## Elgin O’Rahilly Papers Summary Contents and Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A REPUBLICAN AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITY</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C REPUBLICAN ORGANISATIONS</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D CUMANN NA mBAN</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E NORTH DUBLIN UNION</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F PRINTED MATTER</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G FAMILY</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H PERSONAL</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction vii
Bibliography xiii
Chronology xiv
### A  REPUBLICAN AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>National Aid Campaigns, 1917–23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Prisoners, 1922–43</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Irish Republican Soldiers’ Memorial Committee, 1926; 1933</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund, 1928–30; 1954</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Nurse Elizabeth O’Farrell Foundation, 1965–69</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B  REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, 1919–23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C  REPUBLICAN ORGANISATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Sinn Féin, 1919–25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Clann na Saoirse, 1929</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Óglaigh na hÉireann, 1932–41</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D  CUMANN NA mBAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Organisation, 1919–69</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Easter Lily Commemoration Committee and Easter Week Commemoration, 1928–37</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Correspondence, 1929–34</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Publicity, 1930–31; 1936</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Finance, 1933–49</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Memoir of Máire Comerford, 1956</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E  NORTH DUBLIN UNION

I  Conditions, 1923  37
II  Imprisonment, 1923  38
III  Correspondence, 1923  38
IV  Release, 1923  47

F  PRINTED MATTER

I  Pamphlets, Bulletins, Souvenir Programmes, Handbills, 1915–28  48

II  Serial Publications

a. Irish Bulletin, 1921  52
c. Daily Sheet, 1923  59
d. An Phoblacht, 1922; 1928–1934; 1970  60
e. Fenian News, 1929  61
f. New Ireland Ár n-Eire, 1916; 1919  61
g. Old Ireland, 1921  62
h. The Irishman, 1917  62
i. Irish Statesman, 1929  62
j. Irish Volunteer, 1914  62
k. The Leader, 1921  62
l. Nationality, 1917  63
m. The Republican File, 1932  63
n. Sinn Féin, 1924  63
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G</th>
<th>FAMILY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Bereavements, 1907–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Her Brother, Kevin Barry, 1920–89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Her Mother, Mary Barry, 1921–53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>PERSONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Correspondence, 1921–70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Employment, 1922–36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Finances, 1925–53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Education, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Marriage, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Memorabilia, 1921–66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Provenance

The Elgin O’Rahilly Papers were deposited in the Archives Department, University College Dublin in July 2004 by her son Michael O’Rahilly.

Background

Eileen (or Elgin) Barry was born in Dublin on 13th November 1903 in the family home, 8 Fleet Street. She was one of seven children, two boys, Michael and Kevin, and five girls, Kathleen (or Kathy or Kitby), Sheila (or Shel), Eileen (or Elgin), Mary Christina (or Maureen or Monty) and Margaret (or Peggy or Peg). Her parents, Thomas and Mary (née Dowling) and her aunt Judith ran a prosperous dairy that included an eighty-six acre holding at Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow and a retail outlet below the family home in Fleet Street. When Thomas Barry died in 1908 the Barry family found themselves split between their home in Dublin and Co. Carlow. Kathy, Shel and Elgin remained in Fleet Street while Kevin, Monty and Peg went with their mother to the family farm in Tombeagh.

O’Donovan, in his book on Kevin Barry, refers to Elgin’s eldest sister Kathy and her description of her family as staunch republicans, in particular the older Barry children. Michael was active in the Carlow Brigade and the girls in Cumann na mBan. In particular Kathy worked tirelessly for Irish independence. She joined the UCD branch of Cumann na mBan in 1920 and was one of three women who remained in the Hammam Hotel on O’Connell Street during the Civil War. She was also closely associated with Michael Collins, Austin Stack and Richard Mulcahy. In 1922 Eamon de Valera asked her to become one of the Republican delegation that travelled to the United States in search of support for the anti-treaty cause.

Elgin, like her siblings, was educated at the Convent of the Holy Faith in Clarendon Street. She subsequently completed her secondary education in the Loreto Convent

1 O’Donovan, Donal, Kevin Barry and his Time, 1989, p. 196
on St Stephen’s Green. From a young age Elgin was actively involved in republican activities. In August 1923 a Detention Order signed by Richard Mulcahy led to her imprisonment in the NDU, a former workhouse that had been converted to a prison (see P200/86). Two months later Elgin, along with veterans such as Maud Gonne, Mary MacSwiney, Lily O’Brennan, Máire Comerford and Eithne Coyle went on hunger strike. The series of letters from Elgin’s mother and sisters describe their anguish for her and the other women but also their admiration for her and her companions. The strength of feeling in these letters, particularly those from her sister Kathy, who signed herself Kitby, must have offered great comfort and strength to Elgin during the strike (see P200/87–137). Throughout 1923, in all the detention camps, prisoners used hunger strikes to obtain concessions, political status or to hasten their release. Between April and May 1923 female prisoners were transferred from Kilmainham to the NDU. By all accounts conditions in the NDU were atrocious with no facilities and chronic overcrowding. On 10th October 1923, 300 male political prisoners in Mountjoy went on hunger strike. By the end of the month over seven thousand prisoners were on strike including 50 female prisoners. Lack of public support and the determination of the prison authorities and the government not to issue a general release until the strike was called off resulted in a reduction of hunger strikers to just over five hundred. Finally, on 23rd November the strike was called off and the remaining female prisoners in the NDU, including Elgin, were released in December 1923. Kitby, in a letter dated 26th November 1923, conveys the relief felt by the Barry family. In it she expresses her joy that the two people she loves best, Elgin and her future husband Jim Moloney (who was also on hunger strike), were not going to die (see P200/135).

Once released from the NDU and after a period of recovery Elgin continued her work for Cumann na mBan. Here, she was involved in the financial and treasury responsibilities of the organisation and its campaigns as well as general administration. She served as the Honorary Secretary for the Irish National Aid Association (INAA) (see P200/5–7) and as Treasurer for the Easter Lily Committee (see P200/67–78). The INAA was established immediately after the Rising along with the Irish Volunteer Dependents fund. Both were later amalgamated to form the National Aid and Volunteer Dependents Fund (NAVDF). The huge task of organising and administering this fund was undertaken by members of Cumann na
mBan who also ensured its distribution to the families of internees or people victimised as a result of their involvement in the Rising. The Easter Lily Committee, initiated by Cumann na mBan in 1926 was another significant undertaking and received the full support of Sinn Féin and the IRA who recognised its importance in raising desperately needed funds for their organisations. Elgin was also involved in the Commission of Inquiry for the Treatment of Political Prisoners (see P200/8–10), the trial of Michael Conway (see P200/11) and other committees offering support and publicity for Irish political prisoners (see P200/12–16). In later years Elgin’s involvement in supporting the figures of the republican movement remained strong and led to her participation in the work of the committee to raise funds for the Nurse Elizabeth O’Farrell Foundation along with former Cumann na mBan associates such as Sighle Humphreys, Máire Comerford and Eithne Coyle O’Donnell (see P200/37–44). This work resulted in a memorial plaque erected in Holles Street Hospital and a foundation to support post graduate studies in the field of nursing in honour of Elizabeth O’Farrell.

Along with the various committees that Elgin served on she was also involved in the general administration of the Cumann na mBan office and the routine organisation of branches throughout the country. Within four years of its inaugural meeting on 5th April 1914 Cumann na mBan had grown to over 600 branches throughout the country, each one requiring central administrative support and advice. The papers relating to the administration of Cumann na mBan contained in this collection include copies of the constitution, copies of agendas, resolutions and reports as well as official publications and pamphlets (see P200/65). There is also a file of correspondence relating to the membership of Cumann na mBan, in particular the branches in Ballina, Co. Mayo and Drogheda, Co. Louth (see P200/66). By 1934 interest in the organisation began to wane. The Republican Congress held on 8th April caused a great deal of unease. One letter writer declared that the Ballina branch would refuse to carry out any further work until members of Cumann na mBan withdrew their names from the Congress (see P200/65). This, together with the constant raids on its offices, the lack of new members and the resignation of high profile members such as Mary MacSwiney resulted in a drastic reduction in the activities of Cumann na mBan to the point that it existed in name only. In 1941 Eithne Coyle resigned as President despite much pressure to stay on and although Sighle Humphreys took over the
responsibilities of the post she never considered herself to have been president of the organisation in a formal sense.

The final part of this section (Section D) contains a copy of a draft of a memoir by Máire Comerford. Another copy of this memoir can be found in the collection UCDAD LA18. In addition to the material relating to Cumann na mBan there are items in the collection concerning other republican organisations such as Sinn Féin, Clann na Saoirse and Óglaigh na hÉireann (see Section C).

In 1928 Elgin travelled to America in order to raise funds for Mary MacSwiney’s school, St Ita’s. After the events of Easter week and her arrest Mary MacSwiney was dismissed from her teaching post in St Angela’s in Cork. That summer, faced with impending unemployment, she took the decision to open her own school. Mary had been formulating ideas on the teaching of Irish children and now she had the opportunity to put these plans into action. Needless to remark the school had a strong nationalist ethos. She secured a loan of £250 and moved to a large house in Cork, 4 Belgrave Place, that would serve as her home and as the premises for St Ita’s. The school did not recognise the Free State and therefore did not receive government funding. As a result St Ita’s relied heavily on its ability to raise funds or on receiving donations to allow it to continue from year to year. Under the auspices of St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund, Elgin was charged with travelling to America and organising local committees in order to raise money. She toured the country to cities such as New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco making contact with supporters through a network of already established organisations. The extensive file of correspondence dealing with her contacts in America as well as copies of reports she sent to Seán Ó Luasa, Honorary Secretary of the committee of St. Ita’s High School Endowment Fund bears testimony to the energy and enthusiasm she invested in this undertaking (see P200/29). In addition she exchanged letters with Mary MacSwiney about her progress and the people she met. Meanwhile Mary wrote to Elgin emphasising the importance of her mission as well as updating her on news from home, the work of Cumann na mBan and Mary’s work for the Republic (see P200/28). Despite her efforts and the exhausting schedule of travel from city to city Elgin found it difficult to achieve the target of $125,000 and from the
correspondence contained in the collection it would appear that a sum far below this figure was actually realised (see P200/27).

In addition to material directly related to Elgin’s work for the Irish nationalist movement there is a very interesting section dealing with the Republican Government 1919–23 (see Section B, P200/45–49). The presence of this material in the collection would appear to originate from the time Elgin was employed as a typist or secretary to Michael Comyn, legal advisor to the Republican Government (see P200/299). The files in this section contain memoranda, decrees, resolutions, correspondence circulated between the President, Eamon de Valera and some of his ministers including Austin Stack and P.J. Rutledge. There are also letters and memoranda addressed to Michael Comyn concerning the policies of the government and the establishment of various departments.

The remaining sections of the collection contain printed matter including a significant number of pamphlets as well as series of the Daily Bulletin and the Daily Sheet and other serial publications (see Section F). There is also material of a more personal nature, the largest of which relates to her brother Kevin Barry, executed on 1st November 1920 for his part in a raid on a lorry collecting bread rations from a bakery at Old Church Street, Dublin. The raid resulted in the death of two British soldiers and the arrest of Kevin Barry. Items include photographs of Kevin as a boy and young man, newspaper cuttings relating to his execution and a large amount of memorabilia, memorial literature, poems, ballads, booklets and pamphlets (see P200/272–284).

In 1935 Elgin married Richard McEllistrim O’Rahilly, known as Mac, son of The O’Rahilly and Nancy Brown. They had four children, Michael, Ann, Ruth and Celie. There is practically nothing in the collection concerning her married life apart from a few letters and telegrams congratulating Elgin and Mac on their marriage and travel documents and mementos relating to their honeymoon in America (see P200/304).

Throughout her life and from a young age Elgin was involved in the struggle for Irish independence. Her family background undoubtedly played a large part in shaping her politics and opinions. She was not afraid to stand up for what she believed in, to work
hard for it and to assist like-minded companions achieve it. Much of what she did, like so many other members of Cumann na mBan, was thankless, difficult work, always in danger of being searched, questioned, arrested and imprisoned. Despite her work for the Republican Government, her involvement with Cumann na mBan and countless other committees devoted to the recognition and support of Ireland’s independence Elgin has not received the acknowledgement she deserves in publications written about this period of Irish history and particularly those concerning the subject of republican women. In her introduction to Sinéad McCoole’s book *No Ordinary Women* published in 2003, Margaret Ward remarks “The role of women in the revolutionary Irish nationalist movements is still underresearched and underestimated.”² It is hoped that the papers of Elgin O’Rahilly will not only facilitate historians researching this general topic but will also afford them the opportunity of recording Elgin’s contribution and commitment to the revolutionary years.

Orna Somerville
March 2005

Bibliography


## Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 November 1903</td>
<td>Born in Dublin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 August 1923</td>
<td>Imprisoned in the NDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 October–23 November 1923</td>
<td>Hunger strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1923</td>
<td>Released from the NDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1928–August 1929</td>
<td>Travels to America to raise funds for St. Ita’s High School, Cork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1935</td>
<td>Marries Richard McEllistrim O’Rahilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966–67</td>
<td>Serves on the Nurse Elizabeth O’Farrell Foundation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Dies in Dublin on 10th October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A  REPUBLICAN AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITY

I National Aid Campaigns, 1917–23

1  27 June 1917  Souvenir programme of an Irish concert held in the Mansion House, Dublin in support of the Irish National Aid and Volunteers’ Dependents’ Fund. Includes reproductions from the Catholic Bulletin of portraits of widows and children of the men who were killed or executed during and after the 1916 Rising. 31pp

2  8 February 1921–31 March 1921  American Committee for Relief in Ireland

Copies of letters, reports concerning the efforts of the above committee to broker an agreement with Britain to allow American relief into Ireland. The letters and reports document difficulties faced by the committee, in particular the difficulty in reaching consensus with the British authorities in allowing American relief to be distributed by the Irish White Cross, an organisation viewed with great suspicion by the British. Also details the difficulty in reaching agreement within the White Cross with regard to people serving on the committee and a separate relief organisation supervising the distribution of funds from America. Includes a copy of a detailed report by Mr France and Mr McCoy from 8 February 1921 to 31 March 1921 to the Executive Committee, American Committee for Relief in Ireland, 1 West 34th Street, New York. France and McCoy travelled to London in order to meet with influential people to obtain support for the relief of distress in Ireland. Also includes detailed accounts of their visits to various parts of Ireland to witness first hand the conditions in the country and cities north and south. Describes what they saw and who they met. (8 February–31 March 1921)

—copy of a [letter] commenting on the report. Remarks ‘We have made the foregoing summary of our movements in Ireland to show the executive Committee the delicate diplomatic position in which we have been ever since our stay in Ireland.’ Recounts a discussion with Mr Frederick Dumont, American Counsel in Dublin. Remarks ‘We emphasised the point that the Irish question in America was a domestic problem which was becoming more acute daily. We stated that people of Irish descent in America required an outlet for their increasing emotions.’ Continues ‘If such an outlet were not given…namely, the distribution of funds raised in America…the Irish problem in America might become so acute as to result in far-reaching international complications between American and the British Governments.’ Remarks that Dumont strongly emphasised the need for proper diplomatic procedures to be followed and referred to the difficulty Britain would have in allowing American relief into
Ireland. Describes a meeting with General Macready and his attitude to the White Cross which the General described as ‘an arm of the republican forces.’ Remarks that Macready strongly urged the setting up of a relief organisation totally separate from the White Cross. Refers to the difficulty in distributing relief without support of the Republican Government and that a relief organisation independent of the White Cross would not be successful beyond the Belfast area. Remarks also that the setting up of an independent relief organisation would have caused a split in America. Refers to a meeting in the home of James Douglas where agreement was reached on adding the names of people who were not members of Sinn Féin and who were of moderate opinion to the committee of the White Cross. Remarks ‘Adhering strictly to your instructions to keep free from any political entanglements and to make no affiliations with the Irish White Cross or other relief organisations without your approval we made no promise to Douglas and his associates that American funds would be sent to the White Cross.’ Describes how deputations were sent to Belfast and Cork to avoid a split in the White Cross ‘to straighten out certain misunderstandings.’ Refers to a meeting with the President of the Republic where they expressed the opinion that Michael Collins should withdraw from the White Cross as his reputation amongst Crown Officials caused suspicion towards the organisation. Remarks that Collins’ withdrawal would remove ‘the greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of the desired end—namely the distribution of relief to every man, woman and child in distress.’ Remarks that the President of the Republic refuted these claims. Concludes by describing a meeting with the leaders of the White Cross and the discussion amongst James Douglas, Lionel Smith Gordon, Thomas Johnson and James MacNeill about the setting up of a separate relief organisation to carry on the programme of reconstruction. Concludes that to ‘…call the bluff…of the British Government would probably result in the prevention of any kind of relief from America being distributed in Ireland.’ (22 March 1921)

—copy of a letter from [Mr France], Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin to the Executive Committee, American Committee for Relief in Ireland, 1 West 34th Street, New York referring to the letter of 21 March and informing them of various matters since he wrote that letter. Remarks that the Lord Mayor of Dublin is of the opinion that McCoy and France (acting on behalf of the Executive Committee) were influenced by the advice given by the American Counsel, Mr Dumont, to establish a separate relief organisation to the White Cross. Remarks that this is not the case and that their aim was to establish a plan of relief that would not involve the American Committee for Relief in Ireland in the political situation. Outlines the position of General Macready and Eamon de Valera with regard to the distribution of relief from America. Advises that if the Executive Committee have to choose between the two they should choose the plan outlined by Eamon de Valera, ‘Otherwise I foresee a split in America which may lead to your whole programme of raising funds
2 contd.

failing.’ Discusses various scenarios if the British Government put a stop to all relief into Ireland. Remarks that he has recommended that the Irish White Cross send over representatives to place their case before the Executive Committee. Summarises the merits of a reconstruction programme. Urges the Executive Committee not to reach a final decision until they have met with Irish representatives of the White Cross. Concludes that he has shown this letter to James Douglas who has corroborated the information contained in it. (30 March 1921)

—copy of a letter from the Treasurer of the White Cross to the Hon. Morgan J. O’Brien following the return of Mr McCoy and Mr Spicer to the USA and concerning the Irish White Cross. Remarks that he was concerned about some ‘false and misleading statements’ that may have been sent to the American Committee for relief in Ireland about the White Cross. Outlines these concerns and discusses the origins and work to date of the Irish White Cross. Emphasises the involvement of people from a variety of religious and political backgrounds in the work of the Irish White Cross. Refers to the visit of Mr McCoy and Mr French and their investigations. Acknowledges their hard work, tact and resourcefulness during their visit. (31 March 1921)

—copy of a message from 1,000 Protestants to America expressing their appreciation to the American people for responding to the American Committee for relief in Ireland. Describes the importance of this relief in helping reconstruct businesses, houses, industries. Assures the American people that all Irish people irrespective of creed are benefiting from the relief. Includes names and addresses. (26 May 1921)

92pp

3

[March 1921] Copy of a number of resolutions agreed by the [Committee] of the Irish White Cross concerning American relief for Ireland. Recommends that a special section of the Irish White Cross to act in association with the American Committee for Relief in Ireland be established. Recommends that the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman L. O’Neill and Mr R.A. Anderson travel to America and give full particulars of the aims of the Irish White Cross to the American Committee. Also recommends that the Secretary send copies of resolutions adopted by the meeting to Mr. France as a representative of the American Committee with regard to the appointment of a Reparations and Reconstruction Committee, the thanks of the Irish White Cross for the prompt action of the American Committee and an invitation to the American Committee to cooperate with the Irish White Cross in its efforts to secure relief and reconstruction in Ireland.

1p
4

30 March 1922

Copies of reports on the files and documents held by the Relief Bureau and reports on the work of the Relief Bureau including details of specific projects. Includes also financial details and details of the work of various relief committees and organisations such as the Irish White Cross, Prisoner Dependents Committee, Orphan’s Committee, Reconstruction Commission, Managing Committee, Disabled and Unemployed Soldiers of the IRA Committee, Dáil Relief Fund. Includes also the report of the Children’s Committee to the Council of the Irish White Cross.

11pp

5

2 December 1931–

INAA—Correspondence

12 October 1932

Letters, replies, statements of accounts, lists of grants made to Republican prisoners. Eileen Barry acted as Honorary Secretary. Many of the letters were received by her from local committees informing her of funds raised and advising her of prisoners’ dependents living in their local areas, letters informing her of the setting up of a local committee and seeking advice on how they should raise funds. Also includes letters from dependents outlining their needs and appealing for assistance. Includes letters of thanks following the winding up of the INAA committee. Includes a letter from [ ] to Elgin Barry highlighting the problem of prisoners’ dependents and the need for immediate action. Remarks that an appeal for funds will be issued in Ireland, Great Britain and the United States. Asks her to call a meeting in Dublin of a group of people in order to obtain their consent to support the appeal. (NB the list of people mentioned in the letter is not attached) (2 December 1931)

—letter from ‘M’ to Elgin Barry marked ‘Personal’. Says [she] hopes Elgin will not ‘curse’ her for sending the ‘enclosed commission.’ Suggests how Elgin might set up an Executive Committee to start an appeal for funds for prisoners’ dependents and to administer these funds. Remarks that she should consult with Mrs Moloney and Mrs G. Plunkett. Continues ‘The organisation should not be cumbersome, and “chain” organisation, I think, should be avoided; I mean, that any committees formed in the country should be in direct touch with National Committees. In 1922-23 there were Battn. Brigade and Divisional Committees which were just duplicating one another.’ Concludes ‘If the National Committee were formed it should begin work immediately…The immediate announcement of the formation of the committee would create a good impression, on victims and likely victims of coercionists. (2 December 1931)

—letter from ‘M’ to Elgin Barry asking what progress has been made. Cautions that this National Aid Organisation be kept as ‘legal’ as possible and that the wording of the appeal should take this into consideration. Remarks that future communications between Elgin and ‘M’ should be written on plain paper. Instructs that the top and
—letter from ‘J.B.’ to Elgin Barry advising that the Central Relief Committee have been written to and asked to ‘wind up’ and hand over their funds to the INAA. Advises that members of this Central Relief Committee should be asked to serve on the INAA Committee but that if anyone shows hesitation then the new committee should continue without them. (11 December 1931)

—letter from Charles F. Bourke, Elmville, Ferrybank, Waterford to Madame Maud Gonne MacBride enclosing a list of names and the amount collected by him in Waterford. (1 January 1932)

—copy of a letter from Elgin Barry to the Honorary Secretary, Sinn Féin, 16 Parnell Square, Dublin asking the Standing Committee of Sinn Féin to nominate a delegate to the National Committee of the INAA. (3 January 1932)

—reply from the Honorary Secretaries stating that the Standing Committee of Sinn Féin have decided not to appoint a delegate to the National Committee of the INAA but it was agreed that Sinn Féin would fully support the objectives of the INAA. Remarks ‘...they are also of opinion that it would be difficult for a member of Sinn Féin to act on a committee in any sort of harmony with persons who while ostensibly speaking in public on behalf of the prisoners are really making election speeches on behalf of a political party.’ (16 January 1932)

—[copy of a letter from ‘J.B.’ to Elgin Barry discussing a number of administrative details. Advises that the papers should be read every day to obtain the names of those arrested and released. Apologises that nothing has been done to start an appeal in Great Britain. Refers to the difficulty of finding a suitable person. (7 January 1932)

—letter from Joseph Clarke, Honorary Secretary, Central Relief Committee to Mrs Sheehy Skeffington, Hon. Treasurer, INAA concerning the hand over of funds. Refers to his decision to decline the invitation to become a member of the National Committee of the INAA ‘...in view of the public statement made by your Chairman (Madame MacBride), while claiming to be speaking for prisoners, charging me and those associated with me in Sinn Féin as being “Cosgrave’s best friends.” ’ (21 January 1932)

—copy of a letter from Elgin Barry to Máire Nic Suibhne informing her that the committee of the INAA decided to divide up the remaining funds between the released prisoners and to keep back a small amount in case of emergencies. Asks if the Cork committee can give Con Healy a grant of £20. (24 March 1932)

—financial statement. (22 April 1932)

171pp
6 1 January 1932– Irish National Aid Association
26 June 1933 (INAA)—Accounts
Various invoices, receipts, withdrawal notices, raffle tickets relating to donations, fundraising activities and payments carried out by the INAA.

ca. 200pp

7 19 January 1932– INAA—America
22 August 1932 Correspondence and receipts concerning fundraising in America for the INAA. Includes a letter from Michael Price, American representative of the INAA, 147 Columbus Avenue, New York to Elgin Barry, Honorary Secretary, INAA, 27 Dawson Street, Dublin. Informs her that an appeal on behalf of the victims of the repression in Ireland has been published in the Irish World, Boston Irish News, Waterbury Democrat and San Francisco Call. Remarks that a subscription list will be published weekly in the Irish World. Asks to be advised if the offices of the INAA in Dublin have been interfered with by CID. (18 & 19 January 1932)
—copy of the text of a broadcast by Michael Price of an appreciation of Padraic Pearse. (24 January 1932)
—letter from Thomas J. Forde, The Irish World, 49 Walker Street, New York to Eileen Barry c/o An Phoblacht, 12 St Andrew Street, Dublin asking her to send a final receipt for subscriptions collected in America so that they can complete their records. The total amount raised was $2,658.97. (19 May 1932)
—letter of thanks issued by An Phoblacht to Patrick Ford thanking readers of The Irish World for their support of the INAA. Assures the subscribers that all money received went directly to people who needed it. Concludes ‘Though worn and exhausted through the barbarous ill-treatment meted them, it is but a matter of time, thanks to the generosity of our supporters in America, till all the prisoners will be able to resume their places in the Army which will never consider its work done till all the humiliation and burdens of the Treaty of ’21 are repudiated and the Irish Republic restored.’ (9 July 1932)

33pp
II Prisoners, 1922–43

8 7 July 1922–30 July 1936  Commission of Inquiry for the Treatment of Political Prisoners
Lists of prisoners, specimen letters and statements from released prisoners describing their prison experiences. The letters range in date from 1922 to 1936 and detail experiences of prisoners in Arbour Hill, Mountjoy, Wellington Barracks, Cork Male Prison and Belfast. Includes a statement issued by the Commission on the conditions in Arbour Hill. Describes how the prisoners are kept in extreme isolation and allowed no contact with their fellow inmates. Describes also how these conditions affected the health of the prisoners. Refers to heavily censored letters received by prisoners from friends and family. Includes samples of these censored letters.
—copy of a list of prisoners, what prison they are held in, the length of their sentences and the reason for their imprisonment. (nd)
—copies of letters regarding Christopher Aherne and the effect his imprisonment had on his mental health, statement of Joseph Kenneally regarding details of his arrest and detention, statement of Con Lehane regarding his detention, statement of Seán MacSwiney regarding his arrest and detention, statement of Kieran Finbar McCarthy regarding his detention. (25 May–25 June 1936)
—handwritten statement by Con Lehane describing his prison experience. Concludes that the conditions were designed ‘as a cleverly calculated system of mental torture.’ Continues ‘None of this statement is in anyway exaggerated and there is no part of it that is not known to me of my own knowledge.’ [July 1936]
—handwritten statements by James Counihan, P. MacSuibhne, Seán MacSwiney, Joseph Kenneally, P. Cummins, Denis O’Connor, T. Callaghan, C.J. McCarthy. Also includes a handwritten statement by Christopher Aherne’s father and brother. ([1936])

9 21 September 1931–14 July 1936  Commission of Inquiry for the Treatment of Political Prisoners
Correspondence, copies of replies, draft and copies of terms of reference, agenda, newspaper cuttings, memorandum. Includes copies of reports from the League of Nations on penal and penitentiary questions. (21 September 1931 & 25 September 1935)
—copy of a memorandum outlining the issues that have come to light with specific reference to Christopher Aherne in relation to political prisoners in Arbour Hill and what the Commission hope to achieve. Discusses the personnel of the Commission and the format the inquiry should take. (nd)
9 contd
—copy of the agenda of the inaugural meeting held in the Mansion House. (2 July 1936)
—copy of a draft of a report/minutes of the inaugural meeting. Includes the names of the members of the Commission who attended the meeting. Includes a summary of background to the formation of the Commission, the appointment of Elgin O’Rahilly as Honorary Secretary and the procedure to be adopted. (2 July 1936)
—copies of letters to the Minister for Justice, Minister for Defence and the Attorney-General from Elgin O’Rahilly inviting them to act on or be represented by Counsel at the Commission. (3 July 1936)
—copy of a letter from [Elgin O’Rahilly], 19 Montpelier Hill, Dublin to Leslie Barry informing him that the Commission will bring up the Aherne case at their next meeting. Remarks that Kinnealy, Aherne’s father, Seán MacSwiney and Leslie Barry will all be called as witnesses. Remarks that expenses will be paid. Asks Barry to contact Kinnealy and arrange to meet him on the train. (4 July 1936)
—reply from Leslie Barry, 8 Belgrave Place, Cork stating that he has contacted Kinnealy. Remarks that Christopher Aherne’s brother would make a better witness. Asks for an immediate response. (7 July 1936)

38pp

10
2 July 1936
Minute book of the Commission of Inquiry into the Treatment of Political Prisoners. Contains the minutes of the inaugural meeting of the Commission held in the Mansion House, Dublin. William Horton was appointed Chair and Luke Duffy Vice Chair. Elgin O’Rahilly was appointed as Secretary. The minutes record the terms of reference as follows ‘A commission to enquire into and report upon the treatment of political prisoners arrested, detained or imprisoned under the Constitution (Amendment no. 17) Act, 1931.’ The minutes also record decisions on how statements by prisoners are to be made to the Commission; communications with the Government and the press; arrangements for the next meeting.

5pp
9 July 1936– Trial of Michael Conway
3 October 1936 Correspondence, notes, details of a provisional committee, newspaper cuttings, drafts of circulars, circulars, hand bill, lists of names who might support the aims of the Council to Secure the Trial of Michael Conway in the Civil Courts. Many of the letters outline reasons why a particular person can or cannot take part in the Council. Many also call for the abolition of the Military Tribunal describing it as unfair and unjust. Also includes letters and acknowledgements from local authorities expressing their support or otherwise of the work of the Council.
—documentation outlining the reasons why Michael Conway did not get a fair trial before the Military Tribunal and a summary of the evidence produced. (nd)
—copy of a circular letter issued by the Provisional Committee of the Council to Secure the Trial of Michael Conway in the Civil Courts inviting people to attend a meeting. (24 July 1936)
—newspaper cutting from the Irish Independent reporting on the Military Tribunal that charged Michael Conway with the murder of John Égan. Reports Michael Conway’s reaction to the sentence and a full report of the case. (21 July 1936)
—unsigned note informing Elgin O’Rahilly (née Barry) that a note saying that it must be Count Plunkett has come through from P. O’Flaherty. Remarks (in a private aside) ‘…if it comes to choosing a “man in jail” it should be Maurice Twomey.’ (nd)
—letter from Seán de Roiste, 25 Beecher Street, Mallow, Co. Cork to Elgin O’Rahilly expressing his support for the campaign and willingness to serve on the Council. Refers to the reprieve (of the death sentence handed down by the Military Tribunal) and remarks ‘I have no doubt but a different complexion will present itself if, and, when the case goes to the High Court.’ (25 July 1936)
—letter from Seán Buckley, Coolfadda, Bandon, Co. Cork to Elgin O’Rahilly. Cautions against the trying of cases under the Public Safety Act in the Civil Courts. Remarks that in his opinion the abolition of this Act ‘lock, stock and barrel’ is the only solution. (26 July 1936)
—Letter from [James McKee], 12 Dalymount, Phibsboro, Dublin to Elgin O’Rahilly refusing to allow his name to be associated with the Council. States that he does not wish to be involved in a Council ‘…that has for its object, the bringing of a Republican for justice either before the ordinary or extraordinary courts of this British Free State.’ (27 July 1936)
—draft of a circular letter composed by Seán MacBride to the Editors of the Dublin and Provincial Press calling for their support for the retrial of Michael Conway. (July 1936)
—letter from James Larkin, General Secretary, Worker’s Union of Ireland to Elgin O’Rahilly offering his full support to the Council and agreeing to attend the meeting on 29th of July. (27 July 1936)
11 contd —letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Sinn Féin, 9 Parnell Square, Dublin to Elgin O’Rahilly turning down her request to use a room in Parnell Square for a meeting of the Council on the basis that Sinn Féin cannot be associated with any appeal for a trial in “Free State” courts as this would effectively give recognition to British institutions in Ireland. (28 July 1936)
—further letter from Seán Buckley, Coolfadda, Bandon, Co. Cork to Elgin O’Rahilly stating that the call for the retrial of Michael Conway should be handled cautiously. Agrees that the commutation of the sentence from the death penalty to life imprisonment does not address the issue of injustice but remarks that it is possible that a jury may find him guilty. (28 July 1936)  

135pp

12 8 December 1929– Handbills circulated by the Republican [ ] February 1932; Political Prisoners’ Committee [ ] June 1943 highlighting the plight of republican prisoners and appealing for support from the Irish public and justice for the prisoners held in Irish and British jails. Includes names of some of the prisoners and length of time they have served.  
10pp

13 4 March 1932– Agenda and minutes of the Republican 7 March 1932 Prisoners’ Reception Committee. Records decisions made by the committee on the format of the reception for released prisoners including transportation, slogans, accommodation and publicity.  
6pp

14 10 March 1932– Correspondence concerning 25 May 1932 subscriptions received by the Republican Prisoners’ Reception Committee supporting the arrangements for released prisoners.  
9pp
15  11 December 1931– Republican Prisoners’ Reception Committee
28 April 1932
Accounts receipts, invoices relating to clothing, accommodation, refreshments, notices in the national press and other publicity work in relation to the above committee.

23pp

16  26 June 1936– Republican Prisoners’ Publicity Committee
7 August 1936
Copies of letters, letter, copy of minutes. Includes minutes of a meeting held at Andrew Street. Records decisions to obtain letters from relatives of prisoners stating difficulties in arranging visits and any ill treatment reported by prisoners. (17 June 1936)
—list of contacts, names etc. who might be willing to support the objectives of the Committee. Annotated. (nd)

12pp

III  Irish Republican Soldiers’ Memorial Committee, 1926; 1933

17  3 October 1926; Irish Republican Soldiers’ Memorial Committee
21 February 1933
Leaflets issued by the above committee and copies of letters seeking financial support to erect memorial crosses to the memory of Volunteers who died in the Civil War. Includes leaflets in memory of Capt Thomas O’Leary, Comdt R. Bonfield, Capt Martin Hogan, Comdt Seán Cole, Vice Brig Alf Colley, Section Commander Frank Lawlor, Section Commander Edwin Hughes, Vol Joseph Rogers and Vol Brendan Houlihan.

8 items

IV  St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund, 1928–30; 1954

18  nd
Draft of a circular letter issued by the New York Committee, St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund. Includes information about the school and why it was established. The letter was intended for clubs and societies with an Irish interest and sought their support in raising funds for St Ita’s.

1p
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19</th>
<th>1928–29</th>
<th>Business cards of people Eileen Barry met or came in contact with during her visit to the USA to raise money for St Ita’s High School. Annotated.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33 items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1928–29</td>
<td>Business card of Miss Eileen M. Barry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1928–29</td>
<td>Address books containing details of contacts made by Eileen Barry during her visit to the USA to raise funds for St Ita’s High School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1928–29</td>
<td>Newspaper cuttings reporting on Eileen Barry’s tour of the United States to raise money for St Ita’s High School in Cork. Eileen Barry acted as Honorary Treasurer and as the Representative in the USA of St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund Committee. She travelled to major cities in the USA establishing committees and encouraging people to organise fund raising events to raise money for St Ita’s. Includes reports on fundraising events and lists of those who subscribed and the amount subscribed published in <em>The Monitor</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1928–29</td>
<td>Headed notepaper of the Chicago Committee, St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>2 June 1928–31 August 1929</td>
<td>Accounts and receipts of Eileen Barry’s personal expenses incurred during her stay in the USA to raise funds for St Ita’s High School.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25 12 June 1928– 13 July 1929
Receipts for various expenses incurred on behalf of the fundraising activities in the USA for St Ita’s High School. Includes receipts for stationery, advertisements, lodgements, tickets for benefits held to raise money. Includes subscription receipts signed by Eileen Barry or Seán Ó Deorain.

47 items

26 18 June 1928– 27 September 1929
Accounts concerning the collection of subscriptions by Eileen Barry on behalf of St Ita’s High School. Includes details of expenses and subscriptions received. At least half of this file includes figures jotted down on scraps of paper. Also includes more detailed accounts of income and expenditure.

50pp

27 19 June 1928– 19 August 1929
Extensive file of correspondence dating to Eileen Barry’s fundraising tour of the USA on behalf of St Ita’s High School, Cork. She visited numerous cities in the USA including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Butte, Albuquerque. Many of the letters in this file concern payment of subscriptions and acknowledgements, also letters from people expressing a willingness to help raise funds for St Ita’s and copies of letters written by Eileen Barry introducing herself and explaining her mission in the USA. Also includes copies of reports sent by Eileen Barry to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee in Cork, Seán Ó Luasa, providing details of her work and the contacts she has made and replies from Seán Ó Luasa on behalf of the Committee acknowledging the reports, issuing advice and instructions, encouraging her and expressing the Committee’s gratitude.

—from Diarmuid Lynch, 286 east 206th Street, New York to Eileen Barry, 1 West 100th Street, New York expressing his support for St Ita’s. Remarks however, that he does not expect to be successful in introducing Eileen Barry to other potential supporters. Refers to a bad experience he and his acquaintances had when a similar fundraising tour was made on behalf of St Enda’s. Remarks ‘…you have some knowledge of the circumstances to which I have reference—the recollection of which by a considerable number of individuals…is not conducive to the procuring of their support for any similar project.’ (29 August 1928)

—series of letters and telegrams between Daniel Doherty and Eileen Barry concerning the committee formed in Boston to raise subscriptions for St Ita’s (Daniel Doherty acted as Chairman for the Boston Committee). (19 October 1928–9 August 1929)

—from John F. Finerty, Washington to Eileen Barry, 1 West 100th
Street, New York informing her that it would not be worth her while coming to Washington and that he would not be confident in raising money to help St Ita’s in Washington. (27 November 1928)
—from Seán Ó Deorain, 73 Riverside Drive, New York to Eileen Barry, 695 6th Street, South Boston enclosing details of subscriptions received and credited to Eileen Barry’s account in the Cork Exchange Bank. (1 December 1928)
—from John J. McCarthy, County Cork Men’s B., P. & P. Association, 478 W. 146th Street, New York to Eileen Barry concerning a donation of $25 from the Association. Remarks that the Association’s Constitution and Bye Laws do not permit the financial support of causes and that their obligation to their members comes first and foremost. Refers to the circular sent to the Association appealing for financial assistance and remarks that the tone of the circular, which he describes as ‘dictating’, was not appreciated by the Association. Concludes ‘I wish to state (as a friend who has helped a little) that any further communication on the subject would hurt rather than help your cause.’ (19 February 1929)
—copy of a list of subscriptions received in Detroit amounting to $828.25. (15 March 1929)
—copy of a letter from Eileen Barry to Peter Murray 640 E 37th Street, Los Angeles referring to and enclosing a copy of subscriptions received during her visits to Albuquerque and Los Angeles. Remarks that nobody in San Francisco is aware of the whereabouts of Ernie O’Malley and that he was last heard of in Carmel and that people are beginning to worry about him. (14 May 1929)
—copy of a complete list of subscriptions received from Detroit. (18 May 1929)
—copy of a letter from Eileen Barry, 301 Raymond Avenue, San Francisco to the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York seeking an extension to her visa. (22 May 1929)
—copy of a letter from Máire Nic Suibhne to Seán Ó Deorain expressing concern that she has not received a report from Eileen Barry. Asks if it is true that she has applied for an extension to her visa. Remarks that her family are anxious to have her home. (21 June 1929)
—part of a letter from Seán Ó Deorain, 73 Riverside Drive, New York to Eileen Barry. Refers to mail he has forwarded to her and donations received. Refers also to her return to Ireland. Remarks that he is free to sail anytime over the next few months. Remarks that he would like to attend to some business before he travels. Refers to a $1,000 Irish Republican Bond belonging to the Gaelic Society and remarks that he would like to see it re-subscribed to the republic but that the Society wish to give it to de Valera for the Irish Press. (30 June 1929)
—copy of a letter from Eileen Barry, Butte, Montana to Seán Ó Deorain concerning accounts and a list of subscriptions collected in San Francisco. Remarks that she hopes there is enough to send a $300 draft to Cork. Refers to her voyage home and her choice of
sailings. Remarks that she will keep a list of republicans that she has met during her stay in the West but remarks that there are very few ‘They seem to have heard of nothing but Dev and FF…’ Continues ‘There are plenty of them who would see the light of day if it was pointed out to them but the majority are taking the line of least resistance…’ Remarks that she believes that it has been a waste of time travelling to the West ‘…but they have assured me that they will be able to help considerably when they have finished with the Newspaper question. That infernal Newspaper has had quite a lot of prayers from me.’ (4 July 1929)

—letter from Seán Ó Deorain, 73 Riverside Drive, New York to Eileen Barry referring to the total acknowledged amount collected for St Ita’s of $9090.20. Remarks that practically all names and amounts have been published. (15 August 1929)

517pp

5 July 1928– A file of correspondence mostly between Eileen Barry (Elgin) and Máire Nic Suibhne (Mary MacSwiney) relating to the fundraising trip for St Ita’s High School undertaken by Eileen Barry. Most of the letters are from Máire Nic Suibhne. Both women discuss the raising of money for St Ita’s but also exchange news about mutual acquaintances and friends and political events in Ireland.

—from Máire Nic Suibhne, Cork to Peter [ ], New York, USA expressing disappointment that she has not received a communication from Eileen Barry. Remarks that the Committee has asked her daily for news. Refers to the mention of Senator Dowdall as a member of the Committee and that the Committee are very upset at his name being associated with St Ita’s. Remarks ‘I though I explained that to E.B. and the difficulty it would cause if it were not clearly understood that official Free Staters or anyone who supported executions or Murder Bills were definitely excluded…it must be contradicted that Senator Dowdall is a member so please see that this is done…’ (5 July 1928)

—from Eileen Barry, 202 W 107th Street, New York to Máire Nic Suibhne concerning her voyage to America and her arrival in New York. Refers to her difficulty in getting in touch with various contacts and her disappointment that more people were not expecting her arrival. Remarks that she has contacted various newspapers to advertise a meeting and that a committee will be formed. ([June] 1928)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin (Eileen Barry) thanking her for her letter. Refers to the formalities of keeping in touch with her and the Committee in Cork. Explains the motivation to save the school. Refers to Senator Dowdall and remarks that his name is not to be associated with St Ita’s. Refers to the financial situation of the school and that the Committee are hoping that Eileen Barry’s mission will be
a huge success. Advises her not to associate St Ita’s with St Enda’s. Refers to the fundraising that took place in the USA for St Enda’s some time after 1916. Refers also to Mrs Pearse’s decision to put St Enda’s under the Free State Board of Education in order for the school to become eligible for grants. Asks Eileen Barry to remember her to all her friends in America. Reminds her that Republican Bond money is the property of the Republican Government and not for St Ita’s. Remarks ‘The Committee here have accepted that, as they have accepted the fact that I only retain my connection with the school and permit the effort to save it, on condition that my work for the Republic is in no way hampered or compromised.’ In a postscript she refers to a visit to Montjoy to see Sheila [Humphreys] who she describes as in ‘great form’. Refers also to the discharge of Seán Russell and Mick Price. (10 July 1928)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin referring to their correspondence and telling Elgin about the various jobs and tasks she is engaged in. Refers to a forthcoming trip to Dublin and promises to call to see Kathy [Eileen Barry’s sister]. Asks Elgin if she has met Miss Newton of New Haven, Connecticut. Remarks that she has tried unsuccessfully to get in contact with her ‘All her crowd have cut off from us because Art O’Connor and Austin Stack were not dismissed with ignominy for studying law and qualifying to practice.’ Continues ‘I have considerable sympathy with their point of view because I think both Art and Austin are letting us down badly by entering F.S. courts at this juncture…’ (11 August 1928)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin asking if there is any possibility of forwarding money to the Committee before Christmas. Remarks that although she has not been told she feels that without the money the Committee may not be able to carry on. (27 August–4 September 1928)

—from Seán Ó Luasa, Honorary Secretary, St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund, Cork to Eileen Barry acknowledging her report. Refers to the serious financial difficulties facing St Ita’s. Acknowledges the difficulty is raising funds in America. Asks for an up-to-date financial statement. Remarks that the Committee were hopeful that she would remain in the US until the following Spring (1929) but this might have to be revised. (14 September 1928)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin referring to the financial position of the school and asking Elgin if she can send approximately $1000. Refers to Sheila [Humphreys] and her imprisonment. Remarks that
28 contd

Sheila’s mother is very angry and that everyone in Cumann na mBan misses her and her enthusiasm. (14 September 1928)

—from Eithne [Nic Suibhne], Scoil Íde, Cork to Eileen Barry apologising for not writing sooner. Refers to the difficulties in raising funds for the school and acknowledges the ‘tiresome’ task Eileen Barry is faced with. Remarks ‘Somehow lately Máire and I have been wondering whether the struggle to keep the school going is worth while.’ Refers to several occasions when people have stepped in with financial assistance to keep the school open. Continues ‘I suppose the result of your trouble will be evident before the end of this year and then it will be the continuation—or the swan song of Scoil Íde.’ (17 September 1928)

—copy of a letter from Máire Nic Suibhne to [Eileen Barry] again appealing for money to be sent before Christmas. Asks if subscribers in the USA would be willing for money collected now to be used to cover the existing deficit even if the full amount of the endowment is not secured. Remarks once again that the school is determined not to be associated with Free State Government Departments and therefore cannot secure grants. (27 September 1928)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin regarding publicity material, photos and leaflets to be sent to Elgin. Emphasises again the need for money before Christmas. Refers to Frank Aiken and his arrival in the USA on behalf of Fianna Fáil. Remarks that Elgin should not feel under pressure to meet Frank Aiken or become involved in his work ‘It is quite a different matter visiting Americans who may be Fianna Fáil. They don’t know any better and are misled. But meeting Aiken is giving him a kind of benediction and is a different matter.’ Remarks that even for the sake of the school she would not expect Elgin to meet people from Fianna Fáil. Refers to Ernie O’Malley and his work for the Irish Press in America. Recounts the circumstances of why he agreed to undertake the task. Remarks ‘His action stunned me and I can find no excuse for it.’ Continues ‘I think our people are all feeling very sore against Ernie but he consulted no one as far as I know. I see that the papers allow that he is not F.F. but that makes his support of the paper all the more dangerous.’ Refers to Fianna Fáil and remarks that she has heard they are not a ‘happy family’ since their Árd Fheis and refers to resentment over the inclusion of Padraig Ó Maille on their Executive Committee. (10 November 1928)

—copy of a letter from Eileen Barry, Philadelphia to Máire Nic Suibhne reporting on her work to date in the United States. Remarks that progress is slow but that she has met with many Irish groups most of whom have pledged support for St Ita’s. Refers to Ernie O’Malley’s fundraising activities for the Irish Press and remarks that most people do not believe that the sum of €500,000 will be raised. (13 November 1928)

—copy of a letter from Eileen Barry, Philadelphia to Máire Nic Suibhne reporting on her activities in the USA and answering the various questions posed by Máire. Refers to Frank Aiken and Ernie O’Malley and remarks that neither she nor they interfere with or
impose on the work of the other. Asks Máire to write a letter of thanks to various people who have assisted her over the last few months. (13 December 1928)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin concerning a draft they are expecting to receive from her. Refers also to the Cumann na mBan Convention held in Dublin. Summarises the main points of the Convention. Remarks that Eithne Coyle was re-elected President and that Sighle Humphreys remained on the Executive ‘It is really only a case of holding on and keeping the flag flying and there are not very many left to do it.’ Refers to “Sceilig’s” (J.J. O’Kelly) address to the Árd Fheis and that it caused some unpleasantness. Remarks ‘I think loose charges about money dishonour our cause.’ Refers to the retention of money by Fianna Fáil and de Valera that belongs to Sinn Féin and the Government respectively. Remarks that these issues should be brought before a Republican Court. (2 January 1929)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin. Refers to the school committee and remarks that it has not met recently. Asks Elgin for her opinion on the length of time she should remain in the USA, whether she should visit the west coast and how much of the total amount of money she expects to raise. Refers to the Bond money and remarks that it is likely to be repaid soon. Reminds Elgin that Bond money must not be used for the school. Suggests a formula of words that would make this clear to subscribers to St Ita’s. Remarks ‘...I should like if you get a chance to put in a special plea from me, to have that money returned to the Government. Apart from the fact that we want money badly, the recognition that the money belongs to the Government of the Republic will have a good effect. You understand about this do you not?’ (1 February 1929)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin referring to a cable received from Elgin. Remarks that she has spoken to Elgin’s sister Kathy and both are of the opinion that the proposal to erect a memorial to Kevin Barry in the USA should not go ahead. Remarks that in the first instance it would not be wise to collect subscriptions for both St Ita’s and the memorial but also that a memorial to Kevin Barry should either be in Dublin or his native town. Asks if it is true that a Memorial Committee has been established in Chicago. Remarks that she is totally opposed to any division of money already collected. Suggests instead that a scholarship should be established. (19 April 1929)

—copy of a letter from Elgin, Chicago to Máire Nic Suibhne explaining the circumstances behind the proposed memorial to Kevin Barry indicating that the intention was to have a memorial to Kevin in the form of an endowment in St Ita’s. Reports on her time in Chicago and remarks that she is travelling to California the following Tuesday. (20 April 1929)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin. Remarks that Elgin’s family are anxious to have her home and that they expect to see her some time in June. Refers to the sudden death of Austin Stack. (7 May 1929)

—from Máire Nic Suibhne to Elgin referring to her delayed arrival
28 contd home. Refers to a course in Columbia University that Elgin’s sister Kathy would like her to do before leaving the USA. Reminds her that the Committee have agreed that she can stay on once her work for the school has been completed and that they will continue to pay her expenses. Remarks ‘Indeed you deserve more thanks than we can all say for your hard work and untiring zeal in your mission. If the sum needed for the perpetual endowment has not been reached it is not your fault but want of understanding of the work, and the need for it.’ (16 July 1929) 119pp

29 July 1928– August 1929 Lists of US subscribers to St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund. Includes names, addresses and amount donated. Includes also lists of contacts/potential supporters. Some are written on scraps of paper but most of the lists are handwritten or typed, some with annotations. ca. 300pp

30 3 December 1928– 2 October 1929 Travel documents and tickets belonging to Eileen Barry and relating to her journey to the United States to raise funds for St Ita’s High School. 17 items

31 14 December 1928 Copy of a notice issued by the Ancient Order of Hibernians concerning a reception held by the AOH in their hall, 1606 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia to raise funds for St Ita’s High School. 1p

32 1 January 1929– 5 September 1929 Diaries belonging to Eileen Barry and used during her visit to the United States to raise funds for St Ita’s High School. Includes details of how she spent her days, the people she met and her expenses. Includes also details of where she travelled and her journey home, arriving in Cobh on 31st August 1929. ca. 300pp (15cm x 8cm)
33  18 January 1929  Copy of a notice issued by the United Irish Societies of Camden County concerning a dance organised to raise funds for St Ita’s High School.

1p

34  23 April 1929  Copy of a letter from Eileen Barry, Chicago, Illinois to the Secretary, Seán Ó Luasa, St Ita’s High School Endowment Fund Committee enclosing part of a copy of a report concerning her visits to Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. The letter refers to her forthcoming visit to Los Angeles but remarks that she has not received very positive reports. The report also indicates that fundraising in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago has not been particularly fruitful.

2pp

35  5 June 1930  Letter from Connie [ ] to Elgin concerning mutual friends and money collected for Easter Lilies. Asks Elgin to send a statement regarding St Ita’s to Philadelphia. Informs her that money has been collected for the school and that it should be added to the fund.

1p

36  June 1954  Circular notice issued by the Committee of Scoil Íte Memorial Fund established to raise money to erect a memorial window in St Patrick’s Parish, Cork. Invites people to make a donation to a member of the committee. Eileen Barry acted as Joint Honorary Treasurer.

1 item (44pp)
V Nurse Elizabeth O’Farrell Foundation, 1965–69

37 November 1965– 28 July 1969 Irish Republican Digest
Book 1. Includes an article entitled ‘Miss Elizabeth O’Farrell’s Story of the Surrender.’ Also includes copies of invoices for the Irish Republican Digest addressed to Seamus Brennan, Kilmainham Restoration Committee, Dublin. 66pp

38 22 April 1966– 20 February 1969 Correspondence
Includes a letter from Kieran O’Driscoll, Master, National Maternity Hospital, Dublin to Mr P. Fleming, 9a Strand Road, Sandymount informing him of the Board’s approval of the design for the plaque to Nurse Elizabeth O’Farrell. Remarks that the Board have decided to designate a prize in honour of Elizabeth O’Farrell in future years. Concludes by referring to the completion date of the new extension to the hospital. (22 April 1966)
—letter from Nora M. Burton, President, Irish Countrywomen’s Association, 58 Merrion Road, to Miss Connolly, Joint Honorary Secretary, Nurse Elizabeth Farrell Foundation. Remarks that the Association could not ask their members to subscribe to the foundation. (2 July 1966)
—copy of a reply remarking that it was not the intention to request subscriptions from the ICA but to have its support for the foundation. (20 July 1966) 20pp

39 [May 1966] Subscriptions
Lists of subscribers (individuals and corporate) to the Elizabeth O’Farrell memorial plaque appeal. ca. 180pp

40 12 May 1966– 21 September 1966 Committee
Agendas, rough notes, names of committee members, circular letters. Sighle Bean Uí Dhonnchadha (née Humphreys) acted as chairman of the committee and Elgin O’Rahilly was a member. Includes a press release describing the proposed activities of the foundation and comparisons with similar foundations. (13 June 1966) 28pp
41 16 May 1966–Publicity
24 June 1966 Drafts and copy of a publicity leaflet concerning the establishment of a foundation in honour of Elizabeth O’Farrell and an appeal for subscriptions to support the erection of a memorial plaque in Holles Street Hospital. Includes newspaper cuttings from the Irish Independent, the Irish Press, the Irish Times, Evening Herald reporting on the establishment of the foundation in order to raise money for nursing research and postgraduate nursing education.

27pp

42 [1967] Sketch by the architect Garry Trimble of the siting of the plaque honouring Elizabeth O’Farrell in the National Maternity Hospital.

1p

43 11 January 1967 Invitation addressed to Mac and Elgin O’Rahilly to attend the unveiling of the Elizabeth O’Farrell Memorial Plaque at the National Maternity Hospital, Dublin.

1 item

44 20 October 1966–Newspaper cuttings from the Evening Herald, Irish Times, Irish Press and Irish Independent reporting on the unveiling of the Nurse Elizabeth O’Farrell memorial plaque at the National Maternity Hospital, Dublin.

6pp

B REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, 1919–23

45 nd [Lead] seal of the Irish Republic. The inscription is written in Irish and Latin—Séala Saorstát Éireann, Sigillum Reipublicae Hibernae. A harp is depicted in the centre with the inscription surrounding it.

1 item
46 10 April 1919–14 March 1923  Dáil Éireann  
Statement, pamphlet, decree, proclamation relating to Dáil Éireann.  
16pp

47 January 1920–19 February 1923  Michael Comyn KC—Reference Material  
A file of dissociated notes, memoranda, copies of printed articles, correspondence, pamphlet concerning the Treaty negotiations, the Irish Delegation, the Treaty, Document No. 2, Irish independence, the Civil War. Includes also copies of the *Irish Bulletin* June–July 1920 along with a contemporary index of the contents of the *Irish Bulletin* dating to 1920. This file may have been formed by Michael Comyn in his capacity as Counsel or legal advisor to the Republican Government.  
—copy of a printed draft constitution of the Irish Free State belonging to Michael Comyn and annotated [by him] concerning arguments supporting the ability of the Dáil that approved of the Treaty to withdraw approval. (1922)  
—handwritten diary of important events as reported in the national press. Highlighted. (22 February–29 June 1922)  
—copy of a memorandum concerning Decrees of Dáil Éireann, (1919–21). Also copies of standing orders, proclamations, official communiqués, notices. (June 1920–February 1923)  
ca. 200pp

48 June–November 1921  Michael Comyn KC—Printed Matter  
File of published official correspondence between the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera relating to the peace negotiations and proposals of the British Government for an Irish settlement. Includes some annotations.  
84pp

49 13 July 1922–12 February 1923  Michael Comyn—Correspondence  
File of correspondence, memoranda relating to the Republican or Anti-Treaty Government between July 1922 and February 1923. It would appear that Michael Comyn acted as Counsel or legal advisor to the Government and received communications from the President (Eamon de Valera), the Minister for Home Affairs (P.J. Rutledge) and [Austin Stack, Minister for Finance] on the establishment and work of Government Departments and the policy of these departments.  
—copy of a letter from Richard Mulcahy, Minister for Defence and Chief of Staff, Óglaigh na hÉireann, General Headquarters, Dublin to
Liam Mellows, Director of Purchases, GHQ referring to a communication seen by Mulcahy and signed by Mellows concerning the control of the Army. Asks Mellows to meet him to discuss the matter. A handwritten annotation on the letter remarks ‘Interesting. A clear recognition of the status of D.E. I am told Mulcahy made desperate efforts to retrieve this letter.’ (13 July 1922)

—memorandum from the President, Eamon de Valera to Dr Murphy concerning the Dáil, the Provisional Government, the pretended dissolution of the Second Dáil, described as ‘altogether illegal’, the interim from June to October 1922 and the election of a Civil Government on 25th October 1922 and subsequent Army surrender of executive authority to that government. Concludes ‘I haven’t time to put this in form for immediate insertion in the index but a few sentences would cover it.’ (19 November 1922)

—letter from S.M. Ó Méara, Mayor of Limerick to Michael Comyn KC, 9 Northbrook Road, Leeson Park, Dublin concerning a writ served on him. Remarks that he will travel to Dublin to speak to Michael Comyn about it. Encloses a copy of the writ relating to the lodgement of $10,000 by Michael Collins and the declaration that the sum constitutes part of the funds of Dáil Éireann. S.M. Ó Méara is listed as a Defendant along with Eamon de Valera, both are sued as two of the original trustees of Dáil Éireann and their refusal to join the plaintiffs in the action. (28 November 1922)

—memorandum from the President, Eamon de Valera, Dáil Éireann to Counsellor Comyn concerning documents received and an ‘Annex’ and draft ‘Protest’ not received. ‘You are right. It is vital that we safeguard our nation’s good name.’ Remarks that the Minister for Home Affairs is in charge of the preparation of the ‘Protest’ and that Michael Comyn should communicate directly with him. Expresses his concern that Michael Comyn should have a confidential typist. (29 December 1922)

—copy of a memorandum to the Minister for Finance [Austin Stack] from the President instructing him on how estimates from each department should be handled by the Department of Finance. Outlines a schedule of dates and advises that the order to be sent to all departments should be referred to as ‘Government Routine Order, Finance No. 1.’ Outlines the principal departments of Dáil Éireann. Notes that the Department of Local Government is not yet functioning. (31 December 1922)

—letter from [Austin Stack] to MC [Michael Comyn] concerning the Revenue Decree remarking that he is not enthusiastic about it and asking if it can be enforced to a ‘moderate extent.’ Asks for an honest opinion on the practicality of the decree and if Michael Comyn can recommend people to join his staff. (10 January 1923)

—memorandum from P.J. Rutledge, Minister for Home Affairs, Republican Government to Michael Comyn concerning the delay in the agreement by cabinet members on the Revenue Decree. Remarks that he has been unable to get cabinet approval for the boycott suggested by Comyn. Asks Comyn for his views on the possibility of
a boycott of whiskey and the issuing of a notice directing that after a
certain date all whiskey will be destroyed. Concludes ‘Let me have
your views on this proposition by return, as it is urgent that some
steps be taken at once to smash at enemy resources.’ (19 January
1923)

—letter from [E], Aire um Gnotha Duitche (Minister for Home
Affairs), Republican Government to [Michael Comyn] concerning the
accounts of Sinn Fein. Refers to the balance of £7,000 lodged in the
Hibernian and National [ ] Banks by Mrs W. Power and E. Duggan,
Treasurers, and a resolution passed that made Eamon de Valera sole
Trustee of all monies. Asks what enquiries should be made, if any, at
the two banks about the money. (22 January 1923)

—memoranda from the President to the Minister for Home Affairs
raising various issues directly or indirectly concerned with his
department. Refers to Sinn Fein money and remarks that from
documentation received from E.D. he feels that he could prove his
appointment as Trustee of this money. Asks for Counsel’s opinion.
Refers also to the Red Cross and prisoner of war treatment, Suffolk
Street, Registration, Courts, Labour, Civil Group, Dog Licences.
Advises that political work and government work should be separated
as far as possible. (22–24 January 1923)

—copy of a [memorandum] sent by the Minister for Home Affairs to
the President and all Ministers concerning the issuing of a
proclamation prohibiting outdoor sports and indoor amusements
including the stopping of race and course meetings, hunt meetings,
carnivals, fêtes, football, matches, all outdoor sports and the closing
down of theatres, picture houses, dance halls. Outlines his reasons for
this proclamation. (25 January 1923)

—letter from A de S [Austin Stack] to MC [Michael Comyn] asking
if there is any possibility that he could devote himself exclusively to
the Revenue Department for the time being. Remarks that he
[Michael Comyn] and Dr M[urphy] could run it. (26 January 1923)

—memorandum from P.J. Rutledge, Minister for Home Affairs to
Michael Comyn concerning the drafting of a proclamation forbidding
amusements; the preparation of a memorial and protest to be sent to
the Red Cross; asking Comyn’s advice about Rutledge’s position as
one of the Trustees of Sinn Fein money and if this would permit him
to secure the money from the banks and prevent the Treasurers from
taking the money out of the accounts; a definition of the subjects and
duties under each Ministry of the Civil Group and the course of action
that should be adopted in dealing with Chancery Cases (28 January
1923)

—[copy] of a memorandum from the President to Counsel [Michael
Comyn] asking him to draft a Finance Decree immediately. Remarks
‘It is not as if we were deciding upon some permanent form of
taxation. This is a war measure.’ Continues ‘We want the Decree
immediately (a) In order to give evidence that we are beginning to
function as a Government (b) To prevent the enemy from raising his
revenue and (c) To get the necessary revenue ourselves. The simpler
49 contd the Decree and the simpler the machinery for raising it the better I’ll be pleased. The more unconventional it is, if it is feasible, the better I should like it, even if we had to go back to a hearth tax or window tax.’ (28 January 1923)
—draft of a memorial from the Government of the Irish Republic to the International Red Cross summarising the political situation in Ireland and bringing the notice of the International Committee of the Red Cross to ‘…the breaches of the laws of war set out in the protests from the Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army…’ Requests the committee to investigate the charges contained in the protests. Annotated by the President. (2 February 1923)
—draft of a protest from the Chief of Staff, Irish Republican Army, GHQ to Richard Mulcahy, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Irish Free State bringing to his attention ‘systematic breaches of the Laws of War by the Free State Army. Annotated by the President. (2 February 1923)

C REPUBLICAN ORGANISATIONS

I Sinn Féin, 1919–25

50 [1919]–
17 November 1925 Pamphlets, circulars, printed matter issued by Sinn Féin. Includes an election leaflet asking people to vote Tomás Ó Dubhghaill, Sinn Féin, number 1. (nd) Includes a nomination sheet for the election of two Honorary Secretaries at the Árd Fheis. (16 October 1923) Includes the Clár for the Árd Fheis. (17 November 1925)

56pp

51 nd Lecture entitled ‘Irish Citizenship’ by Dr Conn Mac Murchadha.

23pp

52 1 March 1922 Lecture entitled ‘England’s Difficulties To-day and Ireland’s Opportunity—Our Rightful International Position’ by Francis Carty.

24pp
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>March 1924</td>
<td>Lecture entitled ‘National Economics’ by R.E.</td>
<td>15pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>March 1924</td>
<td>Lecture entitled ‘Where we Stand Now: the Truth about the Republic’ by Máire Nic Suibhne</td>
<td>15pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>March 1924</td>
<td>Lecture entitled ‘Croir-Bhealaigh I Stair na h-Éireann by Seosamh Ó Greanna.</td>
<td>15pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>March 1924</td>
<td>Lecture entitled ‘Nationality and Culture’ by Francis Stuart.</td>
<td>15pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II  Clann na Saoirse, 1929

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Membership roll book for Clann na Saoirse. In alphabetical order.</td>
<td>19pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III  Óglaigh na hÉireann, 1932–41

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>[1931]</td>
<td>Typescript and handwritten chapter of a memoir written by Peadar O’Donnell detailing his experiences as a prisoner in Finner Camp, Co. Donegal. Annotated [by the author]. Also includes two pamphlets written by O’Donnell entitled ‘For or Against the Ranchers? Irish Working Farmers in the Economic War’ (nd) and ‘Plan of Campaign for Irish Working Farmers.’ (1931)</td>
<td>25pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
59 [1934] Typescript copy of a description of Michael Price and his disagreement with the Army Council. Outlines in point form the circumstances that led to this disagreement querying why Price did not follow normal procedures. Describes how it had been arranged that Price would propose the resolution for the formation of an auxiliary political organisation but that following this he proceeded to propose his own resolution. Remarks that his resolution was defeated and he left the meeting. Annotated. 2pp

60 Easter Sunday 1932 Copy of a statement to be read at each ceremony of commemoration. Issued by the Army Council. Recalls the Easter Rising, 1916 and the continuing struggle for independence and the realisation of the ideals of the Rising. Remarks ‘The Irish Republican Army seeks to rally the mass of Irish people to take their stand again as free citizens of a United Irish Republic. The Imperial interests in Ireland try to counter these efforts by misrepresentation and terror.’ Concludes by defending the actions of the IRA. States ‘The need for the Irish Republican Army will exist as long as Ireland is held forcibly within the British Empire and the shackles of the so-called Treaty remain upon the country. This Treaty was imposed by force. It is unnatural and immoral. To undo it absolutely is our duty.’ 3pp

61 8 January 1933 Pamphlet issued by the General Convention Óglaiigh na hÉireann (Irish Republican Army) entitled ‘Manifesto to the Irish People’ on the occasion of a general election in the Irish Free State. 3pp

62 1934 Black and white photograph mounted on board depicting a group of seven people seated in front of a stage. A banner on the stage indicates that the photograph was taken on the occasion of an IRA draw. Also includes a boy and girl dressed in Fianna Éireann and [Cumann na gCáilíní] uniforms standing either side of the draw drum. The stage is decorated with painted figures of a man dressed in an IRA uniform holding a gun and the tricolour and woman dressed in a Cumann na mBan uniform holding a flag bearing the inscription 1916–1934. The backdrop depicts the GPO in flames. The figures seated in front of the stage are not identified. 30.5cmx25.5cm
63 6–26 October 1934  File relating to fundraising activities on behalf of Óglaigh na hÉireann. Includes a book of hospital sweepstake tickets and details regarding the draw.

26pp

64 [10 September 1941]  Special communiqué issued by the Army Council, Óglaigh na hÉireann including the text of Stephen Hayes’ (Chief of Staff of the IRA) confession at his court martial. Hayes was charged with conspiracy with the Free State Government in order to hamper the progress of the Irish Republican Army and of forwarding confidential information to the Free State Government.

4pp

D CUMANN NA mBAN

I Organisation, 1919–69

65 [ ] 1919– 29 November 1936  Cumann na mBan—Organisation

Drafts and copies of the constitution, copies of agendas, official publications, pamphlets, copies of reports, copies of resolutions. Includes a copy of Leabhar na mBan. ([1919])

—copy of Cumann na mBan, the official paper of the organisation, Vol. 2 No. 1. (February 1925)

—copy of a report concerning the Army Convention of 1933, the resignation of some Army officers and the subsequent convention held in Athlone in 1934. (nd)

—copy of resolutions to be discussed at the Cumann na mBan convention to be held on 10 June 1933. Includes resolutions relating to amendments to the constitution of Cumann na mBan. ([10 June 1933])

—copy of a report on the convention held on the 10th and 11th June at the headquarters of the Organisation, 12 Andrew Street, Dublin. Includes the report of the President, reports on the number of branches, the Easter Lily collection 1932–33, the children’s organisation, activities, publicity, finances. (10–11 June 1933)

—copy of a report on a meeting between the Cumann na mBan Executive and Army Representatives (Domhnall Ó Donnacadh, Scáin MacBride and Jim Kileen) concerning the Army Convention of 1933 and a resolution to form an auxiliary organisation in 1934. Annotated. (18 April 1934)

—copy of a report on a meeting between the Cumann na mBan
Executive and resigned Army Officers (Michael Price and Peadar O’Donnell) in order for the latter to put forward their version of events at the Army Convention of 1933 and subsequent congress held in Athlone in 1934. (20 April 1934)

—copies of resolutions for discussion at the Cumann na mBan convention of 1934. Annotated. (September 1934)

—copy of a report of the General Convention of Cumann na mBan held in the headquarters of the Organisation. Includes the report of the President, reports on branches, education, publicity, training, finances, Cumann na gCailíní, Easter Lilies. (28 & 29 November 1936)

161pp

21 December 1931– Cumann na mBan—Membership
30 January 1935; Correspondence, lists of branches and members throughout Ireland. Many of the letters concern the formation of new branches, meetings of branches, requests for uniforms, badges, reports of activities and difficulties encountered with some branches or individual members of branches. Includes also a series of letters from specific branches of Cumann na mBan—Winifred Rooney, Ballina, Co. Mayo, Moira Quigley, Drogheda, Co. Louth, Mimi Tiernan, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

—letter from Winifred Rooney, Garden Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo to [Elgin O’Rahilly], Cumann na mBan informing her that the Ballina branch of Cumann na mBan refuse to carry out any more work until members of the [Executive] of Cumann na mBan publicly withdraw their names from the Republican Congress. (1 May 1934)

—letter from Mary Healy and Nan McLoughlin, Ardnacree, Ballina, Co. Mayo to [Elgin O’Rahilly] reporting on their branch of Cumann na mBan and expressing their dissatisfaction on how the branch is run by the officers. (27 May 1934)

—report from Moira Quigley, 35 Ulster Lane Drogheda describing the activities of the branch in Drogheda. Refers to some new recruits and remarks that some of the older members are ‘frightfully ignorant’ of the social policy of Cumann na mBan. (19 March 1934)

—letter from Moira Quigley to [Elgin O’Rahilly] complaining about the way the branch is being run in Drogheda and in particular about the O/C Mimi Tiernan. Remarks that if the Executive do not respond to these complaints she and a few others will no longer recognise the branch as a ‘proper’ branch of Cumann na mBan. (16 July 1934)

—letter from the Adjutant General, Óglach na hÉireann to the Honorary Secretary, Cumann na mBan recommending that someone from Cumann na mBan be sent to Drogheda to re-organise the branch. Remarks that he has received information that would indicate that Moira Quigley has been treated unfairly by the other members. Remarks that there is a lot of confusion and that the branch is in debt. (23 October 1934)
—copy of a questionnaire issued by Cumann na mBan to former members in order to obtain information about the organisation. (March 1969) 162pp

II Easter Lily Commemoration Committee and Easter Week Commemoration, 1928–37

67 nd Letter from Blathnaid Nic Chartaigh to Elgin Barry asking her to look after some outstanding bills incurred by the Easter Lily committee. 2pp

68 nd Letter from Sighle [Humphreys] to Elgin Barry concerning receipts for the work carried out on behalf of the Easter Lily committee. 1p

69 24 February 1928– 6 March 1928 Minute book of the Easter Week Commemoration Concert Committee. J.F. Thornton was elected Chair at the first meeting. The Committee discussed suitable plays and artists for the commemoration concert and appointed volunteers to help organise the concert. 6pp

70 15 February 1929 Letter from Sighle Humphreys, 36 Ailesbury Road to Elgin expressing her relief and delight that Elgin has proposed to sell Easter Lilies in the USA. Remarks that she will send leaflets and a poster to Elgin. Refers to Frank [ ]’s trial and remarks that the verdict was a great victory for the ‘Cause’. 4pp
71 17 February 1929  Letter from Blaithníd Ní Chartaigh, 36 Cliftonville Road, Glasnevin to Elgin. Remarks that she will send Elgin the Cumann na mBan Convention report and leaflets and Easter Lilies. Refers to Frank [ ]’s trial and the arrest of Eamon de Valera. Updates her on the work of Cumann na mBan and remarks that the Dublin branches are ‘gone to the dogs’.

4pp

72 21 May 1929  Letter from Sighle Humphreys to Elgin explaining how letters she wrote to Elgin and Miss Lagan and Miss Conway were captured by CID. Expresses her disappointment that her captured letter has ruined the possibility of a Lily collection in America. Refers to the ‘Circle’ and remarks that she was under the impression that they had agreed to assist Cumann na mBan in their activities. Asks if Clan na nGaedheal still intend to offer their help. Laments the fact that they do not have enough money to campaign and organise protests.

4pp

73 [Easter 1930]  Publicity flyer issued by the Easter Lily Committee urging members of the public to wear an Easter Lily.

3 items

74 30 December 1931– 7 June 1932  Letters, receipts, copy of a letting agreement relating to the lease of premises at 27 Dawson Street on behalf of the [Easter Lily Committee]. Includes a letter from Patrick J. Little, Little, Ó hUadhaigh and Proud, 12 Dawson Street, Dublin to Eileen Barry informing her that it will not be possible to proceed with the letting of 27 Dawson Street owing to a warning received by Detective Officer Mooney under the Constitution Amendment Act No. 17 concerning the purpose/use of the premises. Requests that the keys be handed over at once. (19 January 1932) —copy of a reply stating that the association—[the Easter Lily Committee]—renting the premises is not illegal and exists only for philanthropic purposes. Refuses to terminate the letting agreement until an order has been issued by the Free State military or police authorities. (22 January 1932)

14pp
26 February 1932 – Easter Lily Committee—Accounts
5 November 1935 Various receipts, lodgement slips, accounts concerning the collection of money by the Easter Lily Committee, Cumann na Ban. Includes lists of returns from the various branches of Cumann na mBan around the country. Includes policy documents from the New Ireland Assurance Company Ltd. for the premises used by the Easter Lily Committee. (26 March–18 April 1934)

ca. 200pp

Easter 1932 Easter week commemoration booklet. Includes a roll of honour of those who were killed in action, Easter 1916, Padraic Pearse’s oath, extract from Roger Casement’s speech from the dock.

15pp

24 January 1936 Letter from P.R., Director of Finance, Óglaigh na hÉireann regarding money owed to the Easter Lily campaign.

1p

Easter 1937 Bulletin issued by Cumann na mBan entitled The Easter Lily. Includes articles urging people to wear an Easter Lily, details concerning the Prisoner’s Committee of Cumann na mBan, Partition.

4pp

III Correspondence, 1929–34

16 April 1929–27 April 1934 Includes a copy of a letter from Elgin Barry, Chicago, Illinois to Sighle [Humphreys] concerning the raising of funds for Cumann na mBan in America and informing her that she is not confident that the sale of Easter Lilies will be a success there. Refers to publicity for Cumann na mBan in America. Tells Sighle she would like to be home. Refers to Eamon de Valera and the fundraising for the Irish Press. Describes the nature of St Patrick’s Day celebrations remarking that there is a ‘horrible…display of “Irishry”’ green pigs and green peasants and turf and shamrocks and it
really is revolting to see the way it is capitalised…’ (16 April 1929)
—undated note from Sighle [Humphreys] to Elgin Barry referring to
her and Eithne Coyle’s decision to resign from the Republican
Congress Bureau. Remarks ‘Eithne merely stated that we had certain
disagreements culminating in a decision of the Congress Group to
start an armed force either under their own leadership or in
association with the IRA.’ (nd)
—letter from M.D., Óglaigh n hÉireann to [Eileen Barry] advising her
to follow up on money due from fundraising in South Dublin. (26
April 1934)
—letter from Sighle [Humphreys], 36 Ailesbury Road, Dublin to
Elgin Barry offering her apologies and withdrawing what she said on
the previous evening. Refers to the Republican Congress and remarks
‘...I wish you would see the difference between involving myself in
an un-popular movement and involving the organisation.’ Continues
‘I did sincerely hope that the organisation—since it includes the best
and most progressive minds in the country—would take an active part
in working for a social revolution...’ (27 April 1934)

IV Publicity, 1930–31; 1936

80 January 1930– May 1931
Various handbills, information/publicity
leaflets issued by Cumann na mBan
under the following headings
‘To ALL Visitors to our Shores—Welcome!’, ‘Ireland and the
Imperial Conference, “Crime” and Heroes’.

81 1 November 1936
Memorial leaflet issued by Cumann na
mBan in honour of deceased members
attached to the 1st Battalion, Old Dublin
Brigade No. 1 Óglaigh na hÉireann. Lists the names of the deceased
men and women.

12pp
V: Finance, 1933–49

82

1 June 1933– Balance sheets, invoices, receipts, 1 December 1949 lodgement slips relating to the finances of Cumann na mBan. Includes a letter from Flurrie [ ], 4 Nassau Street, Dublin to Elgin O’Rahilly asking her to sign a cheque and return it. Remarks that this is the last cheque as she is handing over to the new treasurer. Informs her that both she and Sighle have ‘at long last left.’ (1 December 1949)

ca. 150pp

VI: Memoir of Máire Comerford, 1956

83

[1956] Draft typescript of an unpublished memoir by Máire Comerford. Divided into a number of chapters the typescript traces her life from early childhood to her involvement in the movement for Irish independence and the foundation of the Irish state. A more complete draft of this memoir is also found in the UCDAD collections, LA18/1–45. Both drafts are very similar but not exactly the same and both are annotated. The chapter headings that follow differ in some instances to those found in LA18/1–45.

Chapter 1—Parnell, 7pp
Chapter 2—School, 9pp
Chapter 3—Politics. Refers to the Provisional Government set up in Belfast before World War I, her attendance at a short-hand course in London, the opening of a school for girls by her mother called St Scolasticas, the closing of the school, the outbreak of World War I, 5pp
Chapter 4—Wartime. Refers to the Home Rule Bill, gun running, Seán R. Etchingham, 8pp
Chapter 5—Rising, 12pp
Chapter 6—Wexford, 7pp
Chapter 7—Flag. Refers to the first Easter week commemoration, the release of the last of the Easter week prisoners, attending the first meeting of the Courtown Sinn Féin Club, 9pp
Chapter 8—Sisters, 6pp
Chapter 9—Ashe. Refers to the death of Thomas Ashe on hunger strike, 6pp
Chapter 10—Conscription. Refers to the organisation of the Volunteers and Cumann na mBan and her involvement with organising branches of Cumann na mBan, the race to collect arms, the influenza outbreak of 1918, 7pp
Chapter 11—Women, 6pp
Chapter 12—Election, 8pp
Chapter 13—Teams. Refers to the outcome of the 1918 election, 3pp
83 contd

Chapter 14—Jail. Refers to the meeting of the first Dáil, 5pp
Chapter 15—Green, 8pp
Chapter 16—Study. Refers to her work for Alice Stopford Green, 5pp
Chapter 17—Evenings. Refers to her life in Dublin and her work for the Republican cause, 5pp
Chapter 18—Raided, 15pp
Chapter 19—Harcourt Street. Refers to the Dáil Éireann offices at 76 Harcourt Street and 6 Harcourt Street where Joseph Clarke was the caretaker, 5pp
Chapter 20—Standards, 9pp
Chapter 21—Woods. Refers to Mrs Woods’ house, 131 Morehampton Road, a safe house for Seán Etchingham, 7pp
Chapter 22—Bodenstown. Refers to the pilgrimage to visit the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone, 6pp
Chapter 23—People. Refers to her first visit to Mountjoy where she saw Frank Gallagher on hunger strike. Refers to the prisoners release, 7pp
Chapter 24—Councils. Refers to W.T. Cosgrave’s Local Government Department and local government affairs throughout Ireland, 11pp
Chapter 25—Courts-Police. Refers to the Republican Courts and Republican Police, 7pp
Chapter 26—Stack. Refers to Austin Stack and his position as Minister for Home Affairs. Details of this chapter are based on the recollections of Madge Clifford, Stack’s private secretary, 5pp
Chapter 27—Keogh. Refers to the arrest and imprisonment of Aileen Keogh, her connections with the north Wexford Cumann na mBan and Sinn Féin clubs, republican activity in Wexford, 12pp
Chapter 28—Tip, 9pp
Chapter 29—White Cross, 12pp
Chapter 30—Print, 10pp
Chapter 31—Propaganda. Refers to the loss of Dorothy Macardle’s manuscript following a raid on her premises. Dorothy Macardle was responsible for reporting on atrocities committed by the British forces. Refers to the contributions to the national movement by ordinary men and women, the Irish Bulletin, meetings and discussions with the American Ambassador, Mr Dumont, 12pp
Chapter 32—Meetings. Refers to meetings of the Dáil cabinet and GHQ staff of the IRA in the house of Henry O’Connor, 12 Appian Way, 6pp
Chapter 33—Partition. Refers to the elections and two Parliaments (northern and Southern Ireland). Recalls travelling to Northern Ireland to campaign on election day, 11pp
Chapter 34—June. Recalls events that occurred in June 1921 and the destruction of the British government offices in the Custom House, Dublin, 6pp
Chapter 35—July. Recalls events that occurred in July 1921, in particular the Truce, 12pp

Chapter 36—Gold. Refers to the gold reserve belonging to the Republic and the Finance Department of Dáil Éireann and the departure of the Irish delegation of plenipotentiaries to London, 17pp

295pp

E  NORTH DUBLIN UNION

I  Conditions, 1923

23 May 1923  Copy of a letter from Capt. T. Laverty, Medical Officer, North Dublin Union (NDU) to [ ] asking the recipient to give as much publicity as possible to various points outlined in the letter concerning conditions in the North Dublin Union. Describes the sanitary conditions of the building and the facilities available to the women. Describes how many of the prisoners have fallen ill and names some of the more serious cases. Encloses a list of rules regarding sanitation to be observed by the prisoners. Also encloses a copy of the Standing Orders for Internees signed by T. O’Neill, Military Governor. Remarks that trouble is expected towards the end of the month and that prisoners intend to ‘refuse absolutely’ to follow these rules. Refers to rumours that all the matrons will be removed from the NDU and that the prisoners will be ‘…at the mercy of the soldiery.’ Concludes ‘I would remind you internment conditions are not possible for women. Try and do anything you can to ventilate this. Everything written is unvarnished truth.’

6pp

13 September 1923– Correspondence between Brigid Ní Chonghaile, Tigh na mBocht (on behalf of the Prisoners Council), [NDU] and D.L. Mountjoy No. I concerning the taking of a plank of wood by prisoners occupying Dorm 491A and the difficulties this action caused within the prison. An appeal was made by the Prisoner’s Council for a deputation from the dormitory to appear before them so that a full explanation could be given. Remarks that the prestige of all Republican prisoners has been affected by the action. Includes letters and a statement from Dorm 491A explaining the circumstances regarding the taking of the plank of wood and defending their action.

9pp
II  Imprisonment, 1923

86  8 August 1923  Order signed by Richard Mulcahy under the Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Act 1923 directing that Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin be detained in custody.

1p

III  Correspondence, 1923

A series of letters sent between October 1923 and December 1923 to Eileen Barry during her imprisonment in the NDU. Most of the letters are from family members. They offer support and encouragement to her during her imprisonment and hunger strike. The letters recount news from home, what is happening in their day-to-day lives and generally attempt to keep her spirits up. One of the letters in the series is from Eileen Barry to one of her sisters ‘Shel’. It should be noted that nicknames were used by her sisters thus Kathleen or Kathy signs herself ‘Kitby’, Sheila signs herself ‘Shel’, Mary or Maureen signed herself ‘Monty’ and Margaret signed herself ‘Peggy’ or ‘Peg’. It should also be noted that Eileen Barry’s close family and friends often referred to her as, or called her Elgin.

87  7 October 1923  From Eithne Coyle, 1 Mespil Road and her daughters Rosie and Nancy. Three of the letters are addressed to Mary and one is addressed to Elgin.

11pp

88  27 October 1923  From ‘Peg’ and Mary Barry (Eileen Barry’s mother), Tombeagh House, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow. Refers to the hunger strike and the fact that they are not sure if she can receive letters. Refers to the rosary that is recited every evening by people in the town, praying for the release of the prisoners.

5pp
89  29 October 1923  From ‘Monty’ and ‘Shel’, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin. ‘Monty’ refers to the hunger strike and clothes and food that she will bring to the NDU.

3pp

90  29 October 1923  From ‘Monty’ and ‘Shel’, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin. Both refer to the fact that their mother knows that Elgin is on hunger strike. ‘Monty’ refers to a fête in the Mansion House to raise money for the Irish Republican Prisoners’ Dependents’ Fund.

4pp

91  30 October 1923  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Refers to news they receive from released prisoners about Elgin. Refers to their brother Kevin Barry and the fact that their mother cannot be in Dublin for the 1st November to attend a memorial mass for him in Whitefriar’s Street church.

3pp

92  30 October 1923  From [ ], Dublin. Refers to the hunger strike and remarks that [she] will bring in anything that is needed, especially to the prisoners that do not have relatives living in Dublin. Remarks that [she] has heard that Ernie O’Malley and Eamon D. are very bad in Kilmainham.

3pp

93  31 October 1923  From ‘Monty’, Dublin. Refers to the fête in the Mansion House and remarks that it is going well. Asks to be remembered to Mary.

2pp

94  31 October 1923  From ‘Peg’ and her mother, Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow. ‘Peg’ remarks that they have written at least once and sometimes twice a week to her. Refers to the censor. Refers also to the third anniversary of their brother, Kevin’s, execution. Remarks ‘S’queer to think it’s 3 years ain’t it?’ Both letters also refer to family and friends.

5pp
1 November 1923  From ‘Monty’. Remarks that their Uncle was sure she would be let out for the day.

3pp

3 November 1923  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Refers to an anniversary mass held for their brother, Kevin, and remarks that she was very angry to see Cosgrave attend the mass ‘...but now I feel the poor wretch did it to salve his conscience and God knows he needs all the salve he can have.’ Continues ‘Somebody told me yesterday that it was never realised by the coercive enemy Government that you were on hunger strike till they saw the posters about Kev and you on Thursday. But they’ve had two days now and you’re still on – and Elgin dear my heart is black and bitter this morning as it is possible for a hear to be – a Republican heart I mean. Thank God its not capable of the murky shade of black that belongs to the Staters.’

3pp

3 November 1923  From her mother and ['Shel'], 8 Fleet Street, Dublin. Her mother remarks that she knows definitely that Elgin is on hunger strike. Remarks that she is praying for her and Mary and everyone in the NDU.

4pp

5 November 1923  From ‘Monty’, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin.

1p

6 November 1923  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Remarks that they thought Elgin would be released by now. Refers to the hundreds that have been released. Remarks that many on hunger strike have abandoned their protest. Refers to family and friends and how anxious everyone one is about her.

5pp

6 November 1923  From Nellie [ ], 24 Campbell Road, London E3 offering her support and best wishes.

3pp
101 7 November 1923  From her mother and ‘Peg’, Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow.

7pp

102 7 November 1923  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Refers to Mary [ ] and her release. Remarks that she is heartbroken. Refers to their brother Kevin and remarks that he is watching over her and will not let them ‘trick’ her.

2pp

103 9 November 1923  From Mary [ ], 21 Orwell Park, Dublin telling Elgin that she is out. Remarks that she is thinking of everyone and declares they will be ‘blood stained heroines’ when they are released.

3pp

104 9 November 1923  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Remarks that she attempted to see the Governor and his deputy but did not succeed. Remarks that she was told that Elgin would not be released until she came off hunger strike.

3pp

105 10 November 1923  From Mary [ ], Norham, Orwell Park, Dublin telling Elgin how she is feeling and about the people she has met since her release from the NDU. Remarks that she is praying for everyone and asks Elgin to give her love to Maeve, Sheila, Miss O’Rahilly, Baby, Lily Dunne, Kathleen O’Brien and all the others.

5pp

106 11 November 1923  From her mother and ‘Peg’, Tombeagh, Hacketstown, county Carlow. Her mother tells Elgin how worried she is about her and how she cannot understand why she has not been released. Remarks that the rosary is being recited every night and that their prayers must surely be answered soon. Remarks that Mary is very weak and very upset at leaving everyone behind at the NDU.

7pp
107  12 November 1923  From ‘Monty’, Dublin.  2pp

108  12 November 1923  From ‘Shel’, Dublin. Remarks that she will bring in the things Elgin has asked for. Refers to Mary and the dreadful state she was in when she was released but that she has improved a great deal. Tells Elgin that everyone is very proud of her.  2pp

109  13 November 1923  From R. Coyle, 1 Mespil Road, Dublin.  4pp

110  13 November 1923  From Mary [], 21 Orwell Park, Dublin describing how she is feeling since her release from the NDU. Remarks that she is glad that she did not go straight home when she was released. Remarks that her Uncle Hugh was not pleased by the ‘notoriety’ attached to her since her release and the appearance of her name in the newspapers.  5pp

111  14 November 1923  From Nora [], 1 Mespil Road, Dublin apologising for not writing. Remarks that Mary is beginning to look after herself but will not be happy until everyone is released. Tells Elgin that she is going to Spain for a year and that she hopes Elgin will be out in time to see her off.  4pp

112  15 November 1923  From her mother, Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow and [], Manorcunningham, [Co. Donegal]. Her mother refers to Mary and her release and how upset she is to be out. Expresses her anxiety for Elgin and the length of time she has been on hunger strike.  3pp
113  15 November 1923  From Elgin Barry, NDU to her sister ‘Shel’. Refers to the letters she has received. Remarks that they have been told by the authorities that as long as they remain on hunger strike they will not be released.  

1p

114  15 November 1923  From her cousins Katie and [ ], Dublin.  

4pp


5pp

116  15 November 1923  From ‘Monty’, Dublin.  

3pp

117  16 & 17 November 1923  From Mary [ ], 1 Mespil Road, Dublin remarking that she is thinking of everyone in the NDU. Remarks that there is no joy being ‘out’ while Elgin and the others are still imprisoned.  

5pp

118  [18 November 1923]  From Mary [ ], 1 Mespil Road, Dublin. Remarks that every day they hope to hear of the release of prisoners from the NDU.  

5pp

119  19 November 1923  From ‘Kitby’, 8 Fleet Street. Assures her of how proud everyone is of her. Remarks that Elgin may not be able to come straight home after her release and may have to spend time in the Richmond.  

3pp
120  19 November 1923  From ‘D’, Dublin. Remarks that they are all waiting for the release of prisoners in the NDU. Refers to people who have been released. 3pp

121  [November 1923]  From ‘M.J.’ Remarks that [she] is glad that Elgin is not ‘cross’ with them and that [she] is sure they have taken the right step. Remarks that [she] is praying hard for their release. 1p

122  19 November 1923  From her mother and ‘Peg’ Tombeagh, Hacketstown, county Carlow. Her mother tells her how proud everyone is of her. 4pp

123  20 November 1923  Postcard from Annie [ ], Dublin. Remarks that it will not be long before Elgin and the others are released. 1p

124  20 November 1923  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Remarks that she is going to try and get permission for the doctor to visit Elgin. Assures Elgin that she and the whole family understood from the outset why she went on hunger strike. Remarks that she is very angry that Elgin was given the impression that the family had to be convinced. Remarks that the hunger strike must end soon and tells her that a prisoner in Newbridge has been let die. Refers to Mountjoy and says that the conditions are awful. Asks Elgin to talk to Miss O’Rahilly and enquire where the £10,000 belonging to the White Cross has been lodged. Suggests that Sighle [Humphreys] might be able to speak to Miss O’Rahilly about it. Remarks that she will get a message to Elgin if the strike is called off. Concludes by reminding Elgin that whatever she decides to do the family will understand. 4pp
125  20 November 1923  From ‘Shel’ and Mary [   ], Dublin.
Both remark that they are expecting the remaining prisoners to be released soon.

1p

126  [November 1923]  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Refers to her imminent release. Advises that the release should be unconditional, in writing and dated the last day of the hunger strike. Remarks that they should ensure that the prisoners are ‘sent out’ as soon as the doctor certifies them fit to travel. Refers to the prisoner in Newbridge and that he died after being force-fed.

2pp


1p


1p

129  22 November 1923  From K. Coyle, 1 Mespil Road, Dublin. Remarks that she hopes to see Elgin soon. Refers to mutual friends. Remarks that she saw Mrs Molony who was very disappointed that her husband had come off hunger strike.

5pp

130  22 November 1923  From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Tells Elgin to ignore the papers and that she will get word into the NDU if anything happens. Remarks ‘…the Staters realise they’re licked and will be wanting to save their faces. If you can beat them there it will mean a terrible lot for the Mountjoy and Kilmainham men. Elk (Elgin) you’re a [great] old thing to be in to the end. You’re on the biggest strike in history and you’re worth about a thousand men…’ Remarks that she feels very bitter but that the authorities cannot let Kevin’s sister ‘go too far.’

3pp
22 November 1923 From Annie [ ], 16 New Street, Dundalk, Co. Louth telling her that she has arrived home and everyone is delighted to see her. Remarks that she is very weak and hopes that the others will be released soon.

2 pp

22 November 1923 From ‘D’, Ballina Hotel. Remarks that [she] expects to hear of the release from the NDU by the end of the week. Refers to Annie [ ] whom she saw before she went home.

2 pp

22 November 1923 From her mother and ‘Peg’, Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow.

5 pp

23 November 1923 Telegram from ‘Kitby’ congratulating Elgin.

2 pp

26 November 1923 From ‘Kitby’, Dublin. Remarks that she can hardly believe that the hunger-strike is over. Remarks that she asked the Governor if Elgin needed anything and was told that everything possible was being done. Expresses the joy she feels that the two people she loves best, Elgin and Jim, are not going to die after all. Remarks ‘You can imagine how you’d have felt if Kev (sic) had been reprieved on the Sunday night.’ Remarks that it will be the first decent Christmas since Kevin’s death.

6 pp

26 November 1923 From ‘Shel’ and ‘Monty’, Dublin telling Elgin how delighted they are that the hunger strike is over and how much they are looking forward to seeing her.

3 pp
137 7 December 1923 From Jim [Moloney] congratulating her on staying on hunger strike until the end. Remarks ‘You’re great and the few of you who stuck the strike to the end were a headline to the rest of us.’ Continues ‘I must get out soon so that we can both sit on the thrones and receive the homage of those who insist on calling us superhumans.’  

1 item

IV Release, 1923

138 12 December 1923 Postcard from Mary to Elgin at home in Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow, sending her love.  

1 item

139 20 December 1923 From ‘Davy’, Ballina Hotel, Broadstone to Elgin at home in Tombeagh. Tells her news of mutual friends. Encloses a Christmas card and a black and white photograph of two female [friends].  

5pp

140 21 December 1923 From [ ], 2 Rue Félicieu David, St-Germain-en-Laye, Paris. Remarks how delighted she is that Elgin is out. Tells her about Paris and wishes her a happy Christmas and new year.  

2pp

141 24 December 1923 Postcard from Rita [ ] welcoming Elgin home. Remarks that she hopes to see her in January.  

1 item

142 25 December 1923 Christmas card from Comdt T.F. Crean, Military Barracks, Dundalk.  

1 item
143 25 December 1923 Christmas card from Sweeney.

2 items

144 26 December 1923 Christmas card from Jenny Coyle.

2 items

F PRINTED MATTER

I Pamphlets, Bulletins, Souvenir Programmes, Handbills, 1915–28

145 nd Pamphlet entitled *A Fragment of 1916 History* telling the story of the deaths of 15 civilians in the area of North King Street, Dublin during the Rising.

31pp

146 nd Pamphlet entitled *The First of the Small Nations*.

31pp

147 nd Pamphlet entitled *Two years of English Atrocities in Ireland*.

64pp

148 nd Pamphlet entitled *Colonial Home Rule Would it Settle Anything?*

4pp

149 nd Copy of the first issue of the Irish Press Striker’s Bulletin entitled ‘Truth that is News’. Describes the background to the strike and the issues involved.

3pp
150  
nd  
31pp

151  
nd  
Pamphlet entitled *Connolly Answers Hierarchy*. Includes an introduction by R.G. and foreword by James Connolly.  
8pp

152  
nd  
Pamphlet entitled *James Connolly’s Policy and Catholic Doctrine* by Constance de Markievicz.  
47pp

153  
nd  
Pamphlet comprising a reprint of a letter written in reply to a constituent by Mr Laurence Ginnell, T.D. entitled *Where Lies the Blame?*  
8pp

154  
nd  
Part of a pamphlet entitled *The Terror in Action* by J.L. Hammond.  
62pp

155  
nd  
16pp

156  
nd  
Pamphlet entitled *Step by Step From the Republic Back into the Empire* by Diarmaid Ó Cruaghlaich.  
16pp

157  
nd  
Pamphlet entitled *The Story of Theobald Wolfe Tone* by J. O’Sheehan  
16pp
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>nd</td>
<td>Pamphlet entitled <em>Easter Week and After</em> by ‘Seachránaidhe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>8 April 1915</td>
<td>Pamphlet entitled <em>The Secret History of the Irish Volunteers</em> by The O’Rahilly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>15 December 1915</td>
<td>Pamphlet entitled <em>Ghosts</em> by P.H. Pearse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Pamphlet entitled <em>Women in Ancient and Modern Ireland</em> by Máire Ní Dhubhghaill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Pamphlet entitled <em>John Redmond Accuses England</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>[31 March 1919]</td>
<td>Pamphlet entitled <em>The Cost of Slavery</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>[16 June 1919]</td>
<td>Pamphlet entitled <em>England’s “Goodwill”</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
167  25 October 1921– 6 March 1922  File containing various handbills urging the public to think before they vote, criticising the Treaty. Includes also slogans to be used on handbills, in particular opposing and criticising the Treaty.

24pp


12pp

169  1921  Pamphlet issued by the Ministry for Home Affairs entitled The Constructive Work of Dáil Éireann No. 1 The National Police and Courts of Justice.

32pp

170  January 1922– March 1923  Pamphlet entitled The Most Rev. Dr. Mannix on the Position. Includes quotations from speeches made by Archbishop Mannix between January 1922 and March 1923.

8pp

171  June 1922– 25 November 1934; 30 August 1959  File containing commemorative literature and souvenir programmes of concerts held in honour of deceased Nationalist and Republican leaders. Includes a copy of Fianna—Tone Commemoration Number, vol. 1 no. 1. Fianna was the official organ of Fianna Éireann. (June 1922)

5 items

172  16 August 1922  Copy of The Fenian. Includes a report on the latest war news. (Page one is missing).

2pp
173 27 September 1922 & 17 October 1922 Copies of the Republican War Bulletin Vol. 1 nos. 19 & 28. Includes extracts from sermons given by Cardinal Logue and other prominent Bishops on the moral aspect of the national situation in Ireland. Includes also a summary of Dublin Brigade operations for the week ending 7 October 1922. 6pp

174 30 September 1922 Copy of The Nation War Issue No. 7. Includes an article criticising the democratic programme of the Provisional Government. 2pp

175 1925 Pamphlet entitled The Oath of Allegiance and all that it implies by ‘Sceilig’ (J.J. O’Kelly) 47pp

176 [1926] Pamphlet entitled What Fianna Fáil Stands For by Eamon de Valera. 4pp

177 1928 Pamphlet entitled The Discovery of the Consumer by Mrs Sidney Webb. 32pp

II Serial Publications

a. Irish Bulletin, 1921


178 15 August 1921 Includes reports on the negotiations for peace, proposals of the British Government for an Irish settlement, copies of letters between the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George and the President of Dáil Éireann. 7pp
179 14 October 1921 Volume 5 no. 97.

180 14 October 1921 Supplement to the Irish Bulletin detailing events of the week 2–8 October vol. 5 no. 97.


181 27 September 1922 No. 1 (First page missing)

182 24 January 1923 No. 99.

183 26 January 1923 No. 100

184 30 January 1923 No. 103

185 31 January 1923 No. 104

186 2 February 1923 No. 106

187 3 February 1923 No. 107

188 5 February 1923 No. 108

189 6 February 1923 No. 109
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>10 February 1923</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>19 February 1923</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>18 May 1923</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>28 June 1923</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>7 March 1923</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>8 March 1923</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>9 March 1923</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>10 March 1923</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>12 March 1923</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>15 March 1923</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>16 March 1923</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>17 March 1923</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
202  19 March 1923  No. 144  1p
203  20 March 1923  No. 145  1p
204  21 March 1923  No. 146  2pp
205  22 March 1923  No. 147  2pp
206  23 March 1923  No. 148  2pp
207  26 March 1923  No. 149  3pp
208  27 March 1923  No. 150  1p
209  28 March 1923  No. 151  1p
210  29 March 1923  No. 152  1p
211  30 March 1923  No. 153  1p
212  1 April 1923  No. 155  2pp
213  3 April 1923  No. 156  2pp
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 April 1923</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 April 1923</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>3pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 April 1923</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 April 1923</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April 1923</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 April 1923</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 April 1923</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 April 1923</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>3pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 April 1923</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April 1923</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 April 1923</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 1923</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19 April 1923 No. 170 2pp
20 April 1923 No. 171 1p
21 April 1923 No. 172 2pp
23 April 1923 No. 173 1p
24 April 1923 No. 174 2pp
26 April 1923 No. 175 2pp
26 April 1923 No. 176 2pp
27 April 1923 No. 177 2pp
28 April 1923 No. 178 2pp
30 April 1923 No. 179 2pp
1 May 1923 No. 180 1p
2 May 1923 No. 181 1p
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>3 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>4 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>5 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>7 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>8 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>9 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>10 May 1923</td>
<td>5pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>11 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>12 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>14 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>15 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>16 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>17 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>18 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>19 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>21 May 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>22 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>23 May 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**c. Daily Sheet, 1923**

Series of the *Daily Sheet* issued by Sinn Féin Headquarters, 23 Suffolk Street, Dublin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>9 November 1923</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>10 November 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>12 November 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>13 November 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>14 November 1923</td>
<td>2pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>16 November 1923</td>
<td>No. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>17 November 1923</td>
<td>No. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>22 November 1923</td>
<td>No. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>24 November 1923</td>
<td>No. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>6 December 1923</td>
<td>No. 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**d. An Phoblacht, 1922; 1934**

A series of publicity bulletins issued by Poblacht na hÉireann.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>28 June 1922</td>
<td>Printed communiqué from the Four Courts signed by Rory O’Connor, Major General, IRA concerning the attack on their position by Pro-Treaty troops.</td>
<td>1 item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>9 September 1922</td>
<td>War News no. 55. Includes a report of a raid on Kevin Barry’s home in Co. Carlow.</td>
<td>1 item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>25 October 1922</td>
<td>Terence MacSwiney Memorial Number (Southern Edition)</td>
<td>4pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>13 October 1928</td>
<td>Vol. III, no. 24 (new series).</td>
<td>4pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 March 1930</td>
<td>Vol. V, no. 22.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 November 1930</td>
<td>Vol. VI, no. 2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 January 1934</td>
<td>Outlines the contents and text of the issue seized by the police.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 April 1934</td>
<td>Vol. IX no. 14. The lead story reports on the court martial of Commdt-Gen M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Price. Includes also a report on the Athlone meeting and an attempt to ‘oust army leadership’.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 September 1929</td>
<td>Vol. 1, no. 2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 September 1929</td>
<td>Vol. 1, no. 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 September 1919</td>
<td>Vol III, no. 20.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Volume, Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>1 October 1921</td>
<td><em>Old Ireland</em></td>
<td>Vol. III, no. 40 (new series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>31 March 1917</td>
<td><em>The Irishman</em></td>
<td>Vol. II, no. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>7 April 1917</td>
<td><em>The Irishman</em></td>
<td>Vol. II, no. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>14 April 1917</td>
<td><em>The Irishman</em></td>
<td>Vol. II, no. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>28 April 1917</td>
<td><em>The Irishman</em></td>
<td>Vol. II, no. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>5 May 1917</td>
<td><em>The Irishman</em></td>
<td>Vol. II, no. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>3 August 1929</td>
<td><em>Irish Statesman</em></td>
<td>Vol. 12, no. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>14 February 1914</td>
<td><em>Irish Volunteer</em></td>
<td>Vol. 1, no. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>1 October 1921</td>
<td><em>The Leader</em></td>
<td>Vol. XLIII, no. 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Nationality

288  17 March 1917  Vol. I, no. 5 (new series).  8pp

289  24 March 1917  Vol. I, no. 6.  8pp

290  31 March 1917  Vol. I, no. 7.  8pp

291  7 April 1917  Vol. I, no. 8.  8pp

292  14 April 1917  Vol. I, no. 9.  8pp

m. The Republican File

293  9 January 1932  Vol. 1 nos. 6 and 7.  8pp

294  6 February 1932  Vol. 1, no. 11.  8pp

n. Sinn Féin

295  19 April 1924  Vol. 2, no. 26.  8pp

296  7 June 1924  Vol. 2, no. 33.  8pp
G FAMILY

I Bereavements, 1907–55

297 26 August 1907–
8 February 1908;
11 September 1938–
27 April 1955
Death notices, memorial cards and
obituary of members of the Barry and
Dowling families (Dowling was the
maiden name of Elgin’s mother).
Includes the death notice of Elgin’s
father Thomas Barry.

II Her Brother, Kevin Barry, 1920–89

298 nd
Postcard from Kathy (Kathleen Barry),
London to her brother Kevin Barry,
Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow
wishing him a happy Easter.

299 ca. 1920
Black and white photographs of Kevin
Barry mostly as a teenager/young man.
Includes photographs of him as an altar
boy. (nd) Includes a photograph of Kevin Barry with [two of his
sisters]. [ca. 1920] Includes memorial cards of Kevin Barry. (1920)

Copies of the National Student, a
magazine of university life.

300 April 1920
Vol. IX, No. 35

301 May 1920
Vol. IX No. 36
302  ca. 1920  Black and white photograph of crowds gathered outside [Mountjoy Gaol on the day of Kevin Barry’s execution].

1 item (21.5cmx16cm)

303  30 October 1920– 6 November 1970  Newspaper cuttings reporting on the execution of Kevin Barry and memorials and services dedicated to his memory and held on the anniversary of his death. Includes a cutting from the Irish Press with photographs of his family reporting on a memorial service held in Rathvilly and the unveiling of a memorial in his honour by Mrs Clarke.

ca. 40pp

304  1 November 1920– 6 September 1921  Messages of sympathy to Kevin Barry’s mother, Mrs Mary Barry, following her son’s execution. Includes a letter from the Clerk of Convocation, The National University of Ireland, 49 Merrion Square, Dublin informing her of the unanimous expression of sympathy by members of convocation. (12 November 1920)

4pp

305  December 1921– October 1989  Memorial literature, poems, ballads, booklets, pamphlets, invitations, notices commemorating the life and death of Kevin Barry. Includes a souvenir programme of a Kevin Barry memorial concert held in the Theatre Royal, Dublin. (5 November 1922)

—invitation to Elgin Barry from the committees of the Student Representative Council and the Kevin Barry Memorial, University College Dublin to the unveiling of the Kevin Barry Memorial in the council chamber, Earlsfort Terrace and a memorial mass in University Church, St Stephen’s Green. (1 November 1934)

—copy of Fianna, The Voice of Young Ireland, Vol. 1 No. 2. Includes an article on the front page entitled ‘Remember Kevin Barry. (November 1935)

—copy of a booklet by Seán Cronin entitled Kevin Barry. (February 1965)

—publicity leaflet for Donal O’Donovan’s book entitled Kevin Barry and His Time. (October 1989)

129pp
306  20 November 1922  Copy of a letter from Katherine Barry, sister of Kevin Barry, 8 Fleet street, Dublin to General Mulcahy concerning his reference to Kevin Barry in the context of executions carried out by the Provisional Government. Expresses her strong objection to this association. Remarks ‘I should have thought that good taste if not good sense would have prevented his name being mentioned by any member of a parliament responsible for the death in 1922 of men who stand for the principles for which he died in 1920.’ This letter was sent to the daily newspapers for publication.

2pp

307  6 December 1934  Letter from James Nolan, Rathmore, Tullow, Co. Carlow, B Coy HQ to Eileen Barry informing her that a photograph of Kevin Barry is displayed on a drum of the O’Byrne Pipers Band who marched alongside a group of Blueshirts. Asks her to write to the secretary of the band requesting that the photograph be removed, or authorise B Coy to remove the photograph.

2pp

308  2 November 1958; 26 October 1970– 2 November 1970  Appeal, invitations, letter, programme, photographs concerning the memorial erected to honour Kevin Barry in Rathvilly, Co. Carlow. Kevin Barry attended the National School in Rathvilly for five years.

15 items

309  20 June 1969  Letter from Treasa Ní Cearnaigh, Ned Daly and Kevin Barry Memorial Committee, 16 Harrington Street, Dublin 8 concerning the erection of a memorial to Kevin Barry in the Church Street area.

2pp
310  17 September 1969  Letter from Jim Kileen, 305 Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9 to Elgin O’Rahilly concerning the proposed plaque to Kevin Barry in the Church Street area of Dublin. Remarks that he has never heard of the Ned Daly and Kevin Barry Memorial Committee.  

2pp

III  Her Mother, Mary Barry, 1921–53

311  21 July 1921– Baptism and marriage certificates and 21 February 1922; other personal documents relating to 25 September 1940– Mrs Mary Barry, Elgin’s mother. Also September 1940– Mrs Mary Barry, Elgin’s mother. Also 25 September 1953 includes details of work carried out on 8 Fleet Street, Dublin, the Barry family home in Dublin. Includes a list of people who sympathised with the Barry family following Mary Barry’s death on 20 August 1953.  

47pp

312  26 April 1949;  Mrs Mary Barry v Irish Press 14–15 December 1949 Copy of a letter from Seán Ó hUadhaigh, Solicitor acting on behalf of Mrs Mary Barry to the Editor of the Irish Press objecting to a statement in the newspaper concerning the visit of Mrs Barry, her daughter Katherine and her son Michael to Kevin Barry the day before his execution. The report in the Irish Press was based on a lecture given by Oscar Traynor T.D. in which he implied that Mrs Barry would not postpone a visit to her son to allow two IRA men, dressed as clergymen, to attempt to rescue Kevin Barry. Remarks that the impression given is totally incorrect and outlines the sequence of events recounted to him by his client, Mrs Barry and supported by Jack Plunkett. Insists that a full apology be printed in the paper. Includes also a receipt and a letter of acknowledgement from Ó hUadhaigh and Son for payment relating to the case.  

4pp
H PERSONAL

I Correspondence, 1921–70

313 14 April 1921 Postcard from Grace [ ] in Rome to Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin wishing her a happy Easter.

314 18 April 1922 Letter from ‘Kitby’ on board the RMS Aquitania to Elgin, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin. Promises to write her a long letter describing New York. Asks Elgin to get everyone to write to her. Remarks that she had an opportunity to see London before she set sail.

315 21 April 1922 Letter from [Seosamh], Victoria House, 254 Oxford Street, Manchester to Elgin, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin concerning his impressions of the city and a visit he made the Fords car manufacturing factory. Remarks that he will also visit Liverpool.

316 25 July 1922 Letter from Jeff [ ], Shannon Harbour, Banagher, Co. Offaly to Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street. Jokes that he managed to find his way to Shannon Harbour. Remarks that he wished he had stayed in Dublin. Describes the people he is staying with as all being Free Staters. Refers to the destruction of buildings in the area by the Free State troops.

317 October 1922 Note from Dr & Mrs Eoin MacNeill, Netley, South Hill Avenue, Blackrock to Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin thanking her for sympathising with them [on the death of their son, Brian].
318  8 June 1929  Letter from Judy [ ], 1742 Amsterdam Avenue to Elgin referring to mutual friends, news from Ireland, the political situation. Refers to various people in America, what they think of the country and work they have found. Refers to Cumann na mBan and remarks that it would be better not to start a separate organisation. Refers also to the lack of money and that this hampers the work and expansion of the organisation.

12pp

319  26 June 1934  Letter from Áine Nic Chonaill, Richmond House, Dundalk, Co. Louth to Eileen Barry enquiring about a summer teaching post. Asks if the position is still vacant.

3pp

320  27 July 1936 & 14 May 1941  Cards from Áine [ ] to Elgin.
Remarks how disappointed she is to have missed Elgin’s visit. Asks her to contact Kathleen Twomey to arrange another visit to [Mountjoy]. Thanks her for the lovely presents and remarks that everyone enjoyed the surprise at supper. Both cards depict ink drawings of a landscape and a seascape and are signed with the initials ADF.

2 items

321  3 May 1966  Letter from Mairín Sionóid, 101 Anglesea Road to Mac and Elgin O’Rahilly inviting them to a High Mass in St Francis Xavier Church, Gardiner Street to celebrate 50 years of Cuallacht Mhuire Gan Smál. Encloses information about the organisation founded in 1916 and an official invitation to the mass.

4 items

322  26 July 1968– 23 March 1970  A file of letters from Baby Bohan, St Odran’s, Abbey Road, Ballymote, Co. Sligo mostly to ‘Min’. One of the letters is addressed to Elgin. The letters suggest that Min and Baby had lost touch for a number of years and that Min’s health is not good. The letters refer to mutual acquaintances and reminisce about the ‘Cause’. Refers also to their imprisonment in the NDU.

15pp
II Employment, 1922–36

323 10 July 1922– 9 October 1936
Correspondence, copies of letters concerning Eileen Barry’s employment in the Civil Service, her dismissal and subsequent reinstatement. Includes a letter from H.P. [Boland], Department of Finance, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin to Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin informing her that her application for reinstatement in the Civil Service has not been successful. (11 December 1928)
—copy of a letter from Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin to The Secretary, Commission of Inquiry on Re-instatement of Civil Servants, Government Buildings applying for reinstatement in the Civil Service. (7 November 1933)
—letter from F.J. Feeney, Department of Finance, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin to Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street, Dublin informing her that unless she accepts the offer of reinstatement in the Civil Service by a certain date the offer will be deemed to have lapsed. (9 October 1936)

24pp

324 12 January 1923– 21 June 1923
Account notebook belonging to [Elgin Barry] detailing income and expenditure relating to the [running of an office]. Most of the expenditure was spent on stationery, postage, tram fares. An indication of salaries paid is also noted.

46pp (13.5cmx8cm)

325 12 July 1924– 25 September 1925
Letter from J. Claffey, Manager, National Land Bank Ltd., 10 College Green, Dublin to Eileen Barry, 8 Fleet Street referring to her application for a position at the bank. Informs her that there are no vacancies but that her application has been kept on file. Includes letters of reference/testimonial letters from previous employers—Little Ó hUadhaigh and Proud, Solicitors, Alex Mitchell and Co. Ltd., Michael Comyn and Conor A. Maguire.

6pp
326  28 March 1932– 30 March 1932  Letters relating to Eileen Barry’s employment with RCA Photophone Ltd. Includes a letter from I. Cremieu Javal, Sales Manager RCA Photophone Ltd., Film House, Wardour Street, Dublin informing her of the appointment of a new manager and a revision of prices for one of their products.

5pp

III  Finances, 1925–53

327  31 December 1925– 1 July 1929  Barry Trusts
Letters, dividends issued to Eileen Barry in respect of stock held in the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) and Dublin Corporation redeemable Stock. Includes also letters from Seán Ó hUadhaigh, Eileen Barry’s solicitor concerning the transfer of stock.

15pp

328  2 December 1936– 1 September 1953  Account books, invoices, receipts concerning Elgin O’Rahilly’s personal and household expenses.

5 items (ca. 100pp)

IV  Education, 1929

329  30 July 1929  Receipt from Columbia University for fees paid by Eileen Barry to attend a course on Household Engineering—Electrical Equipment. Includes course notes.

51pp
V  Marriage, 1935

330  2 August 1935– File containing letters and telegrams
     2 October 1935 congratulating Elgin Barry and Mac
           O’Rahilly on their marriage. Also
           includes travel documents, memorabilia (passenger lists, menus, route
           map) relating to their honeymoon in the USA.

                  30 items

VI  Memorabilia, 1921–66

331  June 1921– Personal items, mementos, memorial
     April 1966 cards, address books belonging to Elgin
           Barry.

                  20 items