tipperary. One of them, Constable J. McDonnell (50), was a widower with four children. He was a native of County Mayo.

Arms raid

Mr Alfred Parsons (60) was shot dead during an arms raid on his shop at 146 Richmond Road, Dublin, on March 11th. Mr Parsons lived alone. He was shot with a revolver and staggered out onto the street before dying.

Limerick Workhouse

An RIC man, Martin O'Brien (50), was shot dead on April 6th at Limerick Workhouse during the rescue of Robert

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Byrne who was on hunger-strike. Constable O'Brien was married with one child.

'Not a moment's notice'

Sean Hogan was rescued from the Thurles to Cork train at Knocklong on May 13th. Sergeant Peter Wallace, of Curraghroe, County Roscommon, and Constable Michael Enright were both shot dead during the rescue.

Constable Jeremiah Ring swore at the inquest that the men who rushed the train shouted, "*Hands up!*" and then fired immediately. "*We didn't get a moment's notice what to do.*"

"The shooting of the policemen (at Knocklong) was a crime against God and a crime against Ireland."

— Reverend Dr Harty.

Shot in the back

District Inspector Hunt (50) of the RIC was shot dead in the square at Thurles on June 23rd by armed men. He was on duty at Thurles Races. He was shot twice in the back. A 12-year-old boy was wounded in the kneecap.

"After the shooting a large crowd gathered but did not help. They jeered and laughed." — Irish News.

'Foul crime'

Sergeant Philip Brady (48) was shot dead at Lorrha, County Tipperary, on September 2nd. He was married with six children. He was shot while on patrol with two other policemen. As they were on patrol shots rang out without warning and Brady fell dead.

At his funeral the parish priest denounced in the strongest terms the people who sent Sergeant Brady to meet his maker:

"Every right-thinking man in the church and state must condemn this foul crime."

Sunday ambush

In Fermoy, County Cork, on Sunday, September 7th, a group of 17 soldiers of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry were walking to church when they were attacked by a group of 12 or 13 men.

Revolver shots rang out and a Private William Jones, a native of Carmarthen, Wales, fell dead. Three other soldiers were wounded. The soldiers were carrying rifles but had no ammunition for them. The attackers made off with 13 rifles.

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The inquest found that no murder had taken place because the attackers didn't come with the intention to kill but to steal rifles.

The Most Reverend Dr Brown, Bishop of Cloyne, said:

"The little band of soldiers had given no cause of provocation; they were proceeding in orderly and inoffensive manner to their religious Sunday service."

Bayonets and bullets

"If they (the British) are going to rule this country by the bayonet and the bullet, they will get the bayonet and the bullet in return."

— Arthur Griffith, Irish News, September 16th.

'Sefton'

"A horse at Rearcross was found shot dead in the stable. It is stated that the animal was used to draw fuel to the local police."

— Irish News, September 23rd.

'An official list of outrages' — Monday, October 13th

"The Press Association states: There was issued from Dublin Castle on Saturday night a tabulated return of the outrages in Ireland attributed to the Sinn Fein movement from May 1st 1916 to September 30th last."

"This gives a total of 1,293 outrages as follows:-"

"Murder 16 (14 military or police officials and two civilians); firing at the person 66; assaults 60; raids for arms etc 478; incendiary fires 55; injury to property 261; firing into dwellings 30; threatening letters 141; miscellaneous offences 186."

"In Munster alone the outrages totalled 624, including 11 murders. Leinster's record is 377 outrages."

— Irish News

Barrack knock

"At Ballivor, County Meath, Constable William Agar was shot dead when he answered a knock at the door of the barracks. Armed and masked men then cleared the barracks of arms and ammunition. There was a little resistance from the sergeant when he took Constable Agar's revolver and fired several shots at the raiders."

"Constable Agar was married only five months. An old man who was going to collect water from a pump near the bar-

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racks saw a number of armed men. When they saw him, one of them shouted, 'Go back! If you come on you will be shot'.

Old man beaten

Lieutenant Colonel F. St Tottenham's home near Cork city was raided for arms in November. About six armed and masked men entered the house, with others outside. When the old man refused to give up his gun he was thrown around and beaten. He was given two black eyes and was finally knocked down by either a stick or club. The men eventually made off with the guns. The colonel was 70 years old.

'Mad and criminal' — Irish News editorial.

"Ireland's cause cannot and will not be identified with the hideous methods of assassination of honest men in any part of the world..."

"The desperate attack on Lord French and his military escort near Dublin yesterday is a typical example of the Irish people's national policy in practice; and the injury done to our country's reputation and prospects by the madmen who made the attempt cannot be measured or stated in political terms. Lord French luckily escaped; two policemen were slightly wounded; one of the band who planned the murderous attack was shot dead."

"Have just heard of dastardly attempt. I heartily congratulate your excellency on miraculous escape."

— Telegram from Cardinal Logue, December 23rd.

Free press

At 10am on December 21st, about 30 or 40 men, some armed, entered the Irish Independent premises and wrecked the printing presses. A note condemning the Irish Independent story on the Lord French attack was handed to a member of the staff during the raid.

"The outrage is attributed to adverse comment on the Sinn Féin movement."

— Irish News

1920



Visitors

"During a raid for arms on the home of a farmer at Ballagh, Enniscorthy, County Wexford, on the night of Saturday, February 14th, the farmer's wife, Mrs Ellen Morris, was shot in the chest from point-blank range and died almost instantly. Mrs Morris was shot when she tried to push the leader of the raiders out of the cottage, telling them to clear out with their pop guns and not to be annoying people, and that there were no guns in the house. The leader of the raiders raised his gun and shot her in the chest.

"When one of the occupants of the house tried to go for a priest he was told by the leader of the raiders, 'You will go for no priest; she does not want one, and if you or anyone

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else leaves this house within two hours the same end awaits you'. The raiders then left. It was an hour before anyone left the house."

— Irish News, February 16th.

Ex-Brit

Harry Timothy Quinlisk was found shot dead at Ballyphehane, County Cork, on February 20th. He was shot nine times.

Quinlisk was an ex-soldier and a native of County Waterford.

The Pope and Sinn Fein

"The daily paper, Don Finchotte, understands that the Vatican is about to make representations to the Irish Episcopate and the Apostolic delegation in Washington, insisting that clergymen on both sides of the Atlantic with Sinn Fein sympathies should leave the revolutionary movement and work for pacification or at least a return to legality."

— Reuters, Paris, February 25th.

"John Charles Byrne (34), married with four or five children, was found shot in Hampstead Lane, leading from Ballymun Road, Glasnevin, to the Model Farm, Glasnevin. He was found to be shot seven times.

"At first it was thought that Byrne, an Englishman living in Essex, was shot while on holidays in Ireland, but later reports suggested that he was a spy."

— Irish News, March 3rd.

Shopping

Constable Heanue (22), was shot and seriously wounded at Ragg village near Thurles, County Tipperary, on March 4th. He died on March 5th in Tipperary Military Hospital. Heanue was in a shop buying groceries when he was shot from behind without warning.

Visitor killed

Martin Cullinane was shot dead while visiting John Lardiner's house at Ardsheamoe, Corofin, County Clare, on March 4th. It happened during a raid for guns by armed and masked men.

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When the raiders arrived the occupants of the house were too frightened to let them in. When they eventually gained admission they started to search the house and no resistance was offered. Cullinane was by the fireplace when a shot came through the front door and hit him in the chest. The shot had come from one of the raiders who was covering the outside of the house. When the raiders upstairs heard the shot they ran down and, seeing the dying man, ran out of the house and away.

Cullinane (45) was married and had four young children; the youngest was only two years old.

Unarmed

Constable James Rock and Constable Healy (24), were shot dead in an attack on Tuesday, March 16th, at Toomevara, County Tipperary.

The incident took place in the square of the village which was crowded with people returning from novena devotions at the time. Rock and Healy were also just coming from the novena devotions. They were completely unarmed at the time and were shot from behind without warning.

After the first shots, Rock lay wounded on the ground and Healy ran to the safety of the police barracks. The gunmen fired after Healy and then turned their attention to Rock who was lying wounded in the middle of the road. He begged for mercy but the gunmen fired three more shots at him and killed him. Healy died later.

Parliamentary reply

"Victims since January 1919. List of murders, attempted murders and barrack attacks:-

	Murders	Attempted murders
<i>RIC</i>	16	65
<i>DMP</i>	6	17
<i>Soldiers</i>	2	4
<i>Other govt servants</i>	1	3
<i>Total</i>	25	89

"In addition, there have been 25 attacks on police barracks.

"Since figures were compiled, two more RIC men have been killed."

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Bike death

Cornelius Kelly, a tailor, was shot dead at Caherdaniel, County Kerry, on Wednesday night, March 17th, by a party of masked men. The local police barracks was closed last week and the police left their bicycles in Kelly's house.

Pope's Quay

Constable Joseph Murtagh (40), was shot dead at Pope's Quay, Cork city, on March 19th.

Murtagh, who was off-duty and at home on leave, was walking along the quayside when a number of shots rang out. He was hit by eight, death being instantaneous. Murtagh had 24 years' service, was a widower and left three children. He was a native of County Meath.

Thomas Mac Curtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, was shot dead in his home two hours after this attack.

Off-duty

Private Brian Fergus Molloy, an off-duty soldier, was shot dead at the corner of Wicklow Street and Andrew Street, Dublin, on March 24th.

He was walking along the street when two men came walking up quickly behind him. They shot him in the head and he fell dead on the spot.

For whom the bell tolls

Mr Alan Bell RM was shot dead on the morning of March 26th at the corner of Simmonscourt Square at Merrion Road, Dublin, after being dragged from a tram car on which he was proceeding to his duties at Dublin Castle. As the tram arrived at the corner of Simmonscourt Square and Merrion Road, one man stopped it and immobilised it. At this point three men rose from their seats and went towards Bell. One of the men was heard to say, "*Come on, Mr Bell. Your time has come.*"

Bell refused to move, so the three men dragged him off the tram. As they stepped off they were met by three others. At this point Bell was shot three times in the head. He died instantly.

Procession

Sergeant Patrick Fennerty (53), an RIC man, was shot and

very badly wounded at Balbriggan, County Dublin, on April 14th as a Sinn Fein procession, celebrating the release of hunger-strikers from Mountjoy, was passing. He died on April 16th.

Creamery killing

Constable Patrick Foley (25), of Annascaul, County Kerry, was found shot dead in a creamery yard on April 16th. He had been missing since Wednesday, April 14th. He was tied and his eyes were bandaged. *He had been shot 26 times.*

Foley, who was stationed in Galway, was off-duty and at home on leave at the time of the shooting.

Mass killing

RIC Sergeant Patrick Carroll was shot dead while leaving church after Mass at Kilmihill, County Clare (West), on March 18th.

'Off-duty'

Constable Martin Clifford was shot dead near his home at Waterville, County Kerry, on April 17th. He was off-duty and at home on leave at the time.

Detective

RIC Detective Official Laurence Dalton (26) was shot dead in Mountjoy Street, Dublin, on April 21st. He had six years' service.

An elderly woman was wounded during the attack. Her name was Mrs Ivers.

In the field

DMP Constable Michael McCarthy was shot in Cork on April 22nd. He died on April 24th at Cork Military Hospital.

McCarthy was off-duty and at home on leave working in a field when two men approached him. They produced guns, shot him and ran off.

Gardener shot dead

William J. McCabe, a gardener to the Right Honourable Laurence Waldron PC, was shot dead at Strathmore Road, Killiney, near his employer's residence on May 13th. It was believed to be connected to the burning of Ballybrack RIC Barracks which happened at the same time. It was thought that McCabe failed to answer a challenge or disregarded a warning given by scouts of the party that destroyed the bar-

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racks. He was shot twice.

McCabe was aged 39 and single.

Burned to death

Sergeant T. Keane and Constable Morton were burned to death during an attack on the RIC Barracks at Kilmallock, County Limerick. The charred remains of the two men were found the next day. Morton's body was also mutilated.

Keane was aged about 50 and had 30 years' service. He left a wife and a large family.

Morton (48), a native of Thurles, left a wife and two children. He also had 30 years' service.

Extracts

The following are some extracts from a poster distributed in the Macroom district of County Cork in October 1919:

"The people in this area are warned that, for their own safety and in the interests of their country, they should avoid absolutely all communications of a friendly nature with members of the RIC. This force of men is specially organised for the maintenance in our downtrodden country of a tyrannical foreign government by a system of spying and corruption unrivalled in any land.

"The police who come from amongst the people themselves are traitors to their own flesh and blood, sworn to spare neither parent, brother, sister, nor wife in the discharge of their degrading duty – the overthrow of the God-given right of their fellow countrymen. They should therefore be avoided as more dangerous than the plague and more ruinous than any other group of ruffians to the morals of society.

"Let no Irish man or woman with a sense of principle or honour be seen speaking to, saluting, or in any way tolerating the existence of a peeler either in public or in private.

"Beware! This is not an appeal but an order from the Irish Republican Government. To those who ignore it will be meted the punishment of traitors."

Hospital destroyed

John Dyer was found shot dead on the roadside at Annesgrove, near Drumbane, County Tipperary, on July 14th. He worked as a caretaker at Annesgrove House which was just

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previously burned to the ground in the expectation that the military were about to occupy it.

Dyer received warning notices but ignored them. His body was riddled with bullets. He left a widow and a large family.

Bandon Mass

Sergeant William Mulherin was shot dead inside the front porch of the Catholic church at Bandon, County Cork, on Sunday, July 25th. Mulherin, aged 35 and married, had just entered the porch of the church when he was shot in the back by two young men.

He was shot ten times and his uniform was scorched, showing that the gun must have been right against his back when fired. Mulherin had 16 years' service.

Bishop Coholan of Cork imposed an interdict on the killers of Mulherin (something along the same lines of excommunication).

The priest at the Mass had to reconsecrate the church before proceeding with the Mass.

Station

The Right Honourable Frank Brooke PC was shot dead in a room at Westland Row Railway Station, Dublin, between 12.15pm and 12.30pm on July 30th. Between six and eight men entered the room, singled out Brooke and shot him dead. The one other man in the room, a Mr Cotton whom Brooke was talking to, narrowly escaped injury.

Cloomore

A young man, aged about 22, was found blindfolded and shot. His hands were tied behind his back. Around his neck a white pasteboard was tied with twine on it and in black letters was the word 'spy'.

His body was discovered by a creamery worker named John Mullane at Cloomore near Drumcollogher, County Limerick, on August 1st. He had been shot six times.

Lisburn killing

District Inspector Oswald Swanzy was shot dead just after 1pm on Sunday, August 22nd, when returning from the service in Christ Church Cathedral, Lisburn.

The street was crowded at the time and Swanzy was walking with two other people when four men came rushing at

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him, pushing other people out of the way. They confronted him at the corner of Railway Street, started firing and hit him five times. He died immediately.

Swanzy's father was a native of Castleblayney, County Monaghan, and his mother was from Lisburn.

The Most Reverend Dr McRory, Bishop of Down and Connor, said that it was a particularly indefensible and savage act and as such he deeply deplored and strongly condemned it. He believed that nobody from the diocese of Down and Connor had anything whatsoever to do with it. For all he and the public knew, the authors of the Lisburn tragedy might be atheists or Nihilists and not Catholics at all.

Dundalk shooting

In Jocelyn Street, Dundalk, on August 22nd, about six or seven men attacked a four-man police patrol. Constable Brennan was killed and two others wounded.

"Am I to be told that this is an act of war? That it is lawful to shoot on sight anyone wearing a policeman's uniform and honestly discharging a policeman's duties? I prefer to call it by its true name: a cool, deliberate, wilful murder, pure and simple."

— Cardinal Logue.

Glenties JP

Major G.H. Johnstone JP was shot dead in his own home at Eden, about ten miles from Glenties, County Donegal. Johnstone was sitting in his dining room about 10.30pm when two men, armed and wearing masks, entered the room and shot him dead.

Johnstone had lived there all his life and had taken no part in politics. He was 70 years old.

Drowned

An ex-soldier called Jim Kenny was executed in Graigue-amanagh, County Kilkenny, on August 30th. He was taken by boat into the middle of the River Barrow and executed by drowning. He had been found guilty of passing information to the British about IRA activities in County Kilkenny.

Kilnadrain

The house of Jack Hazlett was raided at Kilnadrain near Monaghan town on August 31st. The raid was for guns. When

Hazlett resisted the raiders he was shot through the neck. There was little hope held out for his survival. Hazlett later died from his wounds.

Dungarvan

On August 30th, a house was raided for arms about nine miles from Dungarvan, County Waterford, by about 20 men. The occupier's two sons resisted but one of them was shot in the chest and died soon after. The other son was overpowered and the men made off with the guns.

Aghafin

Miss Madden (65) was shot in the abdomen by raiders during a raid for arms at Aghafin near Roslea, County Fermanagh. The shot was fired through a closed door.

Wake

On the night of September 5th, two policemen (brothers) went home on leave to bury a relative at Colghone, Dingle, County Kerry. They were in a neighbour's house when a party of armed men arrived. The policemen escaped by a back door accompanied by John Moriarty (17), a son of the farmer in whose house they were in. The intruders opened fire on the three escaping men, killing Moriarty. The assailants buried his body the next morning. The two policemen were later captured and led off to an unknown destination.

Drumclogher

Patrick Daly, a farm labourer, was found shot dead in a field near Drumclogher on September 17th with a note bearing the word 'spy' pinned to the body.

He had been abducted on July 30th.

Kilrush RM

Captain Lendrum RM, Kilrush, County Clare, was abducted on September 22nd. His body was found on October 1st. It showed traces of being in the sea for a while and also of being buried and dug up. It was in a roughly-made coffin.

He was a native of Trillick, County Tyrone.

Skibbereen

Samuel Richard Shannon, Lisaelerig, near Skibbereen, County Cork, died in Cork Hospital on October 1st from

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wounds received three weeks previously. The residence of his father was raided for arms by masked men but the occupants resisted. The raiders disappeared. The next morning, when Mr Shannon and his son were leaving the house, they were fired on by masked men and the son was fatally wounded.

Bomb attack

Between eight and nine o'clock on Friday morning, October 8th, a military lorry was attacked in Barrack Street, Cork. Bombs were thrown at the lorry, killing one soldier and wounding three others. Three men and a woman were also wounded in the attack.

The attack happened as the lorry, which was carrying supplies to Elizabeth Fort, was passing the corner of Cove Street. After the four bombs were thrown, the attackers opened fire with revolvers.

Traveller

James Mahony, a travelling watchmaker, entered Skibbereen Workhouse on October 13th. On leaving, he was met by an armed and masked man who shot him three times in the head. He died almost immediately. He had been arrested two months previously by Sinn Féin police but escaped.

Special duty

RIC Sergeant Roche, stationed in County Tipperary, was shot at the corner of Capel Street and Ormond Quay, Dublin, on October 17th. He had come up to Dublin on special duty to identify the body of Sean Treacy who had been shot dead in Talbot Street on October 14th.

He was approached by some men who shot and wounded him. He was able to run away but was pursued by the gunmen who eventually shot him in the face, killing him.

Ellen Allen (15) and Daniel Reed, an elderly shopkeeper, were both wounded by the gunmen.

Tempo raid

Philip Breen was killed after an attack on Tempo RIC Barracks, County Fermanagh, on October 25th. Several of the raiders were leaving the town when one of them fired a number of shots back up the street. Breen was hit and died shortly

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afterwards.

It was established at the inquest that Breen was neither a member of the raiders nor crown forces.

Daughter shot

Miss Kathleen Kelly, daughter of Mr R. Kelly, a retired member of the RIC, was shot and wounded in Nenagh, County Tipperary, as she walked down the street with another woman. It happened on October 29th.

Bloody Sunday

Fourteen policemen and 'G-men' were killed in Dublin on Sunday, November 21st (Bloody Sunday). Thirteen (or fourteen) civilians were shot dead in Croke Park in the afternoon as a reprisal.

Devotions

Head Constable J.J. Kearney, Canal Street Barracks, died on November 22nd after being shot in Needham Street, Newry, on his way home from evening devotions in the Dominican Church, Newry, on November 21st. He was aged about 50 and had 31 years' service.

His killing was strongly condemned by Reverend Dr Mulhern, Lord Bishop of Dromore, at his funeral.

Kilmichael ambush

Eighteen Auxiliary policemen were shot dead in an ambush at Kilmichael, County Cork, on Sunday, November 28th.

Bishops

In the chamber on Thursday, December 2nd, M. Van de Garden (Liberal) declared that the recent letter from the Belgian bishops to the Irish bishops expressing sympathy for the Sinn Fein cause was a mistake for they must not forget that 'if the Irish had been left to their own devices then Belgium would still be under the heel of Germany'.

Cork attack

One cadet, S.K. Chapman, 490 London Road, Westcliffe-on-Sea (late of 4th Battalion, London Regiment), was wounded and 11 others wounded in an ambush at Dillon's Cross, Cork city, on December 12th. Bombs were thrown into the

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lorries containing the cadets from adjacent houses as they were leaving Cork Military Barracks.

It was after this attack that Cork city was burned by the Auxiliaries.

Discipline

James Walsh, Carrick-on-Barrow, County Wexford, farmer and merchant, was shot dead by armed men in his shop on December 20th when he refused to co-operate with armed men who were preparing to attack the police barracks across the road. The attack was aborted after the shooting.

Ex-soldier

James Balgriffe (45), an ex-soldier, was found shot dead at Ballykerran, Athlone, on December 31st at noon. A piece of cardboard with the word 'spy' was pinned to his coat.

He worked as a postman until 1914 when he joined the British army. When he came home from the war he started work as a labourer. He left a wife and three children.

Advice

Dr Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam, in his sermon in Tuam Cathedral on Christmas Day, said that although the power to govern came from God, the people have a right for just reasons to seek a change of government. There are two ways of bringing about this change: one by revolution and the other by constitutional action. In the present circumstances of his country, armed resistance to the existing government is unlawful; firstly because there is no chance of success, and secondly, because the evils of such a course would be much greater than the evils it would try to remedy.

1921



Corner-boy

On January 5th, the IRA in Kilkenny shot dead Michael 'Mickey' Cassidy. Cassidy was convicted of being a spy because he used to stand along with other corner-boys on Dysert Bridge and chat to soldiers when they passed by. It was decided that he was passing on information prejudicial to the IRA. When two IRA men went to arrest him, he resisted with a pitchfork and had to be shot dead in the farmhouse he was staying in on the Castlecomer-Kilkenny road.

Taxes

A Drumshanbo, Mohill, County Leitrim, farmer was badly

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beaten by two men for refusing to pay a 6d in the pound tax 'for the upkeep of the IRA'.

Listowel

District Inspector Tobias O'Sullivan was shot dead just outside Listowel Barracks, County Kerry, at 1.30pm on January 20th. He left a wife and a young family. His five-year-old son was with him when he was shot.

He had a 'distinguished career' with the RIC.

Market Street bomb

Sergeant Kemp was injured on January 21st by a bomb which was thrown at him in Market Street, Armagh. He died on January 23rd. He was a native of County Cavan and had 23 years' service.

A young passerby, Francis Campbell, was injured by the bomb.

Shot in bed

Constables M. Quinn and Thomas Heffron were shot dead and Constable R. Gilmartin was wounded in the Railway View Hotel at the corner of Townhall Street and Oxford Street, Belfast, on January 26th.

They were all in bed at the time of the attack.

Wicklow Hotel

William Doran (45), an ex-serviceman, was shot dead in the Wicklow Hotel on January 29th. He worked in the hotel as a porter. He left a wife and family.

Crossfire casualties

Miss Mary Flinten (21) and Thomas Ivery (14) were seriously wounded in crossfire when an Auxiliary armoured tender was fired on in North Earl Street, Dublin. The armoured tender was going up North Earl Street when it was fired on. One of the Auxiliary cadets was wounded.

Civilian killed

On February 1st, there was an unsuccessful attempt to ambush a military car in Nassau Street, Dublin. One civilian was killed.

Mallow gun-battle

Captain King, County Inspector, and his wife were fired on near Mallow Railway Station on January 31st. They were

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both wounded and Mrs King died later. As the ambushers were making their getaway there was a gun-battle with some RIC men who were nearby. Three men who were working in the railway yard at the time were killed in the crossfire.

Courtmartialed

Thomas Bradfield, a Protestant farmer, aged about 57, of Knockmacool House, Desertserges, County Cork, was found shot dead on February 2nd at Castlederry, six miles from his residence, with bullet wounds to the heart. A note attached to his clothing said that he had been tried by courtmartial, found guilty of attempting to give information to the enemy and sentenced to be shot.

Another Thomas Bradfield, a cousin of the first, was shot dead near Bantry, County Cork, by six men on the same night. A piece of cardboard with the word 'spy' was pinned on to his coat.

Miltown JP

At 12.30am on February 2nd, two armed and masked men visited the house of Robert Dixon JP, Miltown, Dunlavin, County Wicklow, and demanded money. When resistance was offered Dixon was shot dead and his son was seriously wounded.

Surrendered and shot

Two police cars were ambushed at Drumkeen, three miles from New Pallas, County Limerick, at 2.30pm on February 2nd. Eleven policemen were killed.

The lorry had been surrounded by armed men who ordered the police to surrender. When they did they were shot. There were two survivors, District Inspector Samson and a constable.

Unionists

"The unionists of the six counties form less than a fifth of the population of Ireland, yet they have been allowed to refuse to submit to a Dublin parliament. The nationalists in the North form considerably more than a third of the population of these counties, yet their determined objections to a Belfast parliament are to count for nothing and they are being compelled to submit to it against their wills."

— Most Reverend Dr MacRory, Bishop of Down and Connor.

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Child killed

In an attack on a military lorry in Camden Street, Dublin, on February 2nd, a four-year-old boy named Fitzpatrick, who was walking by his mother's side, was shot dead.

Youghal

Alfred Kidney (25), a locksmith who was shot in the back by unknown civilians with revolvers in Youghal, County Cork, on Thursday evening, February 3rd, died at 7.30pm the following Saturday in Youghal Workhouse Hospital as a result of his injuries. A spent revolver bullet was found in the street after the shooting and three civilians were seen running away.

Kidney had been physically deformed since birth and could walk only with difficulty. An attempt was made to abduct him on October 20th 1920 as he was suspected of giving information to the military but, owing to the resistance he offered, the attempt failed.

Director

Mr Alfred Reilly, managing director of F.H. Thompson's, bakers and confectioners, Cork, was shot dead when returning home from work in his pony and trap on February 9th. His family went to look for him when his pony arrived at his house without him. Not too far from the house they found his body riddled with bullets in the middle of the road. A note pinned to his body said, "*Spy. By order of the IRA, take warning.*"

Enniscorthy execution.

On Sunday night, December 19th 1920, Frederick Newsome (21), an ex-soldier, was shot at in Market Square, Enniscorthy. He escaped uninjured. At about 9.30pm on February 8th. Newsome was shot as he crossed over a bridge in Enniscorthy. As he lay on the ground wounded, one of his two attackers walked up to him and shot him dead. The two men calmly walked away. A man in the company of Newsome was uninjured.

Torytop

The dead body of a man (aged about 26), shot through the head, was found at Torytop Lane on the outskirts of Cork

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city on February 2nd. There was a piece of paper pinned to his clothing bearing the words, "*Convicted spy. Penalty death. Spies and traitors beware!*"

Merrion Gate

In an attack on a military lorry at Merrion Gate, Dublin, on Saturday night, February 2nd, a man named Brophy, aged 45, was fatally shot in the abdomen while in bed at his residence at 244 Langford Terrace, Merrion Road, and another man named Healy, aged 50, was shot dead while walking home in the vicinity of Elm Park. Neither men had anything to do with the military or the attackers.

Trench death

On the afternoon of February 7th, Patrick Falsey, Kilmacduane, Kilrush, was filling in a trench which had been dug in the road near his house when he was fired on by a number of men. He died at 3am on February 9th.

Informer

On February 11th, Robert Eady (40), a labourer of Cloghlea, Clonakilty, County Cork, was found dead half a mile from his house with bullet wounds to the body and head. It was stated that he was taken out of his house by armed men and shot. A label pinned to his back bore the words, "*Spies and informers beware!*" He left a wife and four children.

Upton Station

On February 15th, the 9.30am train from Cork to Bantry, containing a small party of troops and a number of civilians, was heavily fired on as it arrived in Upton Station, County Cork. The troops left their carriage and fired on the attackers who fled, leaving two of their number dead. The fire of the attackers resulted in the deaths of one woman and six men, one of them elderly, the wounding of two women and six of the soldiers who were travelling on the train.

Associate

The body of a man found in a suburb of Cork city on February 15th had been shot four times. A piece of cardboard tied around his neck bore the words, "*Convicted spy. The penalty for all who associate with the Auxiliary cadets, Black and Tans and the RIC - The IRA. P.S. Beware!*" He was

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identified as Mr James Beale, the manager of a large shop in Cork city.

Grave warning

The body of William Sullivan, an ex-soldier, was found near St Joseph's Cemetery, Cork, on February 14th. A card pinned to his chest said that he had been shot as a spy.

Hospital raid

About 7.30pm on February 18th, six or seven armed men made the porter at Cork Union Workhouse take them to the hospital and then made a wardman show them to St Francis's Ward, where an inmate named Michael Walsh was taken out of bed and told to dress. The party then took Walsh outside and shortly afterwards shots were heard. The body of Walsh was found on the roadside with a card bearing the words, "*Caught at last. Spies and informers beware!*"

Ex-sergeant

William Mohally, an ex-recruiting sergeant and a loyalist, was shot and wounded on February 19th in Cork North District. He was moved to the infirmary. On the morning of February 20th, four armed men entered the infirmary and put Mohally on a stretcher. Mohally was still unconscious at this stage. They took him out into the street and shot him dead.

When Mohally was taken outside the hospital, one of the men bent over him, placed a revolver to his mouth and fired. One of the other men said, "*Give him another,*" and a second bullet was sent through Mohally's cheek. The party then withdrew.

Mohally was aged about 40.

Lissanbig landowners

When Matthew Sweetman of Lissanbig, near Skibbereen, answered a knock on his door on February 19th he was shot and wounded. Covered in blood, he rushed back into the house and fell. One of the attackers ran inside and shot him in front of his wife and daughters.

William Connell, also of Lissanbig near Skibbereen, heard a knock on his door on the same night. The family were in bed at the time. When the knock came his wife was suspicious, so she got up out of bed and went downstairs to answer the

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door. When she arrived downstairs she found that the men had broken in the kitchen door. One of the men held her while the rest ran upstairs. In a few minutes she heard shots and the men came back down. One of them said, "*It is alright.*" All the men then left. Mrs Connell ran upstairs and found her husband lying dead across the bed. He had been shot eight times.

The two men were well-known and extensive farmers. At the Pro-Cathedral, Skibbereen, on Sunday, Reverend F. McCarthy CC strongly condemned the killers.

Warning

Michael Ryan (35), a labourer, was found shot dead on Saturday morning, February 19th, on the road between Thomastown and Kilfeakle, about five miles from Tipperary town. He had been warned by the IRA to leave the district. He was a local man and single.

'One bomb in Britain...'

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary in the House of Commons, in a debate on Ireland, quoted from an IRA document captured in raids on the headquarters of the IRA on Saturday, February 19th.

Greenwood claimed that the document, under the heading 'Operations Abroad', said:

"Large-scale operations are of paramount importance. I fear, however, that the Volunteers abroad cannot be relied on a large scale with success owing to lack of training. Liverpool Company gives the greatest hope; Manchester is hopeless; London could do something on a small scale. I have no knowledge of Glasgow, but from the reports which have been received it is clear that they have military instincts and apparently no training. There are possibilities of two large companies in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"Minor operations could well be carried out in Liverpool, London and possibly Glasgow and Newcastle. The following operations are some that can be carried out, but obviously will require a considerable amount of preparation: the destruction of large ships and buildings by fire, and blast furnaces, possibly the destruction of the coal mines of the district and the destruction of the telegraph and telephone systems of the

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IRA Volunteers arrest a suspected informer in Dublin during the Tan War

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district, the signalling system, the wrecking of trains and the destruction by fire of crops.

"The officer in charge of operations abroad should be given a free hand. A considerable amount more could be done in Liverpool were he allowed a freer hand. His instructions were to carry out those operations in a way which would cause the least amount of unemployment, exactly the opposite to what is required, particularly at the present moment.

"Operations also should be directed in such channels as would encourage direct action by such bodies as communists and the unemployed acting also with the mob in the direction of looting. Further, the officer in charge should not be tied down by instructions to sparing the life of enemy subjects. For instance, if one train were wrecked it should have the effect of causing considerable alarm to the travelling public and extra expenditure to the railway companies by patrolling the line and providing pilot engines. Also, if gas works were blown up, no doubt lives would be lost, but it would have the effect of throwing the town into darkness and encourage looting."

Arms raid

James Toner, a farmer of Lagan, near Keady, County Armagh, died on February 20th as a result of bullet wounds received in an arms raid on February 2nd.

He was shot as the raiders entered his house. The four armed and masked men then searched the house. They found no weapons and, as they were leaving, they warned the occupants of the house not to leave for an hour.

Kidnapped

Constable Frederick W. Perrier was shot dead and Constable P.G. Kerins was seriously wounded when they were attacked by a party of armed men in Bandon, County Cork, on Wednesday night, February 23rd.

The attackers then kidnapped two unarmed soldiers and two naval wireless men who were talking to some girls. The wireless men were soon released, but the two soldiers, Lance-Corporal Stubbs and Private Knight, were taken to a suburb of the town and shot dead.

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Cadets

A large party of Auxiliary cadets was ambushed on the Macroon to Ballyvourney Road on February 25th. Major C.V. Grant MC, the leader of the party, and Constable Keane were killed, five cadets were wounded and one RIC driver was seriously wounded.

Convicted

An ex-soldier, Henry Murray from Dooragh outside Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, was shot dead in Chapel Street, Dundalk, about 7pm on February 25th. Notices were fixed to nearby lamp-posts stating that Murray had been tried and convicted as a spy and informer by the IRA and executed.

Collections

Three houses in the same area of County Tipperary were visited by armed and masked men collecting funds for the IRA in late February.

When they were refused admission to one of these houses, stones were thrown through windows and abuse was shouted at the occupants. On being refused admission to the house, they forced their way in and searched it. They tried to carry off a safe but found it was too heavy for them. At the third house, the men just left on being refused admission again.

Strollers

A number of armed IRA men attacked a party of unarmed soldiers who were out for a walk in the streets of Cork at 10.30pm on February 28th. Six of the soldiers were killed and 12 were injured. They were off-duty at the time. Five of the dead were aged 20. The sixth soldier was aged 30.

Bad company

In early March, police found posted on a telegraph pole in the vicinity of Mountmellick, County Laois, a notice which stated: *"Final warning. Information has been received by our Secret Service that certain females in this district are known to be keeping company with enemy Black and Tans and RIC. We give this, our final warning, that unless this conduct ceases they may be prepared to suffer the consequences. – O/C."*

Special brother

The home of Lily Stitt at Parker Street, off the Newtown-

ards Road, Belfast, was raided by armed men on March 3rd. The men were looking for her brother who was a Special Constable stationed at a country barracks. When they realised he wasn't there, they tied Lily to a chair, cropped her hair and stole £4 from her.

Passerby

At noon on March 6th, a military lorry was attacked with bombs at the corner of Dorset Street and Blessington Street, Dublin. None of the military personnel was injured but the driver of a civilian car which was passing at the time was killed instantly when a bomb exploded beside his car. The dead man's name was O'Neill.

Blacknell

Frank Elliott, an ex-serviceman, was taken from his house, where he lived with his wife and four children, at Blacknell, County Roscommon, by armed men on Thursday night, March 3rd. He was walked about two miles by the men before being shot dead.

Pub killing

Constable R. Beasant was shot dead in a public house on Friday night, March 4th, in Cashel, County Tipperary, by two armed men.

Miss Josie Cantwell was badly wounded when she was shot in the head.

Beasant had served in the First World War.

IRA court

Francis McPhillips, aged about 20, of Corleek, Latnamarel, Aghabog, County Monaghan, was taken from his house on March 9th, where he lived with his widowed mother and six sisters. His body was found in a hollow some miles away with a card attached to it saying, "*Tried, convicted and executed by the IRA.*"

Three weeks previously, he had been held up by four armed men, blindfolded and chained to the gates of Aghabog Church. He was accused of giving information to the police about a man on the run.

Another man, Patrick J. Larner of Marnahan, near Rock-

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corry, County Monaghan, was found in the same hollow. He was aged about 30 and had a card attached to his clothing: *"Tried and convicted informer."*

Executed

James Maher of Thurles and P. Meara, both ex-soldiers, were found shot dead at Ballyranson, Killenale district, County Tipperary, on March 9th. The word 'spy' was pinned to Meara's breast.

Good shot

On Thursday night, March 10th, James Good, who was employed in Cork Military Barracks, was nearing his home in Tower Street when he was fired at. The bullet passed through his shoulder and out of his mouth. He died shortly afterwards. He had received a notice giving him 14 days to leave Cork.

Good was an ex-serviceman and was an extensive farmer.

His son was to be shot dead by masked and armed men three weeks later.

Conversation

Three police drivers were talking to some civilians at Victoria Square, Belfast, on March 11th when four or five other civilians produced revolvers and started firing at them.

The three policemen and one civilian were killed.

Documents

Documents captured by the crown forces in Ireland belonging to the IRA, dated January 31st 1921:-

"It has been suggested, and I agree, that all Auxiliary correspondence be seized whenever possible in order that a list be made of their home addresses with a view to further action."

A letter from GHQ of the IRA, dated January 4th, to the Director of Information of the IRA and initialled by the Chief of Staff, reads:-

"1. The English address of General Strickland is required.

"2. By the end of the week it is possible we may require a list of English addresses of Auxiliary police and Black and Tans as far as we have them up to date."

Attached to this document are lists of private addresses in England such as those of General Strickland and of Auxil-

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iary cadets including that of one called Reynolds, whose farms near Liverpool had been 'mysteriously' burned a short time previously.

Resignations

Sir Hamar Greenwood gave the following figures of the forces in Ireland as relating to the 12 months ending February 28th 1921 in parliamentary papers:-

<i>Resignations</i>	<i>RIC</i>	<i>Auxiliary Division</i>
<i>Dismissals</i>	2,193	131
<i>Court martial cases</i>	226	33
<i>Court martial findings</i>	19	15
<i>against accused</i>	16	8

The established strength of the RIC was 9,500.

Train attack

The train travelling from Limerick to Tralee on Saturday, March 12th, pulled up at Ardfert Station. A group of armed civilians opened fire on the train. Temporary Cadet Faulkner was shot dead and the train driver, O'Shea, was wounded in the head and hip.

A postman travelling on the train had his head grazed by a bullet as the train picked up speed leaving the station.

Pearse Street ambush

A group of Auxiliary police driving up Pearse Street, Dublin, on March 14th, was ambushed. Section Leader B.J.L. Beard MC and Cadet O'Farrell, an Irishman, were shot dead.

About 30 yards from the shooting, 70-year-old Mary Morgan was seriously injured and fell to the ground. Stephen Clarke (22), an ex-soldier, was shot dead as he tried to pick Mrs Morgan up and get her to safety. Thomas Asquith, a caretaker who was standing opposite his house, was also shot dead. His wife had a narrow escape.

Mrs Morgan died later.

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'Tinker, tailor, soldier...'

A man named Leacock, a tailor, was taken from his work on the evening of March 15th by armed men. His dead body was found riddled with bullets outside Kenagh, County Longford, on Wednesday, March 16th. There was a note attached to his body: *"Shot by IRA for spying and giving information. Other spies take warning."*

Convicted

Thomas Cotter, a civilian, was shot dead on March 1st. His inquest was held in Curraclough. He was shot by the IRA.

A card attached to his body read, *"Convicted spy - IRA."*

Statistics

The following statement was issued to the press by Dublin Castle on March 18th:-

"The press has detailed very faithfully the inconvenience to which citizens are being put and the economic losses that are being sustained by traders and others as a result of nine o' clock curfew order which was recently put in force in Dublin in consequence of repeated attacks in the streets of the city by armed civilians upon the forces of the crown."

"The following statistics show further how grave is the danger to the public of these attacks, as compared with their slight measure of success against the crown forces upon whom they are directed."

"Since January 1st 1921, there have been, within the Dublin Metropolitan Police area, 50 attacks on the forces of the crown, resulting in the following casualties:-"

Military:	1 killed, 12 wounded.
Police:	4 killed, 20 wounded.
Total:	5 killed, 32 wounded.
Civilians:	7 killed, 40 wounded.

"Owing to the fact that the attackers, to secure their own safety, not only dress in civilian clothes, but also make use of the general public to cover their retreat and even their attack itself, there were among these casualties a considerable proportion of women and children. The loss of life and the wounding of law-abiding and innocent people, the restrictions of public

freedom of movement and of trade, are all regrettable, but they are inevitable so long as outrages of this kind continue."

The Castle added that Michael Collins, Charles Burgess (Cathal Brugha), and Richard Mulcahy were the individuals directly responsible for organising and controlling these ambushes.

Shoppers injured

While a military patrol lorry of the South Lancashire Regiment was proceeding along Aungier Street, Dublin, at 6.35pm on Saturday, March 19th, three bombs were thrown at it, followed by a number of shots. Two of the bombs exploded in the lorry, killing two of the occupants and wounding six others. Several civilians were detained in hospital for injuries received during the attack. The street was crowded with shoppers at the time of the attack.

Boycott

On Friday night, March 18th, the public about Ballybay, County Monaghan, were warned by a circular, headed 'IRA', not to enter 23 business houses in Ballybay and district that were trading with Belfast, thereby breaking the Belfast boycott that was in operation then. Failure to comply with the order was threatened with action by the IRA. The notice was posted on some farmers' doors and gate entrances.

Fusillade

On Monday, March 21st, a train containing one officer and 29 other ranks of the 1st Royal Fusiliers and a number of civilians was nearing Headford Junction, midway between Rathmore and Killarney, County Kerry, when it came under heavy fire from both sides of a cutting.

The casualties were one officer and eight other ranks killed, ten other ranks wounded; and one civilian passenger killed, two others wounded.

Sick

Constable William Campbell, who was off-duty and on sick leave, was shot dead at the back of his lodgings at Mullinahone, County Tipperary, by unknown men on Saturday, March 20th.

Booladurragh

At Booladurragh, about six miles from Enniscorthy, Coun-

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ty Wexford, James Skelton (21), an ex-soldier, and his brother John (25) were both shot dead on March 21st.

James had a handkerchief partly tied about his face and a card on his neck with the words, "*Convicted spy - IRA.*"

There was also a card around John's neck: "*Let all spies beware. On your track - Flying Column, IRA.*"

Good Friday

Mr John Cathcart, managing director of Paisley & Co Ltd, was shot dead at his house in Pearce's Square, Youghal, County Cork, on March 25th by armed raiders who forcibly entered his house at the back. An envelope with the words, "*Convicted spy. Spies and informers beware - IRA,*" was found near the body. The raiders said that they were looking for arms and when Cathcart told them he had none, he was shot four times. It was a Good Friday.

12-year-old killed

On March 26th, Denis Lenehan, an ex-sergeant-major of the Leinster Regiment, was walking along Cork Street, Dublin, when three unknown men rushed from a gateway and opened fire on him with revolvers, wounding him in several places. A 12-year-old girl, Hannah Keegan, was shot dead and another young girl was wounded as was a man named Brady who was walking by at the time.

Lenehan used to be employed in Ballykinlar Camp and had been transferred to Islandbridge Barracks.

Kenmare

An unknown man aged about 30 was found shot dead near Kenmare, County Kerry, near this time (March 26th).

He was blindfolded, his hands were tied behind his back and there was a card attached to him bearing the words, "*Spies beware - IRA.*"

Sisters

Kate Burke was killed and her sister, Mamie Burke, was injured during a bomb attack on a crown forces lorry in Amiens Street, Dublin, on Tuesday, March 29th. Kate was standing in Amiens Street, waiting for her sister who worked in the post office, when she was seriously wounded in the forehead and abdomen by the exploding bomb.

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Engaged

Captain Cecil Lees, aged about 44, was shot dead just after leaving St Andrew's Hotel in Exchequer Street, Dublin, on Tuesday, March 29th.

He had been employed for some time on government clerical work in Dublin and had only recently become engaged to be married.

Another Good shot

Mr William Good of Barrshall, Timoleague, County Cork, was taken off his trap by armed men and shot dead on the roadside returning from Bandon on Saturday evening, March 26th. On his body was a note with the words, "*Tried, convicted and executed. Spies and informers beware – IRA.*"

William Good's father, James Good, had been shot dead by masked men three weeks previously, on March 10th, at his own door.

William Good was at home from Trinity College Dublin since his father's death.

Protestant farmer

William Fleming, a Protestant farmer of Drumgarra, County Monaghan, was called on by armed and masked men who demanded his gun on Tuesday, March 29th. The Flemings refused to hand over anything and the men set fire to their house.

Fleming and his son, Robert, were taken to the main road and shot dead. Up to 40 people were supposed to be involved. William Fleming's mother, aged 80, and her grandchildren, aged nine and 11, were present at the time of the attack.

There had been a raid for arms at the house the previous September. On that occasion, a member of the attacking party was shot dead and William Fleming was wounded.

Mrs Fleming and the two grandchildren had to move to the Castleblayney Workhouse because of the destruction of their home.

Appeal

It was reported that the Archbishop of Tuam had made an appeal for a 'truce of God':-

"I appeal to the young men of this diocese to continue to abstain from deeds of blood, no matter what the provocat-

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ion. I appeal to them to imitate the patience of Christ, who was led like, as a lamb to the slaughter, the victim of wickedness, but who, when all was darkest, arose in the power of immortality."

Navy pensioner

Denis Donovan, a postman in Bandon and a naval pensioner having 23 years' service, was shot dead by armed men outside his home on Tuesday evening, March 29th.

Donovan, aged about 40, left a wife and three children.

Roscarberry raid

Roscarberry Barracks, County Cork, was attacked on March 30th. Bombs were first thrown and then the attackers opened up with guns.

Sergeant O'Shea and Constables Borlas and Reynolds were killed. Nine police were wounded.

Two farmers from the area were killed the next day by a bomb left behind by the attackers.

Long arm of the law

A man was found shot dead on the golf links at Ashford, Middlesex, England, on April 3rd. He had a bullet wound in the chest. On a piece of paper found near the body were the words, "*Let spies and traitors beware - IRA.*"

He was identified as 20-year-old Vincent Fouvargue of 20 Dunville Road, Ranelagh, Dublin. His family strongly and persistently denied that he was a spy. His mother said:

"We knew better than anyone else what kind of boy he was. I also wish it to be understood that I do not for an instant blame the IRA for his murder."

Fouvargue had been arrested by the British in Rathmines on January 4th. He escaped from a military lorry taking him to Kilmainham during an ambush on the convoy at the end of January. He then left the country on the advice of his family.

He used the name Staunton as an alias when in England.

Fouvargue's name appears on the list of executions by the IRA.

Killeshandra

RIC Constable James Duffy and a civilian were attacked on Sunday night, April 3rd, near Killeshandra, County Cavan. Duffy was killed and the civilian, Henry James, was wounded.

Duffy was captured and taken over a mile away before being shot dead. There were a large number of bullet wounds in the body.

Former fusilier

Thomas (James?) Morris (68), who served in the Royal Irish Fusiliers during the First World War and had been in the RIC for 14 years, was taken from his home near Kinvarra, County Galway, on Saturday night, April 2nd, and was found shot dead the following morning. He had been blindfolded and labelled, "*Convicted spy. Tried, convicted and executed – IRA.*"

He was found shot dead by people going to Mass. He left a widow and six children.

Water supply

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the Thirlmere pipe conveying the Manchester water supply at Agecroft Bridge, Pendlebury, on April 4th.

The attack was attributed to 'Sinn Feiners'.

Magistrate

Thomas Shannon, a farmer of Kilrush, County Clare, was shot dead near this date (April 4th).

Official enquiries stated that he was killed soon after an attempt to sever connections with the Sinn Fein movement. Twelve months previously, he had been elected a Sinn Fein magistrate but criticised the methods of the court. He refused to pay rates to a Sinn Fein collector and was shot ten days later.

Dead dogs

A notice was displayed in different parts of the country containing words of warning to persons owning dogs: "*These people are warned not to pay licence to the enemy, and those who do so will have their dogs shot dead and the persons themselves will be severely dealt with.*" The notice was signed, "*By order of the IRA.*"

Score settled

Edward Beirne (50), a farmer from Scramogue, two miles from Strokestown, County Roscommon, was taken from his house by 20 armed men on the night of April 5th and shot

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dead. There was a label attached to his body with the words, "*Convicted spy. Spies and informers beware of the Flying Column.*"

Loughglynn

An ex-soldier named Gilligan and an ex-policeman named Wyasm (65) were taken from their homes and shot dead in separate incidents at Loughglynn, in the Castlerea district of County Roscommon, on April 8th.

Moyderwell

The dead body of an ex-soldier named John O'Mahony, better known as 'Boxer' O'Mahony, was found with three bullet wounds in his head at Borleen, Rahounane, on the north side of Tralee, County Kerry. O'Mahony was a shoe-maker living at Moyderwell, Tralee.

There was a note pinned to his body which read, "*Convicted spy. Traitors beware!*"

Child

* On April 7th, in Dublin city, a military driver spotted an armed civilian. The civilian ran off but the driver gave chase on foot. At Bow Street, Old Kilmainham, the civilian opened fire on the soldier. He missed the soldier but hit and killed a young child who was playing in the area

Castlerea

Mary Ann McDonagh (60), wife of a publican, and Lance-Corporal Ed Wildon (20), Leicester Regiment, were shot dead and Peter Noone was wounded in the right leg by members of the IRA at Castlerea, County Roscommon, at 10.15 on April 8th. The Lance-Corporal was shot through the heart and was fired on several times while lying on the ground.

Fluke

Constable Fluke was killed and Constables Dougal, Hands and Linton were wounded when a bomb was thrown at them as they left service at Creggan Church, a couple of miles outside Crossmaglen, on April 10th.

John Street patrol

An RIC patrol was fired at in John Street, Limerick, on Friday, April 8th, at 9.45pm. One head constable, two ser-

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geants and one constable were seriously wounded. One civilian, an old man named Francis McMahon, was shot dead while three civilians — a man, a woman and a boy — were wounded by the attackers' fire.

McMahon died when a bomb which was intended for the patrol landed in the front window of his house and exploded. One of the policemen, Hubert J. Wiggins (single), a native of Clones, County Monaghan, died later.

Summoned

Martin Daly, aged 60, was shot dead on March 21st near Tralee, County Kerry. He had been living in fear of his life ever since he handed a Sinn Fein summons over to the military. He was blindfolded and his hands were tied behind his back before being shot.

Medical evidence showed that there were numerous injuries to the body. The face was peppered with small-shot and the jaw was broken. Some ribs were broken and a shot had passed through the lung. A notice was found on the breast of his coat with the words, "*Informers beware! Convicted informer,*" written on it.

'Tynan Abbey'

Sir Arthur Vicars was taken from his house in Listowel, County Kerry, on April 14th and shot dead. Vicar was formerly 'Ulster King of Arms', and was custodian of the crown jewels in Dublin Castle during Lord Aberdeen's vice-royalty. The body, which was found near his home, Kilmorna House, bore several bullet marks and on it was a label with the inscription, "*Traitors beware! We do not forget — IRA.*"

Vicars was a half-brother of Pierce O'Mahony, who was for several years a prominent member of Parnell's Irish Parliamentary Party and who stuck with Parnell at the time of a split in the party 30 years previously.

The house was afterwards set on fire and totally destroyed.

Farmhouse

John McCabe, an ex-soldier living in Crossmaglen, was found shot in a stable at a farmhouse near Carrickmacross, County Monaghan. His hands were tied with his belt and his clothing was saturated with blood.

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He had been shot four times and a card pinned to his clothing read, "*Convicted spy – IRA.*"

He had managed to escape from his captors but was still badly wounded. He had made his way to the farmhouse about 3am but was unable to waken anybody so he went into the stable where he was found later.

Girlfriend

Between 8pm and 9pm on Friday, April 15th, while Constable Jones, an Englishman stationed at Ballinamore RIC Barracks, was leaving home his girlfriend, Miss Sadlier, a postal official in the local post office, he was fired on at the railway station. He returned the fire but he was shot dead through the heart. Miss Sadlier was seriously wounded.

Pub bomb

At 10.45pm on Saturday, April 16th, at Ennis, a small party of armed civilians threw a hand grenade and fired revolver shots in Shaughnessy's public house, killing a Royal Scots sergeant, slightly wounding Constable Vandenberg, and seriously wounding Mrs Shaughnessy and Mrs Gallagher from Limerick.

40-year-old woman executed

A single woman named Kathleen Carroll, aged about 40, was shot dead in the early hours of Sunday morning, April 17th. She was taken from her house at Aughnomena, near Duffy's Cross, about six miles from Monaghan town.

A party of armed and masked men forced their way into the house where she lived with her aged mother and middle-aged brother. They tied her hands behind her back and took her out of the house. She was made to walk a mile before being shot dead in a laneway. A label was found attached to her clothing, "*Tried, convicted and executed by the IRA. Spies and informers beware!*"

Miss Carroll had written some letters to the police concerning illicit drink trafficking in the district. These letters were captured from the postman by members of the IRA and it was thought that this was the reason for her killing. As Kathleen Carroll was being dragged away, one of the men was heard to say to her that she would tell the police nothing more about the stills in that area. Her name appears on the list of execu-

tions claimed by the IRA.

Hair-do

On the night of April 16th, a number of armed and masked men visited the house of Mary Gallagher, aged 56, of Derrybeg, and cut off her hair, apparently because she had reported a neighbour to the crown forces for 'having poisoned her dog'.

Last rites

John Reilly (40), an ex-soldier of Newmarket-on-Fergus, was taken from his house by armed men on April 20th and shot dead in the road at Ballycan, two miles from his home.

Reilly was shot in the presence of a priest who was taken there to administer the last rites. A notice was pinned on the dead man's coat: "*Spy. Executed by IRA. Getting them at last. Beware!*"

Review

The weekly review of Irish conditions issued from Dublin Castle state the following up to April 16th:-

Courthouses destroyed	74
Police barracks destroyed	538
Police barracks damaged	250
Raids for arms	3,111
Policemen killed	281
Policemen wounded	455
Soldiers killed	100
Soldiers wounded	219

Oughterard

A police patrol from Oughterard, County Galway, was ambushed at Kilmilkin on Sunday, April 24th. Constable Boylan was killed and Sergeant Hanley and Constable Rutledge were seriously wounded.

Boylan was a widower with five young children.

Father Cunningham, the Catholic curate for Lehané who drove to the scene, was fired on while attending to the wounded police.

Hostage

Gilbert M. Potter, a district inspector in the RIC, was kidnapped while returning by car from Cloghea, a sub-district of Cahir, County Tipperary. He was fired upon by a number of

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armed men who rendered the car useless and captured him.

Potter was held prisoner for several days by the IRA. The IRA made an offer to exchange him for an IRA prisoner who was under sentence of death. When the IRA prisoner was hanged, Potter was shot.

The IRA Volunteer's name was Thomas Traynor.

Tuam find

Children going to school at Clonbein, Tuam district, on April 27th, found the dead body of Thomas Hanna on the roadside. He had been shot. On a piece of paper pinned to his coat were the words, "*Convicted spy - IRA.*"

Casualties

Total casualties to crown forces and civilians in Ireland from April 16th to 23rd were:-

19 police and two military killed.

26 police and 11 military wounded.

Civilian casualties, including republicans, 27 killed and 32 wounded.

Eight RIC men killed

Eight RIC men were killed in an ambush near the village of Rathmore on the Cork/Kerry border in early April.

The police patrol (one sergeant, eight constables) left the barracks at Rathmore to look for a reported dead body with a 'spy' label attached when they were attacked.

The dead men were Sergeant Thomas McCormack and Constables James Phelan, Alfred Hillan, Samuel Watkin, Walter T. Brown, William A. Clomp, Robert Dyne and H.B. Woodcock. Constable Hickey escaped.

The attackers killed an old man, Thomas O'Sullivan, pinned a 'spy note' to his body, and used his body as bait for the ambush. It was strongly denied that he was a spy. It was said that he had no connection or association with the police or military. His son was killed in the First World War and he drew a pension on that.

Tourmakeady

Five policemen were killed in an ambush at Tourmakeady, County Mayo, on May 24th. They were Sergeant Creggan and Constables Oakes, Flynn, Power and O'Regan.

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Riddled

Martin Scanlon, an RIC pensioner, and John McGawley, a sub-postmaster, were dragged from their beds near Killragslery, County Roscommon, on May 9th and shot as spies by the IRA.

Their bodies, riddled with bullets, were found close together about two miles from McGawley's house. Both had labels attached: "*Convicted spy. Tried by IRA.*"

Scanlon left a large family.

Grafton Street

Fourteen civilians, including a number of women and a boy, were injured when bombs were thrown at tenders containing Auxiliaries in Grafton Street, Dublin, on May 12th. None of the Auxiliaries was injured and they did not return fire.

The Auxiliaries supplied medical treatment to the civilians, some of whom were very seriously injured.

Newport

District Inspector Biggs and a Miss Barrington were shot dead when their car was attacked between Glenstal and Newport, County Limerick. Two other women and another man were in the car at the time.

Football result

At Bandon, on May 14th, a soldier of the Essex Regiment who was protecting police and soldiers playing football, was shot dead.

Two civilians were wounded. One of them, Cornelius Sooney, an elderly man, died later.

Help

Constables Cornyn and Thompson were shot dead and another constable was wounded when they were going for a priest for a wounded colleague, Sergeant Colman, at Middleton, County Cork, on Saturday, May 14th.

'Kosbies'

On May 15th, five soldiers left their camp in Castletownbere, County Cork, for a walk. After walking about three miles they were met on the seashore by about 30 armed men. The soldiers were unarmed. One escaped by swimming out to sea

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while another ran to safety in the mountains. The remaining three were placed with their backs to a ditch and shot.

The dead men were: Private J. Hunter, Bridgeton, Glasgow; Private Donal Chambers, Lower Sydenham, London; and Private Robert McMullen, Rutherglen, Glasgow.

They were members of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

No match

Captain and District Inspector C.E.M. Blake, RIC, who had been stationed at Gort, County Galway, since November 1920, Mrs Blake, his young wife, Captain Cornwallis of the 17th Lancers and 19-year-old Lieutenant McCreery of the same regiment were all shot dead after leaving a tennis party at Ballyturn House, about four miles from Gort on Sunday evening, May 15th.

They were held up and then shot. Mrs Blake had 12 bullet wounds in her body.

Captain Blake was from a Galway family but was born in Bournemouth.

There was one survivor, a Mrs Gregory, who said that Mrs Blake had refused to leave her husband's side.

Chapel death

At 10.50am on May 15th, a sergeant and two constables of the RIC were leaving Boasha Catholic Church, County Tipperary, when they were fired on. Constable Nutty was shot dead. The sergeant was seriously wounded and the other constable slightly wounded.

Killiney Links

Peter Grahame, who worked at the Pavilion Garden at Killiney Golf Links, was found shot dead near the golf links on Sunday, May 15th. He had a label attached to his body: "*Convicted spy. Tried and found guilty by the IRA.*" He had five bullet wounds in the head.

Quarry

On May 17th, the dead body of Martin Dermody, an ex-soldier of Kilmanagh, County Kilkenny, was found in the quarry in the district. Michael Quinn, also an ex-soldier, was found in the same place, seriously wounded. They were taken from their beds on Monday night, May 16th, by disguised

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and armed men, who marched them to the quarry and shot them.

Marine

While a man named Williams, a marine stationed at Rosses Point, County Sligo, was returning by car from Sligo on May 17th, he was stopped by some men, taken to a shore near the road and riddled with bullets. His dead body was found later the same day.

Passing by

At about 4pm on May 17th, an attack was made on a military car. An innocent passerby was shot dead. He was Charles Cox who was working on the roof of a nearby house when shot.

During an attack on military lorries on May 19th in Dublin, a civilian who was passing was shot dead.

Dundrum

Patrick Dunney, an ex-soldier in the Dundrum district of Dublin, was taken from his house at 3.30pm on May 18th by a party of armed men who commandeered a lorry in the vicinity and forced the driver to take them and their prisoner to a field at Ballymount, where they shot Dunney dead.

Civilians

At 7.30am on Monday, May 20th, three civilians, on their way to their respective places of business, were kidnapped by armed men who marched them away, under cover of revolvers, to a disused quarry about a mile and a half outside Cork city. They were placed on their knees and volleys of shots were poured into them.

The three victims were: Daniel Hawkins (52); his son, Edward (29); and John Sherlock (35).

Edward Hawkins and John Sherlock died shortly after but Daniel Hawkins was only wounded and was allowed home.

Edward Hawkins was married with three children. He and Sherlock were both ex-servicemen.

Inscription

"Convicted spy. Traitors beware! By order – IRA," was the inscription on a card attached to the body of Charles McEver, chemist, Stafford Hall, Dunmore Street, County Galway,

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found shot dead at Cloonin Bridge. He had been dragged from bed at 3am by armed and masked men and shot 15 times later. He was a Gaelic speaker and was due to marry a Dro-more girl in a few days.

Polling day

Sergeant Peter McDonagh, a native of Brookeborough, County Fermanagh, was shot dead in an ambush while cycling in a police patrol from Greencastle to Mountfield in County Tyrone. The rest of the patrol escaped uninjured. The patrol had been going to arrange a polling booth in Greencastle for an election on Tuesday, May 24th.

'Highest casualties since 1916'

According to the Dublin Castle weekly review of conditions in Ireland, the number of police and military casualties in Ireland for the week ended May 16th was the highest since 1916. They numbered 55, including 23 deaths. Nearly half of these casualties, says the Castle review, occurred on May 14th, the day following that of the elections for the Southern parliament, and there seems no doubt that they were the outcome of a pre-arranged plan to give a demonstration of Sinn Fein's political strength and its power of maintaining an armed resistance to the authority of British law. Other 'outrages' for the week, says the review, included 52 raids on mails, 14 raids for arms, and 9 raids on the offices of the petty sessions clerks. Sums of money amounting to over £10,000 were seized in the last-mentioned raids. Arrests for 'outrages' and political offences numbered 44 for the week.

Hospital case

John Byrne (45), a cripple wounded in Mary Street, Dublin, on May 21st, was lying in Jervis Street Hospital when two armed men entered on May 22nd, took him out on a stretcher and shot him dead in the porch of the hospital.

Stoneybatter

An ex-soldier, Leslie Fraser, of 9 Blackhall Place, Dublin, was coming out of a shop in Stoneybatter with another man on Sunday, May 21st, when they were approached by a group of armed men. Fraser's companion was told to 'clear off', which he did. Fraser was then shot and he fell to the ground.

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He was then shot twice more. He was removed to Richmond Hospital but died at 10.30 on Sunday, May 21st.

Unlucky 13

Patrick Briody, a shoemaker of Mullahoran, County Cavan, was taken from his house and shot dead on Monday morning, May 23rd.

Thirteen bullets entered his body, attached to which was a piece of paper with the inscription, "*Convicted spy. Executed by the IRA.*"

Envelope

Crown forces on Wednesday night, May 25th, discovered the dead body of James Morrison, a rural postman, in a field at Coolnahorna, County Waterford. He had been shot through the head. An envelope tied to his body bore the words, "*Spy and traitor. Others beware! – IRA.*"

Walk

The body of Quartermaster Sergeant Harrod, of the South Wales Borderers, was found on the evening of May 24th in the River Blackwater, a mile from Navan. His hands were tied behind his back. There was a wound in the head and the body was weighted. Harrod was wearing civilian clothes. He left Navan Workhouse, where his battalion was stationed, on May 16th for a walk and failed to return.

Mallow

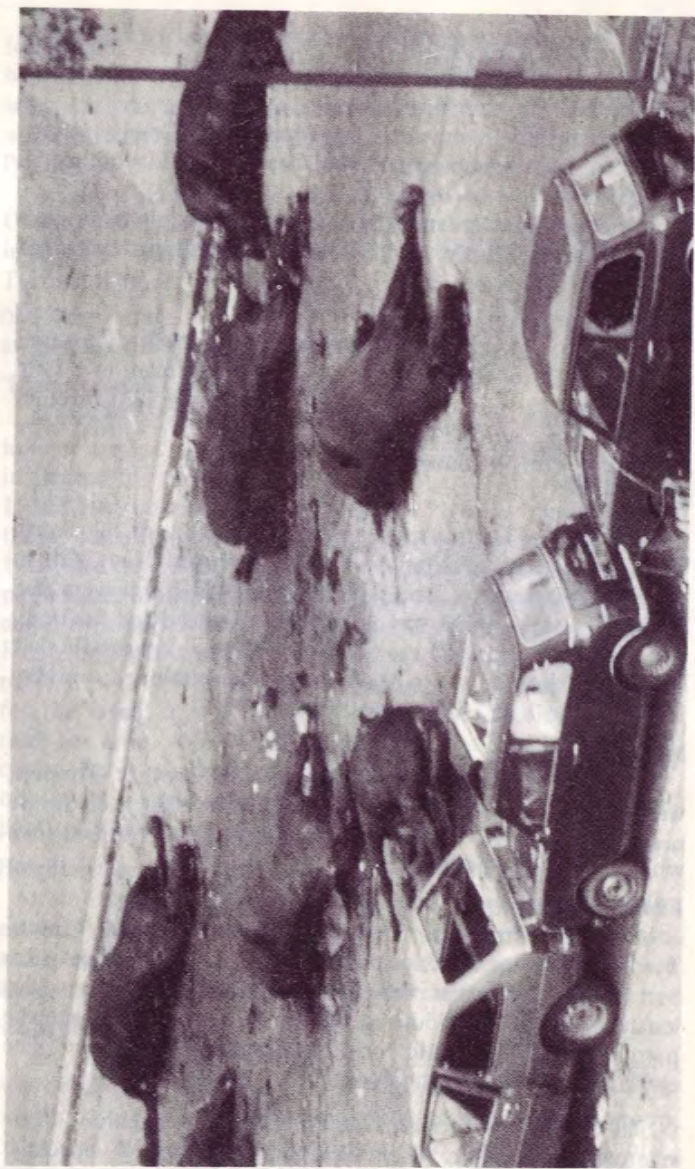
Henry Fitzgerald, an ex-soldier, and his brother, Thomas, were shot dead on Saturday, May 28th, outside their house near Mallow. They were shot by a party of eight armed men who called to the house.

Fivemiletown

A police patrol was ambushed in Fivemiletown, County Tyrone, early on Sunday morning, May 29th. Constable Robert Coulter was shot dead and another constable was seriously wounded. A middle-aged civilian who was talking to the patrol when the ambush took place was also shot dead. The civilian was named Montgomery.

The second policeman, James Hall of Mullaghfad, Fivemiletown, died later. The two policemen were 'B' Specials.

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The attack was condemned at all Masses on Sunday.

Cork

The dead body of Christopher O'Sullivan, an ex-soldier of Cork, shot through the forehead, was found outside the western suburbs of Cork city on Friday afternoon, May 27th.

Dead horses

On Saturday, May 28th, when a groom was exercising two horses, the property of officers stationed at Dundalk Barracks, he was confronted by armed men who shot the animals dead.

Ovens

The body of a man named McCarthy, of Bantry, was found dead on the road at Ovens, near Ballincollig, County Cork, at 8.30am on Saturday, May 28th, with a label pinned to his body bearing the words, "*Spies and informers beware! IRA.*" There were eight bullet wounds in the chest and five in the head.

'Regent's Park Band'

"Seven British soldiers were killed and 21 were wounded in a mine attack at Youghal, County Cork, on May 30th at about 8.20pm. A priest, a Reverend Roche, who was passing at the time was wounded. His driver received wounds from which he died later. The driver's name was Patrick Kenure.

"Three of the dead soldiers were band boys and three of the wounded were band boys. The lorry was completely wrecked by the explosion from the land-mine.

"Dean Kellner sent a telegram to the military commandant expressing 'horror at the tragedy and sympathy with the wounded'."

— Irish News.

Inquiry

At the court of inquiry into the deaths of Corporal Nicklow and McCall, Bandsman Burre, Private Washington, Bands-boys Evans, Simmons, and Hesterman of the 2nd Hampshire Regiment, killed at a mine explosion at Youghal, the officer in charge stated that they were playing in the lorry while on their way to the rifle range. The band was unarmed.

The mine was exploded by a battery from about 70 yards away.

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The court was of the opinion that this "*cold-blooded murder*" was deliberately planned on account of the popularity of the band and regiment and that the murderers knew that the band was unarmed and contained many young boys.

Not cricket

One woman spectator, Miss Kate Wright, a student of Trinity College, was killed and another wounded in an attack by armed civilians on military officers playing in a cricket match at Trinity College Dublin on June 3rd.

A man fired shots on to the field of play from the railway at Nassau Street from where the pitch was visible.

North Strand

A 12-year-old boy, Joseph Hanratty, was killed when bombs which were thrown at a military lorry at Newcomen Bridge, North Strand, Dublin, missed their target and exploded on the footpath. There were no military casualties.

St Vincent's

A man named Joseph Millar, aged 45, of 40 South King Street, Dublin, died on Saturday, June 4th, in St Vincent's Hospital from gunshot wounds received on Sunday, May 29th, during an ambush of crown forces. He was on his way to Harcourt Street to see his sick wife when two military lorries passed. The lorries were fired on and he was hit in the leg. He lived for a week.

Ardayne

An ex-soldier, Thomas Henry Reilly, residing at 113 Butler Street, Belfast, was shot dead in the street on May 25th. He had served in the Boer War and the First World War. He was disabled and received a pension.

Pearse Street

A 60-year-old man, Charles Mullins, 68 Sandwith Street, Dublin, was shot dead during a gun and bomb attack on military forces at the corner of Tara Street and Pearse Street on June 8th. Five policemen were wounded.

Minister killed

The Reverend James Finlay MA, Dean of Leighlin, aged 80, of Bawnboy, County Cavan, was taken from his house on either Saturday night, June 11th, or Sunday morning, June

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12th, and shot dead. His house was subsequently burned. There were no clues at the scene as to who was responsible.

Finlay's name appears on a list of spies executed by the IRA.

Rainsford deaths

Two ex-soldiers, Michael Brennan and J.F. Smith, were found shot dead on Sunday night, June 12th, in Rainsford Street, off Crane Street, Dublin.

Mullinahane

A farmer named Crossley Bogle, aged 40, living at Mullinahane, County Tipperary, was found shot dead at Cahermore, Fethard.

Pinned to his back was a card with the words, "*Tried, sentenced and shot by IRA. Spies and informers beware!*" He was unmarried and lived with his mother.

Kilmorna

The dead body of a fishery inspector, James Kane, an RIC sergeant, was found on the road at Kilmorna, about three miles from Listowel, County Kerry, on June 14th. There were several wounds in his head and chest and he lay face down in a pool of blood. There was a handkerchief drawn over his face and attached to the body was a card with the words, "*Convicted spy. Let others beware!*"

Kane was a widower and left seven children.

Dublin Castle stated that Kane was prosecuting in a number of poaching cases at the next local petty sessions.

Civil bills officer

George Sackville Wallace, aged 65 and married, a civil bills officer in Cashel, County Tipperary, was shot dead by armed men on June 15th at a place called Hills, three miles from Cashel. Part of his head was blown away. The body was labelled 'spy'.

He left a wife and seven children.

Ballingarry

At 1am on Wednesday, June 15th, Robert Healy, an ex-soldier, aged 24 and married, of Ballingarry, was shot dead. He had been blindfolded and a label bearing the words, "*Tried,*

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sentenced and shot by the IRA. Spies and informers beware!" was attached to his body.

The letter

Mrs Potter, wife of Gilbert Potter, a district inspector in the RIC who was kidnapped on April 22nd between Clough-
een and Cahir, County Tipperary, received a letter from IRA
Headquarters, Tipperary No. 3 Brigade, dated April 27th:

"To Mrs Potter, Cahir.

"Madam

*"1. It is my sad duty to inform you that your husband, G.
Potter, was legally executed yesterday.*

*"2. Your husband was charged with and found guilty of
waging war against the Republic.*

*"3. We tried to arrange an exchange of prisoners. We off-
ered to release your husband if the British government would
release Volunteer Traynor, who was similarly charged. Per-
sonally, I don't believe the offer went past Dublin Castle.*

*"4. Your husband was treated with the utmost considera-
tion while a prisoner in our hands.*

"I am yours - O/C."

This letter was produced in court and Mrs Potter was given
permission to presume the death of her husband.

Car ride

About 5pm on Sunday, June 19th, an officer of the 2nd
Worcester Regiment, while out driving and accompanied by
three ladies, was held up by armed civilians at Carrickmines,
Dublin. The officer was dragged from the car and shot. He was
seriously wounded. He was then put back into the car and one
of the women was forced to drive to the mountains. The offi-
cer was then taken from the car and killed.

He was Second Lieutenant A.D.H. Breeze, aged 20.

Sooner or later

At 3pm on June 18th, a party of police found the dead
body of Patrick Darcy (27), a school-teacher at Donabeg,
County Clare. Darcy had disappeared from his home at Corra-
clare on the previous night. A label bearing the words, *"Soon-
er or later we get them. Spy. Tried, convicted and executed by
the IRA,"* was found pinned to his body.

King's County killings

Two ex-soldiers named Reilly and Cunningham were found shot dead at King's County on June 18th.

Another ex-soldier, Robert Pike, was shot dead on the Tolka Bridge, Drumcondra, Dublin, on the same day.

Toogood

Three military officers were found shot dead at Woodroof, County Tipperary, on June 20th. Each body had a number of bullet and shotgun wounds and each had been blindfolded before being shot. They had left their barracks at Fethard, County Tipperary, on Sunday afternoon, June 19th, to go for a walk and they weren't seen alive again. They were in civilian clothes at the time.

The dead were Lieutenants Glossop (21) and Betteridge (21), of the RAF, and Lieutenant Toogood (20), of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

Tullamore

The dead body of Patrick O'Connell (42), an ex-soldier, was found on June 19th at Kileenmore, five miles east of Tullamore, County Offaly. There were a number of bullet wounds to the body.

On a label attached to his coat were the words, "*Convicted spy. Spies and all informers beware! – IRA.*"

Another Tynan Abbey?

The Earl of Bandon, aged over 70, was kidnapped from his residence, Castle Bernard, on Tuesday, June 21st. The earl was later shot dead. The castle was burnt to the ground.

Ryder's Row ambush

Crown forces were ambushed on Saturday, June 18th, at the junction of Ryder's Row and Capel Street, Dublin. Three civilian passersby were killed. Two of them were Mrs MacMahon, 13 Royal Canal Bank Terrace, Phibsborough, and Miss Bessie O'Brien (27), 22 Green Street, Dublin.

Shandon raid

In an attack on Shandon Police Barracks, Cork, a young girl aged 19 was killed after men threw a bomb and opened fire on the policemen.

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Off the rails

A troop-train passing from Belfast to Dublin was derailed by a bomb at Adavoyle, north of Dundalk, on June 24th. Three soldiers of the 10th Hussars, the train guard and about 60 horses were killed in the attack.

The guard was named as Frank Gallagher of Colinpark Street, Springfield Road. He left a wife and five children.

The dead soldiers were Sergeant Bourson and Privates Harper and Telford.

Last cuppa

Two Auxiliary cadets in civilian clothes were shot dead in Grafton Street, Dublin, shortly before 6pm on June 24th. They were George Warnes (28), of Cranley Grange, Eye, Suffolk, and Leonard Appleford (28), of Harold Wood, Essex.

They had just left a restaurant after a cup of tea during a shopping trip when they were shot by a gang of men.

No tea party

At 7pm on Sunday, June 26th, Section Leader White and Temporary Cadet Hunt, of the Auxiliaries, while having tea with their wives at the Mayfair Hotel, Baggot Street, Dublin, were shot by armed men. Hunt was killed outright and White seriously wounded.

Hunt was from Watford and left a wife and child. White was from Bristol and was only recently married.

Final demand

On Saturday night, June 25th, a number of men called at the home of Charles Trainor, outside Monaghan town. They asked his wife if he was in, and they were told he was not. The men then informed Trainor's wife that he had been fined £10 by an Irish republican court. She paid the fine and they left.

They returned two hours later, took Trainor from his home, and shot him dead. A label with the word 'spy' was attached to the body.

Church grounds shooting

When leaving after Mass at Kildorrery Roman Catholic Church, County Cork, at 10am on Sunday, June 26th, shots were fired at Sergeant Patrick Ryan and Constable Thomas

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Shanley, both of the RIC, a few yards from the church. Shanley fell, badly wounded, and, while on the ground, a number of shots were fired into his body. Ryan escaped with a slight wound on his right wrist.

Dev's warning

Text of letter from Eamon de Valera to Lloyd George:-

"Sir - I have received your letter. I am in consultation with such of the principle representatives of our nation as are available.

"We most earnestly desire to help in bringing about a lasting peace between the people of these two islands, but we see no avenue by which it can be reached if you deny Ireland's essential unity and set aside the principle of national determination.

"- E. de Valera."

Forbes Lane

Constable Owen Hoey was shot dead at Forbes Lane, James's Street Harbour, Dublin, on June 28th. He was in civilian clothes and had just left his sister's house when a number of men came up to him and shot him dead. His head was riddled with bullets.

Limerick

James Doherty, an ex-soldier, missing since June 24th, was found shot dead at Athlumhand Bridge, Limerick, on June 28th. A note was fixed to his clothing: *"Tried, sentenced and shot - IRA."*

Dillon's Cross

Three soldiers, privates in the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, were out walking on Monday night, June 27th, when they were attacked at Dillon's Cross, Cork city, by armed men. One soldier was killed and one wounded; the other escaped.

None of the three soldiers was armed.

Charleville

James O'Sullivan (20) and Patrick J. Sheehan (28) were found shot dead on the roadside at Coolasmutine, Charle-

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ville, County Cork, on Wednesday, June 29th.

They were blindfolded and attached to each was a card: "*Convicted spy. Beware! - IRA.*"

O'Sullivan was abducted a fortnight previously and Sheehan on June 27th.

Farmer

Hugh Newman, a farmer and ex-soldier, was taken from his house and shot dead on June 29th.

Body in a bog

The body of Special Constable John Hannon, in a decomposed state, was found in a bog at Ballyduff near Tullamore, County Offaly, on July 29th. There was a bullet wound in the right temple, his hands were tied behind his back and he had a sack over his head. He had been kidnapped on June 29th at Coolisland, County Kildare.

Newry

William J. Hickey was dragged from his bed by armed men in a house in Kilmorey Street, Newry, early on the morning of July 1st. He was brought to a cattle-shed in a field at Lisdrumgullion, off the Armagh Road, and shot several times in the head. A label, "*Convicted spy - IRA,*" was found attached to his body.

Rules of war?

At 12 noon on July 1st, a patrol of seven RIC constables were ambushed at Cullen's Inn on the main Ballina to Sligo Road by about 30 armed civilians. Constable Casley was wounded in both arms. Constables King and Higgins, who were leading the party, were captured and then shot dead.

Westmeath warning

A man, apparently a farmer, labelled with "*Spies beware,*" was found shot dead on July 4th at Kilvallery, County Westmeath.

Cork shoemaker

David Fitzgibbon (30), a shoemaker of Liscarroll, County Cork, was found shot twice in the head on July 9th. He had a 'spy' label attached.

Gunned down

Gunner Cameron, Royal Marine Artillery, was shot dead on

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Sunday night, July 3rd, at Ballinagall, County Cork, while walking alone, unarmed.

Gorty

William McPherson, Gorty, an ex-soldier of Mallow, was kidnapped and shot on July 8th. His body was labelled 'spy'.

Tullamore

The body of a man with several bullet wounds and bearing a label, "*Convicted spy. Executed by IRA,*" was found on July 10th at Putthawn, County Offaly, a mile from Tullamore. The name 'Alexander Steadman', Birmingham, appeared on the label.

Cornered

Constable Cormer, an Englishman, was shot dead while shopping in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, on Friday, July 8th. Constable Reilly was wounded. Both men were unarmed at the time.

Cormer had been stationed in Rathdrum for about eight months and Reilly had only been there for a few weeks.

Four in a field

The bodies of four soldiers were found in a field at Togher, County Cork, on July 11th. They had been kidnapped and shot while out walking on the previous night. None of the soldiers was armed.

Dead Letter

Private Letter of the Machine-gun Corps, stationed at Ballyvonare, County Cork, was shot dead at 7pm on July 10th. He was unarmed.

Curragh civilian

A civilian, John Rossiter of The Curragh, County Kildare, died a few days after being badly injured in an attack on a train carrying military.

Bandon Mass

Sergeant William Mulherin was shot dead inside the front porch of the Catholic church at Bandon, County Cork, on Sunday, July 25th 1920. Mulherin, aged 35 and married, had just entered the porch of the church when he was shot in the back by two young men.

He was shot ten times and his uniform was scorched, showing that the gun must have been right against his back when fired. Mulherin had 16 years service.

Bishop Coholan of Cork imposed an interdict on the killers of Mulherin (something along the lines of excommunication).

The priest at the Mass had to reconsecrate the church before proceeding with the Mass.



Fivemiletown

A police patrol was ambushed in Fivemiletown, County Tyrone, early on Sunday morning, May 29th 1921. Constable Robert Coulter was shot dead and another constable was seriously wounded. A middle-aged civilian who was talking to the patrol when the ambush took place was also shot dead. The civilian was named Montgomery.

The second policeman, James Hall of Mullaghfad, Fivemiletown, died later. The two policemen were 'B' Specials. The attack was condemned at all Masses on Sunday.

Ex-sergeant

William Mohally, an ex-recruiting sergeant and a loyalist, was shot and wounded on February 19th 1921 in Cork North District. He was moved to the infirmary. On the morning of February 20th, four armed men entered the infirmary and put Mohally on a stretcher. Mohally was still unconscious at this stage. They took him out into the street and shot him dead.

When Mohally was taken outside the hospital, one of the men bent over him, placed a revolver to his mouth and fired. One of the other men said, "Give him another," and a second bullet was sent through Mohally's cheek. The party then withdrew.

Mohally was aged about 40.



Minister killed

The Reverend James Finlay MA, Dean of Leighlin, aged 80, of Bawnboy, County Cavan, was taken from his house on either Saturday night, June 11th, or Sunday morning, June 12th 1921, and shot dead. His house was subsequently burned. There were no clues at the scene as to who was responsible.

Finlay's name appears on a list of spies executed by the IRA.