The new Clare Great War Memorial in Ennis, with the names of nearly 700 Clare men and women who died in WW1. It is hoped to add to this soon, and include the Clare war dead from WW2.

The 9 men who died from Inch, Connolly and Kilmaley in WW1, whose names are on the Clare Great War Memorial in Ennis.
Michael Barry: Born in Kilmaley lived in Upper Market Street Ennis, died 12th April 1917 during The Battle of Vimy Ridge (9–12 April 1917), Leinster Regiment 2nd Bn 5241, 17th Brigade of the 24th Division. G/M in Arras France. (TB)

The Battle of Vimy Ridge (9–12 April 1917) was a military engagement fought primarily as part of the Battle of Arras, in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region of France. 12th July 1917: The 4th Canadian Division faced difficulties at the start of the battle that forced it to delay its assault on the Pimple until 12 April. The Pimple was initially defended by the 16th Bavarian Infantry Division. The 10th Canadian Brigade attacked once again at 5:00 am, this time supported by a significant amount of artillery and the 24th British Division of I Corps to the north. The German defensive artillery fire was late and too light to cause the assaulting troops great difficulty, allowing the Canadian Corps to exploit wide gaps and break into the German positions. The 10th Canadian Brigade, captured the entire Pimple by 6:00 pm. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private Charles John Edward Brennan: Connolly. Australian Infantry. He was a Clerk aged 19 when he enlisted in Sydney into the Recruits Depot 57303. His father was Charles Alfred Brennan Croydon NSW. He served in Egypt. (UNSW)

Corporal John J Cleary: Born in Caherea, Kilmaley, Co Clare. He was aged 31 when he enlisted in the US 152 Dep Brigade 1763363 in April 1918. He lived in New York. He served overseas from May 1918 to May 1919. He fought at St Mihiel, Limey and Meuse Argonne. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919 Ancestry .com)

Private Thomas Donnellan: Inch, Ennis Clare. Australian Imperial Force. He was a labourer aged 34 when he enlisted in 1917 in Kalgoorlie WA into the 2nd pioneers 4326. His parents were Susan and John Donnellan Ennis. He was wounded in action in France in May and July 1918 (Gun shot wounds to the thigh and fractured femur). He died in Oct 1927 from War injuries. (UNSW)

Private John T Doohan: Overseas Depot Qm Detachment R128024. His sister was Miss Margaret Doohan, Connolly, Co Clare. (U.S., Army Transport Service, Passenger Lists, 1910 – 1939)

Prior to his service in World War I, Patrick emigrated to the United States from the village of Kilmaley on June 27, 1910 to the home of his cousin, Patrick Eustace (son of John and Ellen Thompson Eustace) who was living with James Crehan at 52 Hayden St., Buffalo, New York. Patrick Eustace was 22 when he left Furroor, Kilmaley, Ennis together with Patrick Crehan age 20, also from Kilmaley, Ennis. (Eustace Families Post)

The Aisne-Marne Operation: the American 1st, 2nd, 26th, 3rd, 28th, 4th, 42nd and 32nd Infantry Divisions are organized into the American I and III Corps that participate with the French in the Franco-American offensive that marks the beginning of the German Army's retreat from France. US Casualties: 38,490. (7 Claremen died) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Corporal Richard Eustace: Born in Kilmaley about 1890. Lived in New York City. He was aged 27 when he enlisted on the 22nd Sept 1917 into Co C 305th Infantry 1697310. He served abroad from April 1918 to April 1919. He fought at Baccarat, Vesle, Oisne-Aisne and Meuse Argonne. He was Slightly wounded on the 5th Nov 1918. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

Daniel Falvey: Born in Limerick, lived in Ennis, died of wounds 10th Aug 1917 at Passchendaele, age 25, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M in France. Son of Daniel and Ann Falvey Inchbeg, Kilmaley.

‘On July 16th the Battalion moved via Broxelle to St Omer, entraining there on the 23rd for the Ypres Sector to take its part in the Third Battle of Ypres, for possession of the Passchendaele Ridge. The Battalion relieved the 7th Leinsters on August 4th on th the Ypres-Roulers railway and was heavily shelled. Casualties: wounded 23 as well as 52 to hospital from trench fever, swollen feet etc. On the next day (August 5th) 84 other ranks went to hospital. On the 6th August ...the Battalion proceeded to Brandhoek. Casualties: 6 killed; wounded 20; to hospital 20 other ranks.’ (TB) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

2nd Lt Stephen Griffin: Kilmaley, died 18th May 1918 age 28, Royal Air Force 88th Squadron, G/M in Arras France. Son of Michael Griffin Cahermore Kilmaley. (TB)

No. 88 Squadron RAF: After forming at Gosport in July 1917, the squadron was moved to France in April 1918 where it undertook fighter-reconnaissance duties. It was also involved in the development of air-to-air wireless telegraphy. After the foundation of the Royal Air Force in June 1918, the squadron became part of No. 80 Wing RAF, which specialised in attacks on German airfields. Despite its short service at the front, the squadron claimed 147 victories for casualties of two killed in action, five wounded in action, and ten missing. Eleven aces served in the unit. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)
**Rifleman Michael Kishane:** Shantalla, Inch. London Regiment 672539. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Patrick McCarthy:** Ennis. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) MA He was a Mill Hand agrd 28 when he enlisted in Aug 1917 in Lismore NSW into the 52nd Bn. 3775. He was discharged in Feb 1918 as he went AWOL in England before being sent to the Front. He returned to Australia and applied for an official discharge in 1935. His mother was Kate McCarthy Strasburgh, Inch, Ennis. (UNSW)

**Michael McDonald:** Born in Ennis lived in Kilmaley, killed in action 24th May 1915, Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn 7015, 12th Brigade, 4th Div, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium. (TB) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

**Sergeant Robert McFarline (McFarlane):** Kilmaley. He was a Labourer aged 24 when he enlisted in June 1885 into the Royal Iniskilling Fusiliers. He served in Malta and the East Indies and was discharged in 1897. He rejoined in 1900 and was posted to South Africa. He again rejoined in March 1915 aged 53, into the Royal Defence Corps 20358, and was discharged in Feb 1919. He married Mary McKeown in June 1893. His mother was Mary McFarline Ennis. He died on the 10th April 1941 aged 80 in Liverpool. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)

**Patrick McKay:** Kilmaley. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) MA He was a Labourer aged 24 when he enlisted in June 1915 in Melbourne into the 8th Bn. 1809 (and later the 2nd Pioneer Bn.). He was wounded in action in Nov 1916. He was again wounded in France in Oct 1917 (gun shot wounds to the back). His brother M McKay lived at Fairy Hill Kilmaley. (UNSW)

**John McMahon:** Born in Dublin lived in Kilmaley, killed in action 26th April 1917 age 42, possibly in the Battle of Arras, Royal Garrison Artillery, G/M in France. Son of John and Mary Ann McMahon Kilmaley. (TB) His brother Thomas Francis died in the Dardanelles in May 1915.

The Battle of Arras (also known as the Second Battle of Arras) was a British offensive on the Western Front during World War I. From 9 April to 16 May 1917, British troops attacked German defences near the French city of Arras on the Western Front. There were big gains on the first day, followed by stalemate. The battle cost nearly 160,000 British and about 125,000 German casualties. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)
Thomas Francis McMahon: Born in Kilmaley enlisted in Liverpool, killed in action 20<sup>th</sup> May 1915 age 29 in Gallipoli, Australian Infantry 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn 1602, G/M in Turkey. (TB) Son of John and Mary Ann McMahon, Kilmaley. His brother John was also killed in 1917. MA He was a Labourer aged 28 when he enlisted in 1914 in Liverpool NSW into the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. 1602.

In mid-May the Turks decided to launch an attack on Anzac. This began late on 18 May with the heaviest artillery bombardment of the campaign to that point, during which the 2nd Battalion's orderly room, located on "Maclaurin's Hill", was hit. The assault began the following day, during which the 2nd Battalion, established around a position known as the "Pimple", was attacked by elements of the Ottoman 48th Regiment who poured into their forward positions through "Owen's Gulley", which rose as a re-entrant between the 2nd Battalion's position and that of 3rd Battalion which was on their left at the "Jolly". At risk of having the line split in two and enduring heavy attack in their sap head, the 2nd called for reinforcements which came in the shape of artillerymen from the 8th Battery, who were pressed into the line as infantrymen.

With only limited machine-guns and with bad light hindering the supporting artillery, the job of turning back the Turkish assault fell to the riflemen and by maintaining strict fire discipline, great effect was achieved. By 24 May, the attack had been decisively defeated and a brief truce was called for both sides to bury the dead. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Fr Michael Moran MC: Tullassa, Inch. Royal Army Medical Corps. He was one of 12 Clare Chaplains to serve in WW1. (PMcN) He was Mentioned in Despatches at the Battle of Cambrai, where ‘he was instrumental in saving several men who were lying out wounded, and who would have bled to death if not for his timely attention’. Following that near Rheims even though he was wounded in four places ‘he refused to go to hospital, and stayed with his men until the battle came to a successful finish four days later’. For his bravery and endurance he was awarded the Military Cross. (SR) (See Clare WW1 Individual Profiles)
Jack Murphy: Inch. He lost one hand in the war. After the war he was a postman in Ennistymon. Wounded in Oct 1916. (CJ) Brother of Martin and Mick.


Battle of Belleau Wood June 6-26th 1918: The American 7th Infantry Regiment, 4th Marine Brigade and the Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Divisions support the French Army by their successful capture and defense of Belleau Wood. Casualties: 8,400. (1 Clareman died)(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Mick Murphy: Inch. Brother of Jack and Martin. He was wounded in the war. After the war he lived in Woodquay, Ennis. (Keir McNamara)

P. J. Murphy: Mahonburg, Inch. Died 13th Oct 1918, during Canada’s One Hundred Days, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment)20th Bn 3031945. G/M :IV. F. 48. Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Ficheux. His two brothers also served in WW1. Jack lost a hand and became a postman in Ennistymon. Mick was wounded and returned to live in Wood Quay. (Keir McNamara) Patrick J Murphy: Clare. Canadian Infantry (CI)

Canada’s One Hundred Days: On 10-12 October 1918, the 20th battalion found itself exploiting bridgeheads across the Canal de l'Escaut. In 42 hours of almost incessant fighting there were casualties of 11 officers and 319 other ranks. It was here that Lt W.L. Algie won his Victoria Cross.No Canadian unit of the First World War has a prouder record of service. The 20th Battalion won a total of 18 Battle Honours and 398 decorations and awards, including two Victoria Crosses. During the entire war, on no occasion was the battalion ever driven out of its trenches by the enemy, nor did any company, platoon, or section ever flee the battlefield. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)
**Peter O'Brien**: Born in Inch lived in Ennis, killed in action 27th Nov 1917, in the Battle of Cambrai (20 Nov-7 Dec 1917), Irish Guards 2nd Bn 10048, 2nd (Guards) Brigade of the Guards Division. G/M in Cambrai, France. (TB) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

**Michael O’Connor**: Drumathey, Kilmaley Co Clare. He was a farmer when he enlisted in 1917. Royal Field Artillery 20571. He married Winifred O Dowd in Jan 1908 and they had 2 daughters and 2 sons. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Sapper Michael O’Donnell**: Inchmore, Inch, Ennis. Aged 19 when he enlisted in 1915. Duke of Edinburgh’s (Wiltshire) Regiment 36087 (& Royal Engineers). His father was Patrick O’Donnell and he was a wireless operator. He survived the War. (British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Lance Corporal Thomas Russell**: Born and lived in Kilmaley, killed in action 15th Aug 1917 age 21 (at the Frezenberg Ridge near Passchendaele), Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 6825, G/M in Ypres (Menin Gate) Belgium. Son of John and Catherine Russell, Culleen Kilmaley. (TB)

**Corporal T Russell**: Ennis. Royal Munster Fusiliers. On the wounded list in Oct 1916 (Ginchy). (CJ) [He was a L/Cpl. 8 Bn. And then 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough. ‘The Battalion relieved the 8th Dublins on the 11th August in the front line by the Frezenberg Redoubt, being under heavy fire day and night. Killed 6; wounded 17; on the 13th, wounded 11; on the 14th August wounded 13. During the operations of the Frezenberg Ridge on the 16th the Battalion… lost 1 killed; 15 wounded.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

**Private Michael Ryan**: Kilmaley. He was aged 47 when he enlisted in 1919. Labour Corps 691675. He had been demobilised from the Royal Garrison Artillery in Feb 1919. He was married with a son Michael. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**John Scanlon**: Kilmaley. Born on the 3rd Sept 1877. He was a Labourer aged 23, when he enlisted on the 28th Nov 1900 into the RAF 144525. He married Margaret Hyland on the 28th Jan 1910 and their children were Catherine and Thomas. (British RAF Airmen’s Service Records 1912-1939 at findmypast)
Private Michael Barry

Michael Barry: Born in Kilmaley lived in Upper Market Street Ennis, died 12th April 1917 during The Battle of Vimy Ridge (9–12 April 1917), Leinster Regiment 2nd Bn 5241, 17th Brigade of the 24th Division. G/M in Arras France. (TB)

The Battle of Vimy Ridge (9–12 April 1917) was a military engagement fought primarily as part of the Battle of Arras. This was a British offensive from 9 April to 16 May 1917, with attacks against German defences near the French city of Arras on the Western Front.

There were major gains on the first day, followed by stalemate.

Arras Memorial. Arras
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: Bay 9.

The ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 who died in the Arras sector.

Vimy Ridge 12th April 1917: The 4th Canadian Division faced difficulties at the start of the battle that forced it to delay its assault on the Pimple until 12 April. The Pimple was initially defended by the 16th Bavarian Infantry Division. The 10th Canadian Brigade attacked once again at 5:00 am, this time supported by a significant amount of artillery and the 24th British Division of I Corps to the north. The German defensive artillery fire was late and too light to cause the assaulting troops great difficulty, allowing the Canadian Corps to exploit wide gaps and break into the German positions. The 10th Canadian Brigade, captured the entire Pimple by 6:00 pm.
MEC Patrick Eustace (Mechanic)


Aisne-Marne American Cemetery and Memorial
Bellevue
Departement de l'Aisne
Picardie,
France

Drafted as a mechanic for 58th Infantry, 4th Div, Company E in California. Prior to his service in World War I, Patrick emigrated to the United States from Ennis on June 27, 1910 to the home of his cousin, Patrick Eustace (son of John and Ellen Thompson Eustace) who was living with James Crehan at 52 Hayden St., Buffalo, New York. Patrick Eustace was 22 when he left Furroor, Kilmaley together with Patrick Crehan age 20, also from Kilmaley. (Eustace Families Post)

The Aisne-Marne Operation: the American 1st, 2nd, 26th, 3rd, 28th, 4th, 42nd and 32nd Infantry Divisions are organized into the American I and III Corps that participate with the French in the Franco-American offensive that marks the beginning of the German Army's retreat from France. US Casualties: 38,490. (7 Claremen died) The cemetery contains the graves of 2,289 war dead.
Private Daniel Falvey

Daniel Falvey: Born in Limerick, lived in Ennis, died of wounds 10th Aug 1917 age 25 at Passchendaele, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 7977, G/M in France. Son of Daniel and Ann Falvey Inchbeg, Kilmaley. (TB)

Saint Sever Cemetery Extension Rouen Département de la Seine-Maritime Haute-Normandie, France Plot: P. II. E. 1B.

‘On July 16th the 1st Battalion moved via Broxelle to St Omer, entraining there on the 23rd for the Ypres Sector to take its part in the Third Battle of Ypres, for possession of the Passchendaele Ridge. The Battalion relieved the 7th Leinsters on August 4th on the Ypres-Roulers railway and was heavily shelled. Casualties: wounded 23 as well as 52 to hospital from trench fever, swollen feet etc. On the next day (August 5th) 84 other ranks went to hospital. On the 6th August ...the Battalion proceeded to Brandhoek. Casualties: 6 killed; wounded 20; to hospital 20 other ranks.’

During the First World War, Commonwealth camps and hospitals were stationed on the southern outskirts of Rouen. A number of the dead from these hospitals were buried in other cemeteries, but the great majority were taken to the city cemetery of St. Sever. In September 1916, it was found necessary to begin an extension, where the last burial took place in April 1920. The Cemetery Extension contains 8346 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
**2nd Lieutenant Stephen Griffin**

**Stephen Griffin**: Kilmaley, died 18th May 1918 age 28, Royal Air Force 88th Squadron, G/M in Arras France. Son of Michael Griffin, Cahermore, Kilmaley. (TB)

**No. 88 Squadron RAF**: After forming at Gosport in July 1917, the squadron was moved to France in April 1918 where it undertook fighter-reconnaissance duties. It was also involved in the development of air-to-air wireless telegraphy.

After the foundation of the Royal Air Force in June 1918, the squadron became part of No. 80 Wing RAF, which specialised in attacks on German airfields.

Despite its short service at the front, the squadron claimed 147 victories for casualties of two killed in action, five wounded in action, and ten missing. Eleven aces served in the unit.

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**Arras Flying Services Memorial Arras Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France**

**The ARRAS FLYING SERVICES MEMORIAL** commemorates almost 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force, who were killed on the whole Western Front and who have no known grave.

Photo – Gerry Sadlier
Private Michael McDonald

**Michael McDonald**: Born in Ennis lived in Kilmaley, killed in action 24th May 1915, during the Second Battle of Ypres, Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn 7015, 12th Brigade, 4th Div, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium. (TB)

**Panel 33**
Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial
Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

**The Second Battle of Ypres** was fought from 22 April – 25 May 1915 and comprised the only major attack launched by the German forces on the Western Front in 1915, Eric von Falkenhayn preferring to concentrate German efforts against the Russians on the Eastern Front. It eventually concluded in failure in May and as a consequence the German army gave up its attempts to take the town, choosing instead to demolish it through constant bombardment. By the end of the war Ypres had been largely reduced to piles of rubble, the town’s magnificent Cloth Hall a wreck. During the battle the British, French and Canadians suffered 60,000 casualties, the Germans only 35,000.

**The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915** when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence.

The YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.
John McMahon: Born in Dublin lived in Kilmaley, killed in action 26th April 1917 age 42, possibly in the Battle of Arras, Royal Garrison Artillery 292979, G/M in France. His brother Thomas Francis died in the Dardanelles in May 1915. Son of John and Mary Ann McMahon Kildogher, Kilmaley.

Vermelles British Cemetery  Vermelles
Deparment du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: VI. G. 5.

The Battle of Arras (also known as the Second Battle of Arras) was a British offensive on the Western Front during World War I. From 9 April to 16 May 1917, British troops attacked German defences near the French city of Arras on the Western Front. There were big gains on the first day, followed by stalemate. The battle cost nearly 160,000 British and about 125,000 German casualties.

The cemetery was begun in August 1915, and during the Battle of Loos, when the Chateau was used as a dressing station. The remaining Plots were made by the Divisions holding the line 1.6 kilometres East of the cemetery until April 1917. There are now over 2134 First World War casualties commemorated in this cemetery.
Private Thomas Francis McMahon

Thomas Francis McMahon: Born in Kilmaley enlisted in Liverpool, killed in action 20th May 1915 age 29 in Gallipoli, Australian Infantry 2nd Bn 1602, G/M in Turkey. (TB) Son of John and Mary Ann McMahon, Kilmaley. His brother John was also killed in April 1917. MA He was a Labourer aged 28 when he enlisted in 1914 in Liverpool NSW into the 2nd Bn.


In mid-May, the Turks decided to launch an attack on Anzac. This began late on 18 May with the heaviest artillery bombardment of the campaign to that point, during which the 2nd Battalion's orderly room, located on "MacLaurin's Hill", was hit. The assault began the following day, during which the 2nd Battalion, established around a position known as the "Pimple", was attacked by elements of the Ottoman 48th Regiment who poured into their forward positions through "Owen's Gulley", which rose as a re-entrant between the 2nd Battalion's position and that of 3rd Battalion which was on their left at the "Jolly".

At risk of having the line split in two and enduring heavy attack in their sap head, the 2nd called for reinforcements which came in the shape of artillerymen from the 8th Battery, who were pressed into the line as infantrymen. With only limited machine-guns and with bad light hindering the supporting artillery, the job of turning back the Turkish assault fell to the riflemen and by maintaining strict fire discipline, great effect was achieved.

By 24 May, the attack had been decisively defeated and a brief truce was called for both sides to bury the dead. There are now 1,167 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Lone Pine Cemetery.
Fr Michael Moran MC MID: Tullassa, Inch. Royal Army Medical Corps. He was one of 12 Clare Chaplains to serve in WW1. (PMcN) He was Mentioned in Despatches at the Battle of Cambrai, where ‘he was instrumental in saving several men who were lying out wounded, and who would have bled to death if not for his timely attention’. Following that near Rheims even though he was wounded in four places ‘he refused to go to hospital, and stayed with his men until the battle came to a successful finish four days later’. For his bravery and endurance he was awarded the Military Cross. (SR)

Fr Michael Moran was a heroic priest, as described by a fellow soldier:

Sir,—I see your paper frequently with Fr Moran, and I wish to convey through it my appreciation of this priest's work and worth, not only with the troops. His ministrations both spiritual and otherwise have been most magnanimous for the two years that we have had the pleasure of knowing him. For his gallant conduct and bravery in many battles out here he has been already mentioned in dispatches by Sir Douglas Haig. At the battle of Cambrai last November he was instrumental in saving the lives of several men who were lying out wounded, and who would have bled to death were it not for his timely attentions.

Recently, on the sixth day of a heavy battle, near Rheims, Fr Moran was wounded in four places, while the Corporal whom he was dressing, and another officer were killed by the same shell. Fr Moran refused to go to hospital. He went down to the next dressing station, where his wounds were attended to, and immediately joined his men till the battle came to a successful finish four days later. For his bravery and endurance he has received an 'Immediate Award' (Military Cross) in the field, from the Field Marshal—a decoration of very high distinction, and one of which the whole Division is tremendously proud.

Our great difficulty with Fr Moran is to try and get him out of the line for a rest, as he always prefers to be with his men, sharing their dangers and hardships.

Though not of Fr Moran's creed, I have to say that no one could do more for the wounded and his Church, no one could be more popular with all creeds, or manifest greater bravery than this devoted priest.

M. A. L. (Presbyterian Doctor).

Clare Chaplain Awarded the M.C

Fr. M. Moran, of Tullassa, Inch, formerly of St. Joseph’s (Limerick), and now a Chaplain with the Forces, has been awarded the Military Cross. The decoration has been given for gallantry, officially described as follows:—

"During operations lasting ten days he displayed complete gallantry and unflinching devotion to duty in attending to the wounded, often under heavy fire. On one occasion he was wounded in several places and severely shaken by the explosion of a shell, but he continued to work with undiminished zeal. He set a splendid example in all about him."

Aug 1918 SR

Nov 1918 SR
Corporal John J Murphy

**Corporal John Joseph Murphy**: Aildavour, Connolly, Co. Clare. Co D, 307th Infantry US Army 1705328 (77th Div). **Killed in action 24th June 1918** in France, in the **Battle of Belleau Wood**. His body was returned to Ireland in 1922 for burial in Old Kilmaley Graveyard. (Paddy Waldron) His father was John Murphy, Aildavour, Connolly, Co Clare. He departed New York on the 7th April 1918.

**SAD HOMECOMING**: His body was returned to Ireland on the S.S. *Millwater* on May 21st 1922, during the Civil War, and was subsequently buried in the Old Kilmaley Graveyard. He is buried next to Staff Captain Joseph McMahon IRA who died in the War of Independence and Lieut. Peadar McInerney (Anti Treaty) who died in the Civil War. Three casualties from the three Wars that shaped this Country.

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**In loving memory of**
**John James Murphy,**
Aildavour, Connolly,
who died 24th June, 1918,
aged 26 years.

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**Old Kilmaley Graveyard**
Kilmaley Co Clare [Grave No. 143]

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**Battle of Belleau Wood June 6-26th 1918**: The American 7th Infantry Regiment, 4th Marine Brigade and the Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Divisions support the French Army by their successful capture and defense of Belleau Wood. **Casualties**: 8,400. (1 Clareman died)
Private P. J. Murphy

P. J. Murphy: Mahonburg, Inch. Died 13th Oct 1918, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment) 20th Bn 3031945. G/M : IV. F. 48. Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Ficheux. His two brothers also served in WW1. Jack lost a hand and became a postman in Ennistymon. Mick was wounded and returned to live in Wood Quay. (Keir McNamara)

Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Ficheux
Ficheux
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Plot: IV. F. 48.

By the date of the Armistice, this Cemetery contained 1,166 burials but was increased to 1,901.

On 10-12 October 1918, the 20th Battalion found itself exploiting bridgeheads across the Canal de l'Escaut. In 42 hours of almost incessant fighting there were casualties of 11 officers and 319 other ranks. It was here that Lt W.L. Algie won his Victoria Cross.

No Canadian unit of the First World War has a prouder record of service. The 20th Battalion won a total of 18 Battle Honours and 398 decorations and awards, including two Victoria Crosses. During the entire war, on no occasion was the battalion ever driven out of its trenches by the enemy, nor did any company, platoon, or section ever flee the battlefield.
Private Peter O’Brien

Peter O’Brien: Born in Inch lived in Ennis, killed in action 27th Nov 1917, in the Battle of Cambrai (20 Nov-7 Dec 1917). Irish Guards 2nd Bn 10048, Guards Division. G/M in Cambrai, France. (TB)

Cambrai Memorial. Louverval
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Panel 2 and 3.

The Cambrai Memorial commemorates more than 7,000 servicemen of the United Kingdom and South Africa who died in the Battle of Cambrai in November and December 1917 and whose graves are not known.

The Battle of Cambrai (20 Nov-7 Dec 1917): The proposed method of assault was new, with no preliminary artillery bombardment. Instead, tanks would be used to break through the German wire, with the infantry following under the cover of smoke barrages. The attack began early in the morning of 20 November 1917 and initial advances were remarkable. However, by 22 November, a halt was called for rest and reorganisation, allowing the Germans to reinforce. From 23 to 28 November, the fighting was concentrated almost entirely around Bourlon Wood and by 29 November, it was clear that the Germans were ready for a major counter attack. During the fierce fighting of the next five days, much of the ground gained in the initial days of the attack was lost.

Bourlon Wood (27th Nov 1917): ‘By five in the morning, after a most wearing night, the Battalion was in position; and the Wood in front alive with concealed machine-guns and spattered with shells. They led off at 6.20 behind their own barrage, in two waves;… A barrage of big stuff, supplemented by field-guns, was steadily threshing out the centre and north of the Wood, and, somewhere to the rear of the Battalion a nest of machine-guns broke out viciously and unexpectedly. Then the whole fabric of the fight appeared to crumble, as, through one or other of the many gaps between the Battalions, the enemy thrust in, and the 2nd Irish Guards, hanging on to their thin front line, realized him suddenly at their backs. What remained of them split up into little fighting groups; sometimes taking prisoners, sometimes themselves being taken, and again breaking away from their captors, dodging, turning, and ducking in dripping coppices and over the slippery soil, while the shells impartially smote both parties.’ "The Irish Guards in the great war" Rudyard Kipling
Lance Corporal Thomas Russell


Panel 44
Ypres (Menin Gate)
Memorial Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

‘The Battalion relieved the 8th Dublins on the 11th August in the front line by the Frezenberg Redoubt, being under heavy fire day and night. Killed 6; wounded 17; on the 13th, wounded 11; on the 14th August wounded 13. During the operations of the Frezenberg Ridge on the 16th the Battalion... lost 1 killed; 15 wounded.’

In the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. The MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.
Staff Nurse Maureen Lynch: She was born in 1920, the daughter of Elsie Lynch and the late Daniel Lynch, Fairyhill, Kilmaley. She was one of 14 nurses killed by the German bombing of the Salford Royal Hospital on the 2nd June 1941 - 4 of whom were Irish. She was aged 21. Staff Nurse Vera Creighton from Ruan also died. They were buried together at St Mary’s Catholic Cemetery Wardley, Greater Manchester. Prior to Committal, the coffins of the five Catholic nurses were taken to the R.C. Cathedral, Chapel Street, Salford where a Requiem Mass was celebrated. She is also remembered on the Salford Royal Hospital Memorial.

Manchester Blitz - Monday June 2nd 1941: German bombers attacked Manchester and neighbouring Salford, killing 70 and severely injuring 86.

Salford Royal Hospital after the bombing.

St Mary’s Catholic Cemetery Wardley, Greater Manchester

the Salford Royal Hospital Memorial.