Herbert George Adams: Lived in Ennis, Died 26th Oct 1919 age 18, Royal Air Force 161234, Grave/Memorial in Turkey. Son of Joseph and Catherine Adams Bristol. Left the Bristol Aeroplane Company to enlist. Died in Southern Russia. Grave is not known or has been lost. (TB) He was born on the 16th Feb 1901 in Ennis. He was a General Fitter aged 17, when he enlisted on the 22nd April 1918 into the RAF 161234. (British RAF Airmen’s Service Records 1912-1939 at findmypast)

Haidar Pasha Cemetery, Istanbul, Turkey
Name is listed on the Haidar Pasha Memorial,
which commemorates more than 30 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War who died fighting in South Russia, and in post Armistice operations in Russia and Transcaucasia, whose graves are not known. The war graves plot contains 405 Commonwealth burials of WW1.

The North Russia Intervention (1918-1920) was part of the Allied Intervention in Russia after the October Revolution. The intervention brought about the involvement of foreign troops in the Russian Civil War on the side of the White movement. While the movement was ultimately defeated, the Allied forces fought notably in defensive actions against the Bolsheviks in the battles of Bolshie Ozerki, allowing them to withdraw from Russia in good order. The campaign lasted from 1918, during the final months of World War I, to 1920. The forces included a British Royal Air Force contingent comprising Airco DH.4 bombers, Fairey Campania and Sopwith Baby seaplanes along with a single Sopwith Camel fighter.
Private Edward Victor Allingham

Edward Allingham: Miltown Malbay, killed in action 27th August 1918, at St Leger on the Somme age 20, Irish Guards 1st Bn (11433). G/M in France. His name is also recorded on the War Memorial in Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin, and on a family headstone in Mount Jerome Cemetery. His brother Robert died in 1921 from injuries received in WW1. Son of John and Sarah Allingham, Dublin. (TB)

The Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Panel 3 in France. This Memorial bears the names of over 9,000 men who have no known grave.

The Affair at St Leger (27th Aug 1918) was an offensive that included the Irish Guards 1st Bn. They were stopped by the Germans and sustained 178 casualties.

The War Memorial in Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin.

SACRED
To The Memory
JOHN ALLINGHAM C.P.S.
interred at Milltown Malbay 1915
and his wife
SARAH
died 22nd November 1935
also their two sons
ROBERT CARSON
died 1921 of illness due to service in the Great War
EDWARD VICTOR
Killed in action 1918
Robert Carson Allingham

Born in Ennistymon in 1889, lived in Miltown Malbay. Died 27th Nov 1921 aged 30 from wounds received in WW1, Irish Guards. His death has not been officially recognised by CWGC as a war casualty. He is named on a headstone (and buried) in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. His brother Edward died in 1918 in France. Son of John and Sarah Allingham, Dublin. NCS

‘On Monday night the Constabulary at William Street Police Barracks entertained Constable Robert C Allingham, who volunteered for the front, and who proceeded last evening en route to Catheram, where he will undergo training in the Irish Guards, the Regiment which he has selected for service. A very pleasant evening was spent, and a handsome presentation, including a silver cigarette case from District-Inspector Craig, was made to Constable Allingham, who is a native of the County of Clare.’ Limerick Leader Jan 1916.
2\(^{nd}\) Lt Charles Martin Armstrong

Killed in action 8\(^{th}\) Feb 1917 age 23, ‘The Pals T.C.D.’ 7\(^{th}\) Royal Dublin Fusiliers (and later the 10\(^{th}\)) G/M in France. The eight son of Canon S C Armstrong Kilrush. (TB) He was also commemorated on a plaque in the Church of Ireland Kilrush.

Ancre British Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel
Departement de la Somme
There are now 2,540 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery.

‘The 10\(^{th}\) Battallion pulled out of the front line at Beaumont on the 1st February, and had 4 days rest before returning to the line from the 6th February to 14th February. They incur around 22 ORs killed, 56 ORs wounded, plus 2 officers killed and 1 officers wounded in their 9 days in the trenches. There is no attack, just the attrition of life on the front line from snipers and shelling.’ (Feb 1917 War Diary 10\(^{th}\) RDF) Photos - Keir McNamara

April 1917 Clare Journal
Lieutenant Desmond Arthur

Lieutenant Desmond Arthur (1884–1913) Glenomera, O’Briensbridge. He was an Irish aviator in the Royal Flying Corps. Following his crash in Scotland’s first fatal aircraft accident (27th May 1913) his name is connected to a ghost believed to haunt the airfield at RAF Montrose in Montrose, Angus, Scotland. The case is considered one of the most famous ghost stories from the First World War, and was investigated by the British government. The son of Thomas F. Arthur.

Arthur was educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and won a number of prizes in motoring speed trials, before becoming Lieutenant in the Army Motor Reserve in 1908. He attended the first Irish Aviation Meeting at Leopardstown Racecourse on 29 August 1910. It was there that he was introduced to Cecil Grace, which reinforced his desire to become a pilot. He joined the 5th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (Special Reserve) and was promoted to Lieutenant on 27 May 1911. He was known for his adventurous nature, and was buried in Montrose in Scotland. (Michael Kelly)

The inquiry after the crash covered up the reason for the crash (a shoddy repair to a wing) blaming Desmond and so from then until they had another inquiry which exonerated Desmond from any fault in the crash his ghost was said to haunt the aerodrome at Montrose. He was killed in 1913 and was probably the first Irishman to be killed in a military aircraft accident. (Michael Kelly)

The Locket that Lt Arthur carried until his death that holds the photo of Miss Ropner. (Michael Kelly)
WILL REVEALS ROMANCE IRISH AVIATOR LEAVES FORTUNE TO GIRL OF 14 YEARS.

Effort to Annul Dead Man's Expressed Wishes Came to Naught When Aired In Court.

LONDON. March 7. (Special.) A romantic attachment to a girl of fourteen is disclosed by the will of the late Lieutenant Desmond Arthur, the Irish Army airman, which was proved in the Dublin courts and which leaves the whole of his fortune of $62,600 to the child Winsome Constance Ropner, of Ambleside, West Hartlepool, Durham. "On the dead body of the airman when it was found near Montrose last May, after a fall from his biplane of 2000 feet, was a miniature portrait of the girl, which he was in the habit of wearing on his breast. Miss Ropner, a pretty child, is the daughter of William Ropner, shipowner and granddaughter of Sir Robert Ropner, Bart., the well-known North Country ship-builder. The airman was living at Seaton Carew, West Hartlepool, some 10 or 11 years ago, and became a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. Ropner and their family. Frequently in the later years he spent his holidays at their home and the little girl Winsome was always a great favorite of his. He left Ambleside for the last time only a fortnight before his death, flying from there to Montrose. The case came before the courts in the form of an action to establish the will by T. G. Studdert, of County Clare, and William Ropner against the lieutenant's brother, Charles Arthur, of County Clare. The defence was that the will was not duly executed. It was stated that the lieutenant in the will requested that $5000 should be given to his brother if Miss Ropner so wished, and Mr. Ropner said he intended to carry out that request. After evidence that the will was entirely in the lieutenant's handwriting and the testimony of the two witnesses of the will, counsel for the defendant said he did not wish to contest the matter further. Justice Kenny said it was plain that the governing wish in Lieutenant Arthur's mind was to provide for this little child. (Michael Kelly)
Robert Baird: Born in Clarisford, Killaloe, killed in action 1st June 1918 age 25, Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn, 8040 188th Brigade, 63rd (Royal Naval) Division. G/M in Fienvillers France (North of Amiens). Son of Robert and Elizabeth Baird of Oxton, Birkenhead. (TB)

Fienvillers British Cemetery
Fienvillers
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France. Plot: A. 3.

The cemetery was made by the 38th and 34th Casualty Clearing Stations which were posted at Fienvillers in the summer of 1918. It was begun in May 1918 and used until the following September. Fienvillers British Cemetery now contains 124 First World War burials.


Photos – Keir Mcnamara
**Lieutenant Thomas Baker**

**Lt Thomas Baker:** Born in Co Clare lived in Lancaster, killed in action 28th July 1917 age 39, Royal Garrison Artillery unit 203rd Siege Battery, G/M in Belgium. *(TB)*

**Coxye Military Cemetery**
Koksijde
Arrondissement Veurne
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium. Plot: II. B. 2.

It became the most important of the Commonwealth cemeteries on the Belgian coast and was used at night for the burial of the dead brought back from the front line. The cemetery now contains **1,507 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.**

**Nov 1917 Sat Record**

**The 203 Siege Battery** was with 25 Heavy Artillery Group which were part of 5th Army HQ. In July 1917 they were moved to the Ypres area in preparation for the Third Battle of Ypres (31 July – 10 Nov 1917). Lt Baker was killed on the 28th July.
John (Jack) Joseph Barrett: Born 2/5/1890 in Clarecastle, killed in action 20\textsuperscript{th} April 1917, First Foreign Regiment, French Army, G/M in France. The Necrople Nationale of Le Bois du Puits. (TB) He is also remembered on a family headstone in Killone Abbey Cemetery in Clarecastle, and Heuston Station.

Jack Barrett was born in 1890. He was a member of the Barrett family from Barnageeha, in the parish of Clare Castle and Ballyea, members of whom were prominent in Sinn Fein and in the War of Independence. Indeed, his brother Frank Barrett was commandant of the Mid-Clare Brigade of the IRA during the War of Independence and the Civil War.

Perhaps because of his family’s political allegiances, Jack Barrett, a railway official, did not join the British Army. Instead he joined the French Foreign Legion on 10\textsuperscript{th} September 1914 and, after training, was sent to Morocco. In September 1915 he transferred to the First Foreign Regiment and was promoted to the rank of corporal.

He was sent to the Western Front on 18\textsuperscript{th} November 1915 and was killed on 20\textsuperscript{th} April 1917 at Auberive in the Marne. He was advancing at the head if his squad of riflemen during an assault on a heavily defended trench when he was killed. For his heroic actions, Cpl Jack Barrett was posthumously awarded the \textit{Croix de Guerre, with Silver Star}. (Joe Power)
**Private Patrick Barron**

**Patrick Barron**: Born in Ennis lived in Lisdoonvarna, died 1st Jan 1917 age 39, Royal Irish Regiment 1st Garrison Bn 11322, G/M in Greece. Formerly in the RMF. Husband of Mary Barron Kilmoon, Lisdoonvarna. *(TB)* Lost at Sea in the sinking of HT *Ivernia*. His name is listed on the Mikra Memorial.

**Mikra Memorial**
Kalamaria
Regional unit of Thessaloniki
Central Macedonia, Greece
Plot: Lost at Sea in the sinking of HT *Ivernia*; name is listed on the Mikra Memorial.

*(photo taken by Alan Cronin)*

**SS Ivernia** was a British ocean liner owned by the Cunard Line. Following the outbreak of World War I in August 1914 the *Ivernia* was hired by the British government as a troop transport. In autumn of 1916, William Thomas Turner (made famous for being the captain of RMS *Lusitania* at the time of her sinking) was given command.

**On 1 January 1917** the *Ivernia* was carrying some 2,400 British troops from Marseille to Alexandria, when at 10:12am she was torpedoed by the German submarine *UB-47* 58 miles south-east of Cape Matapan in Greece, in the Kythira Strait. The ship went down fairly quickly with a loss of 36 crew members and 84 troops. Captain Turner, who had been criticized for not going down with the *Lusitania* (even though he had believed he was the last person on board), remained on the bridge until all aboard had departed in lifeboats and rafts “before striking out to swim as the vessel went down under his feet.”

HMS *Rifleman* rescued a number of survivors and armed trawlers towed the bulk, who had taken to lifeboats, to Suda Bay in Crete.
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.

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.
Patrick Barry: Born in Kilnamona lived in New South Wales Australia, killed in action 22nd Oct 1916 age 44, Australian Infantry 55th Bn. 5339, 5th Aus Division, G/M in France. (TB) MA Patrick Barry was a labourer aged 43 when he enlisted in 1916 in Liverpool NSW into C Company 3rd Bn. (Depot 5339) and later in the 55th Infantry Bn. His brother David Barry lived in Newtown NSW. (UNSW)

Villers-Bretonneux Memorial
Villers-Bretonneux
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France

The 5th Aus. Div. had fought at the Battle of Fromelles, 19–20 July at the Somme. The battle was responsible for the greatest loss of Australian lives in one 24-hour period - 5,533 Australian casualties. The attack had completely failed as a diversion when its limited nature became obvious to the German defenders. The perceived "failure" of the British 61st Division poisoned relations between the AIF divisions and the British. In its communiqués, the British GHQ passed the Battle of Fromelles off as "some important raids".

The 5th Division was not ready for combat again until October 1916, when it joined the other Australian divisions on the Somme, in extreme winter conditions.
Private Arthur Edward Baxter

Arthur Edward Baxter: Born in Sixmilebridge lived in Sydney Australia, killed in action 12th Nov 1916 age 23, Australian Infantry 20th Bn. 4371 (2nd Aus Div), G/M in France. (TB) MA He was a Labourer aged 22 when he enlisted in Nov 1915 in Sydney into the 20th Bn. 4371. His mother was Margaret Baxter Scotland. He was KIA 12/11/1916 'In the Fula'.

Villers-Bretonneux Memorial
Villers-Bretonneux
Department de la Somme
Picardie, France

The 2nd Aus Div. fought in the Battle of Pozières Ridge, (23 July – 7 August). On 5 September, I Anzac was withdrawn from the Somme and sent to Ypres for rest. The 2nd Australian Division anticipated spending winter quarters in Flanders but was recalled to the Somme for the final stages of the British offensive.

This time they joined the British Fourth Army, holding a sector south of Pozières near the village of Flers. The battlefield had been reduced to a slough of mud but the 2nd Division was required to mount a number of attacks, with the 7th Brigade attacking the German series of trenches called "The Maze" on 5 November. While part of the German trenches were captured and held, the exhausted soldiers were ejected from their gains a few days later. Photos - Keir McNamara.
Gunner John Baxter

**John Baxter**: Lived in Killaloe, killed in action 24th April 1917 age 45, in the The Battle of Arras. Royal Garrison Artillery 206th Siege Battery 3575, G/M in France. Son of Michael and Mrs M Baxter Killaloe and husband of E Baxter Killaloe. *(TB)*

The **Battle of Arras** was a British offensive during the First World War, 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. The battle cost nearly 160,000 British casualties and about 125,000 German casualties.

Sainte Catherine British Cemetery
Sainte-Catherine
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Plot: L. 23.

The 206 Siege Battery went out to the Western Front on the 16th October 1916, joining 63 HAG (Heavy Artillery Group) on the 20th October at GOUY SERVINS in time to participate in the Battle of the Somme. They remained with this HAG until the 30 Jan 1917 and were recorded as doing ‘very effective counter battery bombardment work’ for a rookie battery in action for the first time. According to the official war diaries for this battery for May 1917 show they were near ARRAS, having moved position from VLAMERTINGHE, suffering heavy enemy bombardment.
Driver Hubert Gerald Bayliss

Hubert Gerald Bayliss: Born in Co Clare, died 12th March 1919 age 25, Royal Horse Artillery 7th Brigade. Ammunition Column 68238, G/M in Wales. Son of Thomas Alfred and Sarah Ann Bayliss. (TB)

Grave 1846
Christchurch Cemetery
Christchurch. Newport, Wales

There are 49 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war here.

The Royal Horse Artillery 7th Brigade in 1918 saw greater action as the war of movement resumed, including the Battle of St. Quentin, the First Battle of Bapaume, the Battle of Rosières, the Battle of Albert, the Battle of Cambrai and the Pursuit to the Selle.

At the Armistice, it was still serving with 1st Cavalry Division with H, I and Y Batteries RHA (eighteen 13 pounders). The 1st Cavalry Division led the advance of the Second Army into Germany, crossing the border on 1 December and the Rhine by 13 December. The brigade was broken up in Germany in early 1919.
Martin Beakey: Lived in Ennistymon, died 22\textsuperscript{nd} Oct 1920 age 21, Royal Irish Regiment 2\textsuperscript{nd} Bn 7109830, G/M in England. Son of Patrick and Bridget Beakey Cahersherkin Ennistymon. (TB) (Guss O’Halloran)

Netley Military Cemetery
Netley
Eastleigh Borough
Hampshire, England
Plot: R.C. 939

The cemetery contains 636 First World War burials.

The cemetery was at the back of the Royal Victoria Military Hospital and was used during both wars for burials from the hospital.

During World War I, Netley Hospital accommodated around 2,500 beds. Many of the staff were Red Cross volunteers, as most of the regular staff were overseas.

Some 50,000 patients were treated at Netley during the war.
Stoker 1st Class John Behan

John Behan: lived in Kilkee, died 1st Nov 1914 age 23 on the **HMS Monmouth**, Royal Navy SS/112719, G/M in England. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of Austin and Annie Behan, Kilkee and husband of Mary Kate Behan, Miltown Road Kilkee. (TB) He was the first Clare sailor reported killed in the war. He had 3 children.

The **HMS Monmouth** and HMS Good Hope participated in the Battle of Coronel off the coast of Chile on 1 November 1914. Early in the battle, a shell from SMS Gneisenau penetrated the armour of the forward gun turret of **HMS Monmouth**. When it was clear that Monmouth was out of action, Gneisenau shifted fire to HMS Good Hope. A short while later, drifting and on fire, Monmouth was attacked by the newly arrived light cruiser SMS Nürnberg. Monmouth and Good Hope both sank with a combined loss of **1,570 lives**. There were no survivors from either ship.

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave. It was recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, to commemorate the seamen of the Royal Navy who sailed from that port. **Plymouth Naval Memorial** commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War.

The Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church.
Private Patrick Bennett

Patrick Bennett: Born in Scariff lived in Killaloe, killed in action 13th Oct 1916 age 30 in the Battle of the Transloy Ridges (1 Oct – 11 Nov) at the Somme. Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Bn 43152 (4th Div), G/M on Thiepval Memorial in France. Son of Patrick and Mary Bennett Killaloe. (TB)

Thiepval Memorial
Thiepval
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France. Pier and Face 16 C.

The Battle of Le Transloy Ridges began in good weather and Le Sars was captured on 7 October. Pauses were made from 8–11 October due to rain and 13–18 October to allow time for a methodical bombardment, when it became clear that the German defence had recovered from earlier defeats. Haig consulted with the army commanders and on 17 October reduced the scope of operations by cancelling the Third Army plans and reducing the Reserve Army and Fourth Army attacks to limited operations, in co-operation with the French Sixth Army.

Another pause followed before operations resumed on 23 October on the northern flank of the Fourth Army, with a delay during more bad weather on the right flank of the Fourth Army and on the French Sixth Army front, until 5 November. Next day the Fourth Army ceased offensive operations, except for small attacks intended to improve positions and divert German attention from attacks being made by the Reserve/Fifth Army. Larger operations resumed in January 1917.

The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men who died in the Somme and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916.
Private William Bentley

William Bentley: Lived in Cratloe, died 22nd Nov 1918 age 27, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 8521, G/M in France. Son of Margaret Bentley, Brick Hill, Cratloe. (TB) He was killed 11 days after the Armistice. When clearing out a battlefield, he saw a concertina on the ground and lifted it. It was booby-trapped and he was killed by the explosion. (Padraig Og O’Ruairc)

Lille Southern Cemetery. Lille
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: I. B. 7.

Southern Cemetery was used after the Armistice by the 39th Stationary Hospital and the 1st Australian Casualty Clearing Station. There are now over 600, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site.

The 1st battalion RMF supported the final attack of 8 October on Cambrai, which was found to be evacuated the following day. The Germans were in disorganised retreat. The 57th Division was then sent north to Armentières, the battalion entering the line on 17 October, with no resistance. The following day Lille was captured. The battalion provided a guard of honour for the French President's visit to Lille on 21 October. The 1RMF was billeted in Lille until the Armistice of 11 November 1918. It was demobilised in December 1918.
**Private Denis Bergin**

Denis Bergin: Born in Ennis lived in Kent, killed in action 12th Oct 1916 in the Battle of the Transloy Ridges (1 Oct – 11 Nov) at the Somme, Royal Irish Fusiliers 1st Bn 11101 (4th Div), G/M in Thiepval France. (TB) The Somme July 1st: The 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers captured the position known as the Quadrilateral but they also had to withdraw due to the isolation of their position.

![Thiepval Memorial](image)

**Thiepval Memorial**

Thiepval
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France
Plot: Pier and Face 15 A.

The Battle of Le Transloy Ridges began in good weather and Le Sars was captured on 7 October. Pauses were made from 8–11 October due to rain and 13–18 October to allow time for a methodical bombardment, when it became clear that the German defence had recovered from earlier defeats. Haig consulted with the army commanders and on 17 October reduced the scope of operations by cancelling the Third Army plans and reducing the Reserve Army and Fourth Army attacks to limited operations, in co-operation with the French Sixth Army.

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Francis Blake: Lived in Ennis, died of wounds 20th July 1916 age 31, (probably from the Battle of Albert, 1–13 July at the Somme) Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Bn. 23497 (4th Div), G/M in Scotland. He died in a Glasgow hospital. Son of James and Elizabeth Blake, Corbally, Quin. (TB) The Somme July 1st: The 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers were in the second wave of the attack, going into battle with 503 men of whom 325 became casualties.

Glasgow Western Necropolis
Glasgow
Glasgow City, Scotland
Plot: H. 1324A.

It contains 355 First World War burials.

Local Fighters:
The following Clare casualties are reported in the late published lists—
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Pte. Frank Blake, Corbally, Quin, R. Dublin Fus.
Pte. P. McGrath, Kilkenny, R Munster Fus.

WOUNDED.
J. Fitzpatrick, Clare Castle, R. M. Fus.
D. McKenna, Bodyke, Leinster Regt.
J. Lyons, Newmarket-on-Fergus, R. M. Fus.
P. Meehan, Ennis, do.
P. Woods, Donill, do.
S. Moloney, Clare Castle, do.

(shell shock).
T. Donegan, Clare, Irish Guards.
P. Foley, Kilrush, R. M. Fus.
F. Jeffries, Clare, Suffolk Regt.
KILLED.
R. Corry, Cefinluc (?), Co. Clare, Nth. Lancashire Regt.
P. Dillon, Corofin, R. M. Fus.
MISSING.
M. McGrath, Dunbeg, do.
Pte. Blake was son of Mr James Blake, Corbally. and much sympathy is felt with him in his bereavement. He died at Bellahouston Hospital, Glasgow.

Sat Record July 1916.
Private Martin Blake

Martin Blake: Born in Scariff lived in Killaloe, died of wounds 22nd Sept 1917 age 35, in the Battle of Menin Road Ridge (20 – 23 Sept 1917) The King’s (Liverpool Regiment) 1st/7th 267371, 165th Brigade, 55th (West Lancashire) Division. G/M in Belgium. Son of Martin and Mary Blake, Long Gardens, Killaloe.

Nine Elms British Cemetery.
Poperinge
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium
The cemetery contains 1,556 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

55th (West Lancashire) Division in the Battle of Menin Road Ridge (20 – 23 Sept 1917) in the 3rd Battle of Ypres: Casualties in this action were 127 officers and 2603 men, incurred in the heavy but successful fight for Gallipoli, Schuler Farm and the Hanebeek. Relieved by 39th Division, the 55th moved out of the line from 22/23 September and proceeded to a very different area, south of Cambrai. The position taken up was between Honnecourt wood and Lempire-Ronssoy.
Captain Bindon Blood: He was born on 30th Dec 1881, lived in Rockforest House, Corofin, Co Clare. He died 29th Sept 1915 age 33, Royal Flying Corps. He was burnt to death. Mentioned in Despatches. G/M in England. He is also commemorated on a Memorial Plaque in St Columba’s Church in Ennis. He was the eldest son of Bagot Blood and Florence Studdert and a brother of Charles Newman. He also fought in the Boer War as a Captain with the 8th Cavalry, Indian Army. (Eric Shaw)

He had seen extensive service during the South African War and later at Burma. He went to Belgium with the 4th Hussars in August 1914. He joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1915.

IN MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN BINDON BLOOD
4TH QUEENS OWN HUSSARS and ROYAL FLYING CORPS
WHO SERVED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR (1899-1902)
AND IN THE GREAT WAR (1914-1918)
AT MONS AND THE MARNE
AND DIED AT HOUNSLOW ON SEPTEMBER 25TH 1915
AS A RESULT OF AN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT
AGED 33

Woking Crematorium.
Woking
Woking Borough
Surrey, England

Tragic Death of Capt. Bindon Blood
AEROPLANE TAKES FIRE.

His many friends in Clare will learn with deep regret of the demise of Capt. Bindon Blood, which took place on Saturday, under very tragic and painful circumstances. He was flying at Hounslow on Friday when his machine took fire, and though he was able to descend, his clothing had taken fire, and he had sustained shocking burns. He died on the following day, was another Clare victim to this terrible war, though not in the firing line.

Captain Blood was a member of the well-known family, the Bloods, of Cranaglmer, County Clare. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Bagot Blood, J.P., Rockforest and Templemyle, and was a cousin of General Sir Bindon Blood. He served through the South African War, first in the ranks of the South African Constabulary and then as officer in the East Yorkshire Regiment. Afterwards he was transferred to the Indian Army and then to the Essex Regiment. In 1910 he joined the 4th Hussars. He served with the regiment from the beginning of the present war, and was mentioned in despatches. Last February he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps, and had recently been gazetted “Flight Commander.”

Clare Champion Oct 1915
Patrick Blood: Born and lived in Ennistymon, died of wounds 4th Sept 1916 at Guillemont at the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th S844 (16th Div), G/M in France. (TB) (Guss O’Halloran)

Delville Wood Cemetery
Longueval
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France
Plot: XXI. F. 3.

‘On September 3rd the 8th Battalion moved into position at 3am for the attack on Guillemont…. The leading companies left their trench together with the 6th Bn Connaughts at 12.30am..... The enemy had been cleared from Guillemont and the Quarries and Battalion HQ was established in the village. At 2.35pm... the Battalion advanced as far as the sunken road east of Guillemont.... consolidating the position.... the failure of the Brigade on the left to make good its advance on Ginchy exposed the left flank of the Battalion, and three heavy counter-attacks preceded by artillery preparation had to be repulsed. The Battalion was relieved at 2am on the 4th September..... Casualties; 265 all ranks.’

There are now 5,523 burials and commemorations of the First World War in this cemetery.
Private 2nd Class George Alfred Bothwell

**George Alfred Bothwell:** Born in Kilkee, died 4th Oct 1918 age 20, Wireless School (Winchester), Royal Air Force 294023, G/M in England. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of James and Margaret Bothwell of Wiltshire. (TB) **George Bothwell:** Kilkee. Born 2nd July 1898. He was a Teacher aged 20, when he enlisted on the 7th Sept 1918 into the RAF 294023. (British RAF Airmen’s Service Records 1912-1939 at findmypast)

**West Hill (Winter) Cemetery**
Winchester
City of Winchester
Hampshire, England

There are more than 170,000 Commonwealth war graves in the United Kingdom, many being those of servicemen and women killed on active service, or who later succumbed to wounds. Others died in training accidents, or because of sickness or disease.

Winchester (West Hill) Old Cemetery contains 110 First World War graves.

Wireless (radio) was used in WW1 but this was more important at sea to pass messages from ship to ship. Wireless was also used by aircraft to transmit signals but they could only send, not receive, due to their weight.

The Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church.
Corporal George Brady

George Brady: Born and enlisted in Ennis (The Butter Market), killed in action 5th July 1917 in Salonika, Leinster Regiment 1st Bn. 7616, 29th Brigade of the 10th Division. G/M in Greece. (TB)

The cemetery was begun in July 1916 for burials from the 27th Casualty Clearing Station, to which sick and wounded men were brought from the Struma front. The cemetery now contains 279 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

10th Division in Salonika - June to Aug 1917 The sentries along the river, in tiny wattle and mud huts, in the hot and humid summer months, were by now protected from the mosquito by netting, doused themselves with an evil smelling petroleum jelly to repel mosqitos, and would still have the foul taste in their mouths from the medicine taken at the mornings "quinine parade". Recurring malaria also had a devastating effect on the morale of soldiers serving at the front. Second Lt. David Campbell of the Royal Irish Rifles recorded how, in the particularly severe winter of 1916/17, many of the men suffered a recurrence of their malaria and suicides were not uncommon as a result.
Eileen (Mary) Brady-Browne: Born in 1893. She lived in Newgrove House, Tulla. She was a nurse during the War. She died on the 24th July 1917 from a kidney infection, and is buried in Tulla Church of Ireland Graveyard. (Eric Shaw) Her brothers Thomas Henry Brady-Browne and Windham Alexander Brady-Browne served in WW1 and survived the war.

New Grove House Tulla:
Home to the Macnamara, Browne, Brady and Brady-Browne families. The house is now demolished. The main entrance gateway and gates and original driveway are standing and used. The kitchen garden walls are standing.
Signalman Arthur Maurice Braham: Born on the 12th Sept 1898 in Kilrush. Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Bristol Z/9513. He was Killed in Action on Sat July 7th 1917 whilst serving as a signaller on the HMS Ettrick, which was torpedoed by a German U-Boat off beachy head, 7 Jul 1917. He was the son of Coastguard Boatman William Durrant Braham who worked in Carrigaholt (Kilcredone) near Loop Head. G/M Plymouth Naval Memorial, Plymouth. (Richard Devonshire whose Grand Uncle was Maurice Braham) His Mother was A Jane Braham, 40, Varna Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

In November 1916 the HMS Ettrick was equipped with depth charges for employment in anti-submarine patrols, escorting of merchant ships and defending the Dover Barrage. On 7 July 1917 she was torpedoed by the German submarine UC-61, 15 miles south by west of Beachy Head in the English Channel with the loss of 49 officers and men.

Crew of HMS Ettrick, on active service, 1917.
Private James Brassil (Brazel)

James Brassil (Brazel): Kilrush, died 4th May 1915 age 29 (2nd Battle of Ypres), Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment) 2nd Bn 22939, G/M Ypres in Belgium. Son of James and Bridget Brassill, Hector St, Kilrush. He is also commemorated in the Canadian Book of Remembrance for WW1.

Larch Wood Cemetery.
Ypres
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium.

In April 1915, the Germans employed chlorine gas to create a hole in the French lines adjacent to the Canadian force and poured troops into the gap. The Canadians, operating for the most part in small groups and under local commanders, fired into the flanks of the German advance, forcing it to turn its attention onto the Canadian sector. For three days, Canadian and reinforcing British units fought to contain the penetration with a series of confused and suicidally brave counter-attacks while using handkerchiefs soaked in urine to neutralize effects of the gas. What the Canadians lacked in expertise, they made up for in sheer guts and determination. One in every three of them became a casualty.
**Private Bernard M Breen**

**Bernard Breen:** Born in Cooraclare in 1878 approx. Enlisted with the US Army while living in New York. Private 1st Class with the 110th Medical Department. He **died of electrocution** on the 6th Feb 1919. G/M in Saint-Mihiel American Cemetery. Headstone A-6-35 in France. *(Mary Gleeson)*

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**Headstone A-6-35**  
**Saint-Mihiel American Cemetery. France.**

It contains the graves of **4,153 military dead.** The majority of these died in the offensive that resulted in the reduction of the **St. Mihiel** salient that threatened Paris.

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**HISTORY of BASE HOSPITAL NO. 110**

Base Hospital No. 110 was organized in Camp Sevier, S.C., September 11, 1918, at which time and place Lt. Col. William C. LeCompte assumed command. Other officers joined in September and October and these months were spent in preparing the unit for overseas duty. By the end of October the unit was reported ready and on November 1, 1918 orders came sending them to Camp Upton. They arrived there November 3, 1918 and at 1:30 A.M., November 10 left for New York City arriving about 6 A.M., and embarking upon the Empress of Asia, at 11:00 A.M. the same day. They were tied up at the foot of 57th Street all day November 11th and within hearing of the celebration held in the city that day. On November 12, 1918, they sailed and after a stormy passage and much seasickness arrived at Brest, France, November 22, 1918. After ten days of steady rain, they entrained for Mars-sur-Allier, arriving here on December 5th, 1918. The first patients were admitted December 7th, 1918.
**Private John Breen**

John Breen: Lived in Kilrush, died 15th April 1917, Connaught Rangers 1st Bn. 5623, G/M in Egypt. (TB) Drowned on the SS Arcadian which was sunk by a U-boat in April 1917, 26 miles north east of the Greek island of Milos.

In February 1915, near the start of the First World War, Arcadian was taken up by the Admiralty and converted to an armed merchant cruiser. On 7 April 1915 at Alexandria, General Sir Ian Hamilton came aboard and used Arcadian, together with the battleship Queen Elizabeth, as his headquarters ship during opening phase of the Gallipoli Campaign. Once Hamilton’s staff had transferred to a shore base at Imbros, Arcadian was employed as a troop ship in the Mediterranean.

On 15 April 1917 Arcadian was en route from Salonika to Alexandria with a company of 1,335 troops and crew and escorted by a Japanese Navy destroyer. Shortly after completing a boat drill, while 26 miles north east of the Greek island of Milos, Arcadian was hit by a single torpedo from the German submarine SM UC-74 and sank within six minutes with the loss of 279 lives.
Private Michael Breen

Michael Breen: Born (1888) and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 25th Sept 1915 age 27 in the Battle of Loos, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn. 4155, G/M in Loos France. Son of John and Margaret Breen, Burton Street. (TB) (He died the same day in the same place and the same Regiment as John Tuttle)

Loos Memorial. Loos-en-Gohelle
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: Panel 127.

The Loos Memorial commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave. On either side of the cemetery is a wall 15 feet high, to which are fixed tablets on which are carved the names of those commemorated.

Sept 25th 1915 ‘The Munsters advanced in alternative waves over the open, and leaped over the British front line trench, loudly cheered by its inmates, on across No Man’s Land, losing heavily at every minute. They passed the Lone Tree and came up to the German wire, only to discover that the artillery bombardment had completely failed to cut it. Man after man was killed and lay against the obstacle... The first effort, costly and ineffective as it appeared at the time, was in reality a brilliant success.

Green’s force, bombing down from the north, found the enemy’s attention diverted, and when the Munsters advanced again to the attack, the enemy gave under the strain and surrendered. The Battalion lost 8 officers and 210 other ranks killed and wounded.’ (The 2nd Munsters in France HS Jervis)
Michael Breen: Born in Kilrush, lived in Knock, killed in action 9th May 1915 age 30 at Rue Du Bois, in the Battle of Aubers Ridge. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6217, G/M in France. Son of Thomas and Bridget Breen, Lower Burrane, Knock.

Le Touret Memorial
Richebourg-l'Avoue
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

“The Last Absolution of the Munsters at Rue Du Bois, 1915” by Fortunino Matania. The picture represents an actual incident on May 9th 1915, and depicts the Chaplain, Father Gleeson giving General Absolution to 800 men the evening before the Battle of Aubers Ridge in France.

‘The British bombardment began at 5 a.m., the Munsters then pressing forward with extraordinary bravery, German fire sweeping No-Mans-Land, some Munsters audaciously charging ahead through the German lines, briefly waving a green flag on its breastwork, then moving beyond until cut off by the British artillery bombardment that followed, which killed many sheltering in shell craters. By 11 a.m. the 2RMF was withdrawn with only 3 officers and 200 men remaining, having lost 19 and 370 respectively. It was one of only two battalions to reach the German lines. But suffered the regiment's highest loss of any one day of the war, 11 officers and 140 men killed in action (19 from Clare died). It was an unsuccessful day for the British forces overall, casualties exceeding 11,000, the devastating losses exposing the British forces weakness in artillery. Morale was subsequently at a low ebb.’
Private Michael Joseph Breen

Michael Joseph Breen: Born in Cooraclare lived in Queensland Australia, died of gunshot wounds to the back, age 41 on the 14th Sept 1916. These were possibly received at the Attack on Mouquet Farm 10th Aug – Sept 3 1916. Australian Infantry 25th Bn 312, (2nd Aus Div). G/M in England. Mentioned in Despatches. Breen was also recommended for the Military Medal. (TB)

Wandsworth Cemetery.
London Borough of Wandsworth
Greater London, England
Plot: Aust. 7.

He was in the 88th Infantry (Galway) before he enlisted in Queensland in 1914. Mentioned in Despatches for gallant conduct. Divisional Orders: ‘Complimented as rendering good service by staunchly remaining at his post with a supply of bombs ready for use when required by the patrol in charge of Lt. H Page on 29th October 1915.’

Promoted to Sergeant in November 1915 and reverted to Private by his own request. In June 1916 he was charged with discharging his rifle near his billet and striking his superior Officer in the execution of his office. Awarded penal servitude for life, suspended by GOC Reserve Army. Breen was mortally wounded during the Brigades third time in the trenches at Pozieres where his behaviour from a fighting point of view was an example to all. Further for his good work at Armentieres and Messines, Breen was recommended for the Military Medal. He died of gunshot wounds to his back in London General Hospital on the 14th Sept 1916.
Private Patrick Breene

Patrick Breene/Breen: Born and lived in Burton St Kilrush, killed in action 3rd Sept 1916 age 36, in the Battle of Guillemont, 3–6 September at the Somme. Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn (7th Div). 18009, G/M in France. (TB)

Serre Road Cemetery No. 2.
Beaumont-Hamel
Departement de la Somme.
Picardie, France

Serre Road Cemetery No. 2 was begun in May 1917 when the battlefields of the Somme and Ancre were cleared. There are now 7,127 Commonwealth burials.

The villages of Guillemont and Ginchy lie at the southern end of the Somme battlefield which has been the setting for fierce and costly fighting since the beginning of July. The attack on Guillemont began on the 3rd September and the Irish, according to one account, ‘swept clean through and over a quarter of a mile beyond the village’. From 23 August – 7 September the 7th Division lost 3,800 men. Photos – Keir McNamara.
Private James Brennan

James Brennan: Born in Bunratty lived in Limerick, killed in action 27th July 1916, in the Loos Salient, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. 4352, G/M in France. (TB)

Philosophe British Cemetery. Mazingarbe
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: I. J. 25.

The 1st RMF remained in the area of the Loos salient in July and August 1916 with some intermittent casualties.

‘An enemy mine was exploded opposite the front line trench, about 3.30pm on the 27th July, and they at once attempted to rush the crater. ...Corporal Stewart and Private Donoghue... immediately attacked the advancing enemy with bombs and drove them back. The sap was badly damaged and the occupants much shaken and covered with showers of earth.’

The cemetery was started in August 1915. In 1916 it was taken over by the 16th (Irish) Division, who held the Loos Salient at the time, and many of their dead were brought back to the cemetery from the front line. There are now 1,996 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery.
Private Joseph Brennan

Joseph Brennan: Born in 1872 in Kilrush, killed in action 21st August 1915 on Scimitar Hill Suvla Bay in Gallipoli age 44, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. 6228, G/M on the Helles Memorial Turkey. He is also commemorated on a headstone in Old Shanakyle Cemetery, Kilrush. Husband of Bridget Brennan Grace Street, Kilrush.(TB)

Helles Memorial. Gallipoli
Canakkale, Turkey

The memorial bears more than 21,000 names of those who died there and have no known grave.

‘The Turkish retaliation set alight to the scrub...the advance having to be carried out through the smoke and fire.... The Battalion, in the air as regards its right flank, was caught by a frontal and enfilading fire. Very heavy casualties were suffered in consequence, and the attack failed.....Under cover of darkness the Battalion was withdrawn....killed, other ranks 13.’ 21st Aug 1915

Joseph Brennan joined the Royal Munster Fusiliers at the start of WW1, and died at Gallipoli on 21st August 1915. The CWGC website records his age as 44, but this may not be correct. In the 1901 census, Joseph Brennan stated he was aged 27, a Mill Labourer, living at Crofton Street, Kilrush, with his wife Bridget, aged 27, and their two children Mary aged 3 and Bridget aged 2.

In loving memory of
Joseph Brennan
Died in action Dardanelles aged 44 yrs.
His wife Bridget Brennan
died 20 Dec 1946 aged 76 yrs.
William Brennan died 14 July 1914
John Francis Honan died 1934 aged 2½ yrs.
Bridget Hayes (nee Brennan)
died 15 Jan 1986 aged 86 years
**Private Thomas Breslin**

Thomas Breslin: Born in Co Clare (also down as Co Carlow), died 19th July 1916 on the Somme, the Battle of Fromelles, 19-20 July. Australian Infantry 59th Bn. 1914 (5th Aus Div), G/M in France. Husband of Mary Breslin Edinburgh. (TB)

**Ration Farm Military Cemetery**

La Chapelle-d’Armentieres
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  Plot: VI. D. 46.

Ration Farm Military Cemetery is on the south-eastern outskirts of Armentieres.

For much of the war, Ration Farm was just over 1 kilometre behind the front line at the end of a communication trench. The present cemetery was begun (as Ration Farm New Military Cemetery) in October 1915 and remained in use until October 1918. It was very greatly increased after the Armistice when graves were brought in from isolated sites and small cemeteries on the battlefield.

There are now 1,313 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery.

On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive (The Battle of the Somme) on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure.

Repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained.
Private John Brogan

John Brogan: Born in Ennis lived in Wigan, killed in action 21st March 1918 age 21 in Palestine, Royal Munster Fusiliers 6th Bn. 1891, G/M in Israel. (TB)

Ramleh War Cemetery
Ramla
HaMerkaz (Center District), Israel
Plot: U. 60.

‘The Battalion advanced on March 9th 1918 against the village of Ajul, which was taken about 1.30pm, but was heavily bombarded by the enemy all that afternoon…. the next day the advance was carried on…. but were held up by machine-gun fire. The Battalion was relieved on the 11th March….Casualties – killed 5, wounded – 32… On March 20th 1918, 1 officer and 8 men were decorated by HRH the Duke of Connaught near Beit Zeit…..’

The cemetery dates from the First World War, when Ramleh (now Ramla) was occupied by the 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade on 1 November 1917. Field Ambulances, and later Casualty Clearing Stations, were posted at Ramleh and Lydda from December 1917 onwards. RAMLEH WAR CEMETERY contains 3,300 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Sergeant Thomas Brogan

Thomas Brogan: Born in Clarecastle lived in Sydney Australia, killed in action 25th Oct 1916 in The Battle of the Transloy Ridges (Oct 1st - Nov 11th), Lancashire Fusiliers 1st Bn 561 (29th Div), G/M in France. (TB)

The Battle of Le Transloy began in good weather and Le Sars was captured on 7 October. Pauses were made from 8–11 October due to rain and 13–18 October to allow time for a methodical bombardment, when it became clear that the German defence had recovered from earlier defeats. Haig consulted with the army commanders and on 17 October reduced the scope of operations by cancelling the Third Army plans and reducing the Reserve Army and Fourth Army attacks to limited operations, in cooperation with the French Sixth Army.

Another pause followed before operations resumed on 23 October on the northern flank of the Fourth Army, with a delay during more bad weather on the right flank of the Fourth Army and on the French Sixth Army front, until 5 November. Next day the Fourth Army ceased offensive operations, except for small attacks intended to improve positions and divert German attention from attacks being made by the Reserve/Fifth Army. Larger operations resumed in January 1917.

The cemetery was begun on 19 September 1916 and was used by fighting units until March 1917. The 154 burials made during these months now form Plot I. There are now 776 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. Photos –Keir McNamara
Private Henry George Browne

Henry George Browne: Born in Ennis lived in Hampshire, killed in action 1st July 1916 age 29 at the Somme, (Battle of Albert, 1–13 July at the Somme). Bedfordshire Regiment 7th Bn 20097 (18th Eastern Div), G/M in Thiepval, France. Son of Henry George and Jane Browne, Hertfordshire. (TB)

Thiepval Memorial. Thiepval
Departement de la Somme. Picardie, France
Pier and Face 2C.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT
SECOND LIEUT.
Holland A.G.
Jesson A.
Lardner D.A.
Leys C. McL.
McEwan G.E.
Marshall A.N.
Merchant H.G.
Ross-Taylor I.H.M.
Sanders V.S.
Shervinton W.H.
Taylor L.E.
Thomas H.L.M.
Vaulkhard J.V.
Wemyss N.D.
REG. Sjt. Major
Witheredale

On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive, The Battle of the Somme, on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure.

The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men who died in the Somme and have no known grave.
Private John J Browne

John Browne: Born and lived in Ballynacally, died of illness on the 29th March 1917 age 27, South Irish Horse 1942, G/M in France. Son of John and Mary Browne, Ballynacally. (TB)

The Commonwealth War Grave website indicates that Private Browne was buried in Warlincourt Halte British Cemetery, Saulty. This cemetery was used by casualty clearing stations at the time of his death suggesting that he died of wounds received earlier, although he is simply listed as having ‘Died’ in records. Either way, he died shortly before the start of the Battle of Arras, a major British offensive in this sector. (Clare Museum)

He is also remembered on the Family Headstone in Kilcreest Ballynacally Co Clare.
Private Michael Browne

Michael Browne: Born in Kilmacduane, Moyarta, Kilrush, killed in action 1st Nov 1914, at Klein Zillebeke in the 1st Battle of Ypres. Irish Guards 1st Bn. 1655, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium.

In mid-October 1914 the BEF was moved to cover the Channel Ports and from the 21st October to the 12th November 1914 the Irish Guards 1st Battalion fought continuously in the first battle of YPRES, losing more than 700 men.

They suffered huge casualties defending Klein Zillebeke and playing a major part in stopping the German breakthrough to the Channel Ports between 1 and 11 November 1914.

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge.

The MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.
Private Thomas Browne

Thomas Browne: Born in Clare Abbey Clarecastle, killed in action 22nd June 1916, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 5670, G/M in Loos France. (TB) ‘Killed by a shell in the front trench.’ CJ

Saint Patrick’s Cemetery, Loos
Loos-en-Gohelle
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: I. D. 5.

‘Whilst in the line (June 1916) the 8th Battalion was employed on clearing the trenches, reinforcing the parapets, strengthening shelters, wiring etc. The drummers of the Battalion sounded the “Last Post” at the memorial service for the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum held.. on June 13th 1916...... Casualties whilst in the Loos Sector, June 17th to July 3rd:
Killed – 36; Wounded – 130.’

St. Patrick’s Cemetery was begun during the Battle of Loos (September 1915) by French and British troops, and used in 1916 very largely by the units of the 16th (Irish) Division.

There are now 583 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-18 war commemorated in this cemetery.

July 1st 1916 Sat Record
James Buckley: Born in Kilrush lived in Kilkee, killed in action 9th May 1915 at Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5613, G/M in France. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. (TB) Son of John and Annie Buckley, Dunlickey Road, Kilkee.

‘The British bombardment began at 5 a.m., the Munsters then pressing forward with extraordinary bravery, German fire sweeping No-Mans-Land, some Munsters audaciously charging ahead through the German lines, briefly waving a green flag on its breastwork, then moving beyond until cut off by the British artillery bombardment that followed, which killed many sheltering in shell craters.’

“The Last Absolution of the Munsters at Rue Du Bois, 1915” by Fortunino Matania. The picture represents an actual incident on May 9th 1915, and depicts the Chaplain, Father Gleeson giving General Absolution to 800 men the evening before the Battle of Aubers Ridge in France. At dawn the next morning, in the short period of the attack, the Munsters lost nineteen officers and 374 men. That evening those who survived returned to the same place for prayer.
Private Thomas R Bugler

Private Thomas R Bugler: Born in Kilcrateera, Mountshannon. He was aged 32 when he enlisted in the US Army 165 Infantry 90493, 69th Regiment (42nd Div), June 1917. He lived in New York. He was killed in action on the 1st August 1918, aged 34 in the Aisne-Marne Operation (July 18-Aug 6, 1918) G/M in France. His next of kin was Andrew P Bugler, South Carolina. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919 Ancestry.com)

Oise-Aisne American Cemetery and Memorial
Fere-en-Tardenois, Departement de l'Aisne
Picardie, France. Photos – Keir McNamara

‘Thomas Bugler was the eldest son of Mr & Mrs patrick Bugler of Kilcrateera, Mountshannon. He went to the United States before the war and lived at 61 Main St, Peabody, New York. In 1917...he joined the American Army...Thomas was in the 165th Infantry which had incorporated the famous Irish fighting 69th Regiment, which had won fame during the American Civil War...Thomas was stationed in the American sector of the front which extended from Soissons to St Quentin. He was killed in action on August 1st 1918 in the Aisne-Marne offensive.....One of the officers in Thomas’s Regiment at the time was George F Patton...Thomas was one of the last of the generations of Irish speakers in his area. (World War 1 Stories Sean Glennon)
Private John Burke

John Burke: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 14th Oct 1918 age 18, in the Battle of Courtrai. (14–19 Oct 1918). Leinster Regiment 2nd Bn. 4737, 88th Brigade of the 29th Division. G/M in Belgium. Son of James and Mary Burke, Glen St, Kilrush. (TB)

Panel 143 Tyne Cot Memorial Zonnebeke Arrondissement Ieper West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Servicemen who died after 16th August 1917 are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot. The MEMORIAL now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. Photo - Keir McNamara

The Battle of Courtrai. (14–19 Oct 1918): The offensive began at 5:35 a.m. on 14 October, with an attack by the Groupe d'Armées des Flandres (12 Belgian Divisions) from the Lys river at Comines northwards to Dixmude. The British creeping barrage advanced at a rate of 100 yards (91 m) per minute, much faster and much further than the practice in 1917, in expectation that there would be little resistance from German infantry. By the evening the British forces had reached high ground which dominated Werviq, Menin and Wevelghem in the south; further north the British captured Moorslede and closed up to Gullegem and Steenbeek. Belgian troops on the left reached Iseghem, French troops surrounded Roulers and more Belgian troops captured Cortemarck.
Lance Corporal John Burke MM

John Burke: Born in Foynes, enlisted in Ennis, lived in Limerick, killed in action 7th June 1917, Royal Irish Regiment 6th Bn 8503, G/M in Belgium. He won the Military Medal. (TB)

Kemmel Chateau Military Cemetery
Heuvelland
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium
Plot: X. 75.
There are now 1,135 burials of the First World War in the cemetery.

The Battle of Messines (7–14 June 1917): At 0310 hours on 7 June 1917, the quiet on the Western Front was shattered by the detonation of 19 huge mines. The 16th (Irish) Division attacked between Maedelstede Farm and the Vierstraat–Wytschaete road. The mines at Maedelstede and the two at Petit Bois devastated the defence; the mines at Petit Bois on the left were about 12 seconds late and knocked over some of the advancing British infantry.

During the attack the 16th (Irish) Division and the 36th (Ulster) Division advanced together. Major Willie Redmond led the 6th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (the Derry National Volunteers) when he was seriously wounded by enemy fire. The New Zealanders took Messines and both Irish divisions captured the ruins of Wytschaete.
Corporal Michael Burke

Michael Burke: Born in Ennis lived in Clarecastle, killed in action 12th Jan 1917, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. 8202 (16th Div), G/M in Belgium. (TB) (Also wounded in Sept 1916 at the Somme. Probably at Ginchy.) (CJ)

Pond Farm Cemetery Heuvelland
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium. Plot H.10 There are now 296 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.

Messines Sector January 1917: ‘In January, February and March, 1917, the 1st Battalion spent most of its time, when in the trenches, in the Spanbrock section in turn with the 7th Leinsters. ‘Up to the middle of March rotating routine trench duties continued with light casualties (2 officers and 20 men killed).
Private Patrick Joseph Burke

Patrick Joseph Burke: Born in Rock Cottage Clonlara, killed in action 15th April 1917 age 25, in the German attack on Lagnicourt (15 April 1917 Battle of Arras). Australian Infantry 4th Bn 1325, 1st Aus Div. G/M in France. Son of Patrick and Elizabeth Burke, Rock Cottage, Clonlara. He was a shop assistant, draper and tram conductor. He went to Australia when he was 19. He won several silver and gold medals at athletic sports for running events in Ireland, and for weight throwing. He was hospitalised from May to August 1915 with the effects of shell-shock in Gallipoli. 

Villers-Bretonneux Memorial Villers-Bretonneux Departement de la Somme. Picardie, France

There are now 10,738 Australian servicemen officially commemorated by this memorial.

Patrick Burke was a Draper aged 23 when he enlisted in Nov 1914 in Liverpool NSW into the 4th Bn. 1325. He suffered from shell shock in May 1915 in Gallipoli. The right side of his face and right arm were paralysed. He returned to duty in July 1916. KIA 15/4/1917.(UNSW)

German attack on Lagnicourt (15 April 1917): Observing that the 1st Australian Division was holding a frontage of 13,000 yd (12,000 m), the local German corps commander (General Otto von Moser, commanding the German XIV Reserve Corps) planned a spoiling attack to drive back the advanced posts, destroy supplies and guns and then retire to the Hindenburg defences. Attacking with 23 battalions, the German forces managed to penetrate the Australian front line at the junction on the 1st Australian Division and 2nd Australian Division and occupy the village of Lagnicourt. Counter-attacks restored the front line, and the action ended with the Australians suffering 1,010 casualties, against 2,313 German casualties. Photos – Keir McNamara
Lance Corporal William Burke

William Burke: Born in Limerick lived in Ennis, killed in action 27th April 1916 in Loos. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 10206, G/M in France. Husband of Louisa Burke (nee Tierney) Nenagh. (TB)

Bully-Grenay Communal Cemetery -
French Extension
Bully-les-Mines
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: A. 82.

‘From February (1916) the trench warfare recommenced, taking the heavy monthly toll of brave men’s lives, each of the five succeeding months taking an average of 50 killed and wounded alone, to say nothing of those incapacitated by trench fever and other disease.’
(The 2nd Munsters in France HS Jervis)

Bully-Grenay is the name of the railway station (on the main Hazebrouck-Arras line) serving this village and Grenay, but the double name was generally applied to the village and the communal cemetery of Bully by the troops. The FRENCH EXTENSION was made by French troops on the west side of the communal cemetery, and Commonwealth forces, who took their place in this part of the line in June 1915, buried in it until June 1916. The French extension contains 91 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Private Michael Burley

Michael Burley: Born and lived in Ennis, killed in action 24th May 1915 age 22 in Krithia Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. 9536, G/M in Turkey. Son of Peter and Mary Burley, Cornmarket St Ennis. He died on his first day on the battlefields. (TB)

Helles Memorial. Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey
Plot: Final resting place unknown. Name listed on Panel 185 to 190.

The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.

Ennis Men Killed In Action

June 1915 Clare Journal
2nd Lt Michael Flannan Burley

2nd Lt Michael Flannan Burley: Ballymarkham, Quin. ‘Emigrated to South Africa to join his uncles. Joined the South African Infantry. Rank: 2nd Lt. Died on Christmas Day, 25th Dec 1916 and is buried in Arras. His uncles were originally from Killascully Co. Tipp. One was named Cornelius Fogarty and was Killed In Action. He thinks that the other brothers name was John Fogarty who was also Killed In Action.’ (Sean Guerin and Paddy O’Meara)

Faubourg-d’Amiens Cemetery
Arras
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais,
France
Plot: III. A. 11.

2nd SA Infantry Regiment was an infantry regiment of the South African Army, during World War One.

Engagements: The Regiment was deployed to France where it capture the village of Longueval and was deployed in the adjacent Delville Wood on the 15th July 1916. The regiment then served with the Brigade at Arras during April 1917 and was part of the offensive at Ypres and Passchendael in September 1917, at Marrières Wood in March 1918, at Messines in April 1918 and finally at Le Cateau in October 1918.
**Able Seaman James Burns**

**James Burns**: Born in Liscannor, died 31st May 1916 age 30 on the **HMS Indefatigable** at the Battle of Jutland, the largest naval battle of the War. Royal Navy 226313, G/M in England. Son of Michael and Mary Burns, Ballybunion. (TB)

**HMS Indefatigable** was sunk on 31 May 1916 during the Battle of Jutland, the largest naval battle of the war. Part of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's Battlecruiser Fleet, she was hit several times in the first minutes of the "Run to the South", the opening phase of the battlecruiser action. Shells from the German battlecruiser Von der Tann caused an explosion ripping a hole in her hull, and a second explosion hurled large pieces of the ship 200 feet (60 m) in the air. **Only two of the crew of 1,019 survived.**

**Plymouth Naval Memorial**

**Plymouth**
**Plymouth Unitary Authority**
**Devon, England. Plot: 11**

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave.

It was recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, **Plymouth** and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, to commemorate the seamen of the Royal Navy **who sailed from that port.**

**Plymouth Naval Memorial** commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War.
Corporal Michael Butler DCM: Cloughleigh Ennis. Killed in action Sept 9th 1916 age 30 at Ginchy. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 8121. G/M in Thiepval Addenda Panel (CWGC). He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (2nd RMF 14/1/1916) for helping a comrade under heavy shell, maxim and rifle fire at Rue Du Bois in May 1915. (CJ) He was recommended for the Victoria Cross. (PMcN) He received a Civic reception in the Town Hall Ennis in April 1916.
Sergeant Michael Butler DCM continued

**Aubers Ridge May 1915:** ‘He travelled close on 300 yards of ground...and he succeeded in getting his comrade to safety (in front of an enemy trench), but badly wounded. He did all he could to assist his comrade, for 3 hours while under terrible artillery fire. When dusk came on he brought his friend to the trenches, but unfortunately the wounded man died, and Sergeant Butler gained the DCM for that heroic deed’.(Clare Champion April 2016) He was recommended for the Victoria Cross.(PMcN)

**Ginchy Sept 9th 1916:** ‘At zero time (4.45pm) it left the trenches in four waves...With the exception of 2nd Lt Baily all the company officers and the Second-in – Command were either killed or wounded within the first 50 yards ... on continuing the advance, he found the enemy strongly entrenched, so dug in opposite them, and with the assistance of one machine gun, held his position until relieved... The Battalion marched back to Carnoy on the 10th. Strength after the attack, 5 officers, 305 other ranks.’ (History of the RMF 1861 to 1922. Captain S Mc Cance)
Corporal John Francis Byrne

**John Francis Byrne**: Born in Ballyvalley, Killaloe, lived in Australia, died 5th Jan 1918 of Pleurisy age 29, Australian Infantry 58th Bn. 2182, G/M in England. Son of Patrick and Alicia Byrne of Bally Valley, Killaloe. He went to Australia when he was 26. (TB)

There are 266 Commonwealth burials of WW1. 11 Australian graves are together in a group, the remainder being scattered.

Early in 1917 the 58th Battalion participated in the advance that followed the German retreat to the Hindenburg Line, but it was spared from the assault. It did, however, defend gains made during the second battle of Bullecourt, between 9 and 12 May. Later in the year, the AIF’s focus of operations switched to the Ypres sector in Belgium.

The 58th's major battle here was at Polygon Wood on 26/27 September, which the Allies won.

The 5th Australian Division had 5,471 dead and wounded.
Private William Byrne

William Byrne: Born in Ennis lived in Western Australia, killed in action 20th May 1915 age 23 in Gallipoli, in the Third attack on Anzac Cove. Australian Infantry 12th Bn. 1015, G/M in Turkey. He went to Australia when he was 20. He was reported missing in action in the Dardanelles, later pronounced killed in action. (TB)(MA)

Shell Green Cemetery, Anzac Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey Plot: Artillery Road Plot 22.

He was a Farmer aged 21 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 in Blackboy Hill WA into the 12th Bn. 1015. He was Killed in Action at Gaba Tepe on 20/5/1915. His mother was Mary Byrne Straffan Co Kildare.

Third attack on Anzac Cove: On 19 May 1915, 42,000 Turks launched an attack at Anzac in an effort to push 17,000 Australians and New Zealanders "back into the sea". Lacking sufficient artillery and ammunition, the Turks relied on surprise and weight of numbers for success but their preparations were seen on 18 May by a flight of British aircraft and the defenders forewarned. The Turks had c. 13,000 casualties, of which 3,000 men were killed; Australian and New Zealand casualties were 160 killed and 468 wounded. Ottoman losses were so severe that a truce was organised on 24 May, to bury the dead lying in no man's land, which led to a camaraderie between the armies, much like the Christmas truce of 1914 on the Western Front.

Sapper Thomas Cahill

Loos Memorial. Loos-en-Gohelle Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Plot: Panel 4 and 5.

The Battle of Loos (25 Sept – 13 Oct)

In General Reserve when the attack opened on 24th September, the Guards Division moved up to billets in Nouex-les-Mines during the night of 24th-25th September to form the reserve for XI Corps. Moving up to relieve 21st Division and 24th Division in positions between the Loos road Redoubt and Le Rutoire, during the evening of 26th September to carry on the attack against the now strengthened German positions around Loos village. The approach of 3rd Guards Brigade being caught under a heavy German artillery barrage as they moved to attack Hill 70, the attack of 1st Welsh Guards against the hill at 18.00pm was defeated by fierce machine-gun fire from the Hill 70 Redoubt. That of 2nd Guards Brigade from Chalk Pit Wood suffering similarly under machine-gun fire from Bois Hugo. A renewed attack on 28th September fared no better.

Twelve attacking battalions suffered 8,000 casualties out of 10,000 men in four hours.
1st Lieutenant William Francis Cahill

William Francis Cahill: Son of Mrs Cahill Deerpark, Doora, died of wounds 29th August 1918 age 25, in The Oisne-Aisne Operation (Aug 7-Nov 11, 1918). 307th Infantry US Army (77th Div), G/M in France. ‘An Irishman to the core, he would go where the danger was greatest and the battle fiercest.’ He was a graduate of Harvard Law School winning the Gold Medal at the end of his term. A distinguished career awaited him. (TB)

Oise-Aisne American Cemetery and Memorial Fere-en-Tardenois
Departement de l’Aisne
Picardie, France

The Oise-Aisne American Cemetery and Memorial in France contains the remains of 6,012 American war dead, most of whom lost their lives while fighting in this vicinity in 1918 during World War I.

Nov 1918 Sat Record

The Oisne-Aisne Operation (Aug 7-Nov 11, 1918): the American III Corps Headquarters, corps troops, 28th, 32nd, 77th Infantry Divisions and the 370th Infantry Regiment are attached to the French 10th, 6th and 5th armies and contribute to the French counter-attacks over four months that cause the Germans to retreat and to ask for an armistice. Casualties: 2,767. (1 Clareman died)

Photos – Keir McNamara
Michael Canty: Born in Norfolk, lived in Co Clare, killed in action 3rd Nov 1918, in the ‘Pursuit to Mons’. Rifle Brigade 8th Bn London Regiment (Post Office Rifles) S2032, G/M in France. (TB) The 8th (City of London) Battalion (Post Office Rifles) took part in the final phase the War, the ‘Pursuit to Mons’. This was a running series of battles that ended in Mons in Belgium on November 10-11- 1918.

The cemetery at Terlincthun was begun in June 1918. It was used chiefly for burials from the base hospitals. For many years Terlincthun remained an 'open' cemetery and graves continued to be brought into it from isolated sites and other burials grounds throughout France where maintenance could not be assured.

The cemetery now contains 4,378 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. Photos - Keir McNamara
Private Daniel Carey

Daniel Carey: Born in Kilmacduane Cooraclare, killed in action 15th Sept 1916 at the Somme in the Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 Sept. Irish Guards 1st 9440, G/M in Thiepval France. He was in the RIC. (TB)

Thiepval Memorial
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France
Plot: Pier and Face 7 D.

Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 September

The Battle of Flers–Courcelette was the third and final general offensive mounted by the British Army, which attacked an intermediate line and the German third line to take Morval, Lesboeufs and Gueudecourt, which was combined with a French attack on Frégicourt and Rancourt to encircle Combes and a supporting attack on the south bank of the Somme. The strategic objective of a breakthrough was not achieved but the tactical gains were considerable, the front line being advanced by 2,500–3,500 yards (2,300–3,200 m) and many casualties were inflicted on the German defenders. The battle was the début of the Canadian Corps, New Zealand Division and tanks of the Heavy Branch of the Machine Gun Corps on the Somme.

The 1st and 2nd Irish Guards had very heavy losses in this Battle.
**Private Daniel Carmody**


**The Second Battle of Ypres** began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. Bedford House, was a country house in a small wooded park with moats.. It was used by field ambulances. In all, 5,139 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War are buried or commemorated in the enclosures of Bedford House Cemetery.

The 1st Battalion arrived at Ypres on 2 April 1915 as part of the 27th Div. Hill 60 was strategically important and was captured by the British. They suffered heavy casualties when the Germans shelled the town. The Germans launched their offensive on 22 April, and the British were forced to retreat. The battalion was heavily involved in the preparation of the new line. On 5 May they were gassed. The Germans retook Hill 60.
Private Patrick Carpenter

Patrick Carpenter: Born in Ennis, lived in the Clare Road Cottages Ennis. Killed in action in the attack at Sedd-el-Bahr, 26th April 1915 in Gallipoli. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. 8015, G/M in Turkey. (TB)

Redoubt Cemetery, Helles Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey
Plot: Special Memorial A.114.

The attack at Sedd-el-Bahr: ‘By 12.30am on the 26th April all the troops from the River Clyde had been got ashore and nearly all the wounded had been got back to the vessel... At daybreak they forced their way into the courtyard of the Fort; by 8am the Fort was occupied, and the advance through the village of Sedd-el-Bahr commenced...In spite of a stubborn opposition and heavy losses the troops on the right pushed forward...to the attack of Hill 141...

The summit was gained before 2pm, and the enemy driven from the old Fort... By 5pm the Battalion was in outpost position half a mile in advance of the old Fort...During the night the Turks attacked in force two or three times, but were driven off......’ (History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers 1861 to 1922. Captain S Mc Cance)
Corney Carroll: Born in Co Clare enlisted in Ennis, died 2nd Feb 1917 in Turkey, Royal Horse Artillery, 76th Battery 52389, G/M in Baghdad Iraq. (TB) He was taken prisoner by the Turks when the Kut garrison surrendered on the 29th April 1916. He was subsequently marched to Turkey, died there in February 1917, and was buried in Anatolia, Turkey. After the war his remains were taken to Baghdad and buried in the North Gate Cemetery. (Similar to Michael Coleman and Patrick Manning)

Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery
Baghdad, Iraq.
Plot: XXI. E. 16.

The North Gate Cemetery was begun in April 1917 and has been greatly enlarged since the end of the First World War by graves brought in from other burial grounds in Baghdad and northern Iraq, and from battlefields and cemeteries in Anatolia where Commonwealth prisoners of war were buried by the Turks.

At present, 4,160 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War are commemorated by name in the cemetery.

The Royal Field Artillery 76th Battery was part of the X Brigade. This Brigade was made up of the 76th, 63rd and 82nd Batteries, and served with 6th (Poona) Division, Indian Army. It sailed for Mesopotamia in autumn 1914 and saw service in the Tigris campaigns before being besieged at Kut-al-Amara.

On 29 April 1916 the gunners were taken prisoner when the garrison of Kut surrendered. General Townshend arranged a ceasefire on the 26th and, after failed negotiations, he simply surrendered on 29 April 1916 after a siege of 147 days. Around 13,000 Allied soldiers survived to be made prisoners. 70% of the British and 50% of the Indian troops died of disease or at the hands of their Ottoman guards during captivity.
**Lance Corporal William Carroll**

*William Carroll*: Born in Killaloe lived in Edenvale Ennis, killed in action 2nd May 1915 age 24, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers Household Cavalry 3961, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium. Son of John and German born Mrs Augusta Carroll, of Edenvale near Ennis. Mrs Carroll had to report weekly to the RIC.

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**Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial**

Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

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**The Second Battle of Ypres** (22nd April – 28th May 1915) began 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

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**May 1915 Clare Champion**

In a late issue we reported the death from German poison gas of Lance Corporal Carroll, 5th Lancers, son of Mr John Carroll, Edenvale. From a letter received this week by his afflicted mother from a comrade of the deceased, it would appear that death was due to a shell fragment hitting gas. The writer, Lance Corporal McGuigan, says — “It was on Sunday, May 2nd, and we were preparing to be relieved from our trenches where we were reserved. At about 4.30 in the evening the enemy made an attack with poisonous gases which, no doubt, you have heard about. Our infantry were overcome by the fumes, and we were ordered to advance to take their places. As we were advancing the shells fell very quick on our squares happened to catch the brunt of the fire. One was knocked over by one shell and was trying to rise when another came and killed him on the spot. A third private with him was also killed; another died later, and several were badly wounded... It was impossible to get a message from him, as he was dead when we found him; but I know he had your photo with him. It is impossible to tell the name of the place, but I can tell you it is where all the fighting has been going on for several months, and where thousands of our brave men have fallen. You have the knowledge that he did not suffer much, if at all. Our losses that day were four killed, and about twenty wounded.”
Sergeant Peter Casey

Sergeant Peter Casey: Born in Miltown Malbay, lived in Kilkee, died of wounds 28th May 1916, in the Base Hospital in Boulogne. He had both his legs blown off. Royal Munster Fusiliers 9th Bn 3347, G/M in France. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. (TB)

Calais Southern Cemetery
Calais
Département du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: Plot D, Row 2, Grave 17.

June 1916 Sat Record

‘The next day (May 7th 1916) the 9th Battalion relieved the 8th Bn Royal Irish Fusiliers in the left half section of the Hulluch Sector…. On May 28th the Battalion was replaced in the 48th Brigade by the 1st Bn RMF…’ Boulogne, was one of the three base ports most extensively used by the Commonwealth armies on the Western Front throughout the First World War. Photos – Keir McNamara
Private Thomas Casey

Thomas Casey: Born 1878 in Tubber lived in Perth Australia, died 8th August 1918 age 41 in the Battle of Amiens, Australian Infantry 16th Battalion, 6939. G/M in France. He went to Australia when he was 35. Son of Michael and Honora Casey Moyrhee Tubber. MA (TB)

Heath Cemetery Harbonnieres Departement de la Somme, Picardie, France
Plot: I. H. 20.

Harbonnieres was captured by French troops in the summer of 1916. It was retaken by the Germans on 27 April 1918, and regained by the Australian Corps on 8 August 1918.

There are now 1,860 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.

‘The tank that Pte Casey was attached was hit by a shell and the crew and Lewis Gun team evacuated the tank. They went forward about 50 X when a shell exploded in the middle of the Lewis Gun team and they were all either killed or wounded. As far as I can ascertain Pte Casey was not killed outright. This took place on the outskirts of the village of Mericourt.’

The Battle of Amiens, which began on 8 August 1918, was the opening phase of the Allied offensive later known as the Hundred Days Offensive that ultimately led to the end of the First World War. Allied forces advanced over 11 kilometres (7 mi) on the first day, one of the greatest advances of the war.

It was the first major battles involving armoured warfare. and marked the end of trench warfare on the Western Front.
Lance Corporal Thomas Casserley: Born 1897 in Dublin, lived in Ennis, killed in action 1st April 1918 age 21, just after the First Battle of Arras (28th March). Corps of Royal Engineers 74th Field Company 34426, 15th (Scottish) Division. G/M in France. (TB) Tot (Thomas) Casserly, joined the Ordnance Survey Dept, in Dublin, as a temporary Civilian Assistant in 1914. He resigned his position in 1915 and joined the British Army.

Wanquentin Communal Cemetery Extension
Wanquetin
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: I. D. 17.

In October 1916, the 41st Casualty Clearing Station came to the village, and by the end of November it had become necessary to begin the extension.

The communal cemetery contains eight Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the extension 222.

The First Battle of Arras (28th March): The focus of the German attack changed again on 28 March. The Third Army, around Arras, that would be the target of Operation Mars. Twenty nine divisions attacked the Third Army and were repulsed.

German troops advancing against the Fifth Army, from the original front at St. Quentin, had penetrated some 60 km (40 mi) by this time, reaching Montdidier.
Private James Francis Chambers


Caterpillar Valley (New Zealand) Memorial Albert. Departement de la Somme. Picardie, France The Memorial commemorates more than 1,200 officers and men of the New Zealand Division who died in the Battles of the Somme in 1916, and whose graves are not known.

Private James Francis Chambers: (DOB 27/11/1883) He was a Bushman who lived in Wanganui when he enlisted in Jan 1916 into the 2nd Bn.Wellington Regiment 11828. His brother was John Chambers Wellington.(WW1 Archives-New Zealand)

Photos – Keir Mcnamara

The Battle of Flers–Courcelette (15–22 Sept 1916) was the third and final general offensive mounted by the British Army, which attacked an intermediate line and the German third line to take Morval, Lesbœufs and Gueudecourt, which was combined with a French attack on Fréjicourt and Rancourt to encircle Combles and a supporting attack on the south bank of the Somme. The strategic objective of a breakthrough was not achieved but the tactical gains were considerable, the front line being advanced by 2,500–3,500 yards (2,300–3,200 m) and many casualties were inflicted on the German defenders. The battle was the début of the Canadian Corps, New Zealand Division and tanks of the Heavy Branch of the Machine Gun Corps on the Somme.
Born and lived in Mansfield. Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment) Service Number 2863. Drowned May 16th 1916. G/M in Killaloe (St Flannan’s Cathedral Graveyard). Son of E. Charlesworth.

St Flannan’s Cathedral Graveyard
Killaloe,
Grave no. 32,
Between the Cathedral and the Oratory.

‘On Tuesday morning three soldiers out of a large number which arrived that morning in Killaloe, went boating from the Lakeside shore. The men, who had no local knowledge of the very fast and dangerous currents which prevailed at the the time, were quickly in difficulties, and the boat was swept along at a dangerous rate until it struck one of the gates. One man succeeded in gripping a support of the structure, and was quickly rescued. The other two disappeared, but a second was rescued by some fishermen several hundred yards down the stream. The body of the other man has not yet been discovered.’ Tipperary Star May 1916

Sacred
to the memory of
John Charlesworth
of the S S Sherwood Foresters,
accidentally drowned in the Shannon
on the 16th May 1916
while Battalion was stationed
at Killaloe.
“The Gift of God’s eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.”
**Gunner William Clahane (Culhane)**

**William Clahane/Culhane**: Born in Ennis, lived in Tipperary (Listed as living in Kildysart in the Clare Journal Aug 1916), killed in action 29th June 1916 age 30, Royal Garrison Artillery 37th Trench Mortar Battery 3673, 37th Brigade 12th (Eastern) Division. G/M in France. Son of John and Johanna Culhane.TB

**Berles-au-Bois Churchyard Extension**

Berles-au-Bois
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais,
France Plot: K. 8.

**By 18 June 1916 the 12th (Eastern) Division was based at Flesselles. It immediately carried out a training exercise to practice a planned attack to capture Martinpuich. This action never materialised. The Division moved up to Baizieux on 30 June and reached Hencourt and Millencourt by 10am on 1 July, in reserve to the British infantry attack that had begun earlier that morning (The Battle of Albert).**
Trimmer James Clancy


HMS Bittern was a Vickers three-funnel, 30-knot destroyer ordered by the Royal Navy under the 1895 – 1896 Naval Estimates. In August 1914 she was in active commission in the Devonport Local Flotilla tendered to HMS Vivid, Royal Navy Barracks. She remained in this deployment until her loss.

On 4 April 1918, Bittern was involved in a collision with SS Kenilworth off the Isle of Portland in thick fog. The destroyer was overwhelmed and sank quickly with the loss of all hands (63 officers and men). A Court of Inquiry found negligence on the part of the master of SS Kenilworth. His instructions had been to hug the coast as closely as possible from Portland Bill to Start Point. Instead he headed straight across, showing no lights nor sounding for fog. At 0315 the Kenilworth saw a red light and a ship ‘small and low down’ at the moment of impact.
Private Thomas Clancy


Panel 11 Tyne Cot Memorial Zonnebeke Arrondissement Ieper West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium The Memorial now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.

The Battle of Poelcapelle (9 Oct 1917) 3rd Battle of Ypres: The Guards Division was to cross the Broembeek and close up to Houthoulst Forest, on a front from the Ypres–Staden railway, to the junction with the French army near Craonne Farm. Before the attack 355 mats, 180 footbridges and enough wire to cover 3,000 yards (2,700 m) of front was carried forward by the pioneer battalion; much digging was done but the rain destroyed trenches as they were built. The two attacking brigades moved up late on 7 October in torrential rain, which stopped at midnight on 8/9 October and the morning dawned fine with a drying wind.

The barrage came down prompt at 5:30 a.m. and after four minutes began to creep forward at a rate of 100 yards (91 m) in eight minutes. Crossing the Broembeek was easier than expected, as the German infantry nearby surrendered readily. Little German resistance was encountered on the right, except from a German pill-box at Egypt House, whence the Guards pulled their right flank back under sniper fire, as they waited for Newfoundland troops of 29th Division to come up.

The left brigade bypassed a German strong-point and reached the final objective, taking the strong-point later in the afternoon.
Second Lieutenant William Joseph Clancy

2nd Lt William Joseph Clancy: Born in Kilrush, died 16th Oct 1918 age 38 at the Military Hospital Woolwich, Army Service Corps (Liverpool Scottish), G/M in England. He died of Meningitis. He had previously held positions in the British South African Police in Rhodesia and with the Chief Railway Engineers Dept in Buenos Aires. ‘He was a big smiling jovial Irishman, with a heart as large as his frame’. Son of John and Winifred Clancy, Moore Street, Kilrush (TB)


1918: After the Spring Offensive was halted, the Western Front entered its final phase—a series of Allied drives from August to November known as the Hundred Days Offensive. The Liverpool Scottish fought one of its last actions of the war, at La Bassée Canal, in October 1918.
Christopher Clark: England, died 3rd Oct 1918 age 29, on the SS Eupion sunk off Loop Head, Mercantile Marine Unit. Son of Christopher Granger Clark and Hanna Hodgson Clark, of Langholm Road, East Boldon, Sunderland. Born in Yorkshire. Buried at Kilrush [Church of Ireland] graveyard (along with Sidney Walters and Charles (John) Walker, and commemorated on a panel at Grangegorman Memorial.

SS Eupion was a British steam powered tanker. On the 3rd October 1918 when on route from Philadelphia for Limerick, Ireland she was torpedoed by German submarine UB-123 (just a week before the same submarine sank the Leinster) and sunk 10 miles West of Loop Head, with the loss of 11 crew. They died of exposure in a raft after their ship was sunk.

The Grangegorman Memorial Panel 2 [Screen Wall]
**Fireman Daniel Cleary**

**Daniel Cleary**: Born in Co Clare, lived in Waterford, died 18th Dec 1917 age 45, on the SS *Coningbeg*, torpedoed by German Submarine U-62. There were no survivors. Mercantile Marine Unit, G/M in England. Also listed on the Formby-Coninbeg Memorial, Adelphi Quay in Waterford. (TB)

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**Tower Hill Memorial**

London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Greater London, England

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The Formby-Coninbeg Memorial in Waterford.

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The SS *Coningbeg* was sunk on the night of 17th December on its way back to Waterford from Liverpool. **All 40 crew and 4 passengers were lost**. A sister ship (SS *Formby*) was sunk by the same U Boat (U-62) two nights earlier also on its way back from Liverpool to Waterford. All 37 crew and 2 passengers were lost. A Memorial to the 83 was later erected on the Quay in Waterford. 67 of the 83 lost were from Waterford.
Private John Joseph Cleary

John Joseph Cleary: Born in Killaloe lived in Queensland Australia, died 2nd July 1916 age 41, Australian Infantry 9th Battalion 4160, G/M in France. Died of wounds received in action (gunshot wound to the head, compound fracture of the skull) at the 1st Australian Casualty Clearing Station. (TB)MA He was a Miner aged 40 when he enlisted in Aug 1915 in Charters Towers Queensland into the 9th Bn. 4160. His mother was Abby Cleary. (UNSW)

Estaires Communal Cemetery. Estaires Departement du Nord. Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: II. T. 9. It was retaken by British troops at the beginning of September 1918. The 1st Australian Casualty Clearing Station was posted in it. There are a total of 875 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war here.

During June and July 1916 the 1st Anzac Corps carried out a series of raids on the German line. The purpose was to distract the enemy’s attention during the preparations for the great Anglo-French attack shortly to be launched north and south of the Somme River. The 9th was involved in one such raid on 2 July, which C.E.W. Bean, official war historian of the AIF, described as the “most brilliantly executed” of the Australian raids at that time. The 9th Battalion remained in the Armentieres area until early July 1916.
**Private Stephen Cleary**

**Stephen Cleary**: Born in Ennis, lived in Limerick, killed in action 2\(^{nd}\) Sept 1918, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1\(^{st}\) Bn. 4599, G/M in France. (TB)

Dominion Cemetery
Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
Plot: I. E. 23.

There are now over 200, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site.

‘September 2\(^{nd}\) was the date for the main attack (on the Drocourt–Queant Line south of the river Scarpe) ...the 1\(^{st}\) Battalion advanced again to a system of trenches west of Hendecourt...at 5am...The advance was very successful and the Battalion fought their way with bayonet and bomb down the whole line of the German position and thus cleared the front.... By 8.40 consolidation had been commenced... 5 officers were killed and about 300 men mostly wounded.’
Private John Clohessy

John Clohessy: Born and lived in Ennistymon, killed in action 21st August 1915 in the attack on Scimitar Hill Gallipoli, age 28, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. 3856. G/M in Helles Memorial Turkey. Son of Mrs Anne Foran of Deerpark. (Guss O’Halloran) (TB)

Helles Memorial
Gallipoli
Canakkale, Turkey
Plot: Final resting place unknown.
Name listed on Panel 185 to 190.

The landing at Suvla Bay took place on the night of 6 August 1915 against light opposition. The Ottomans were able to occupy the Anafarta Hills, preventing the British from penetrating inland, which reduced the Suvla front to static trench warfare. The final British attempt to resuscitate the offensive came on 21 August with attacks at Scimitar Hill and Hill 60. Control of the hills would have united the Anzac and Suvla fronts but both attacks failed.

‘The Turkish retaliation set alight to the scrub...the advance having to be carried out through the smoke and fire... The Battalion, in the air as regards its right flank, was caught by a frontal and enfilading fire. Very heavy casualties were suffered in consequence, and the attack failed....Under cover of darkness the Battalion was withdrawn....killed, other ranks, 13.’

The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.
Private Matthew Clohessy

Matthew Clohessy: Born in Corofin, killed in action 21st March 1918 on the Somme, Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn 18013, G/M in Pozieres France. Formerly with the Royal Munster Fusiliers. (TB) (He died on the same day, in the same place, in the same Regiment as Michael Shaughnessy)


The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties

March 1918 at St Quentin: The 16th Division held an exposed position from early 1918 at Ronssoy during the German Army’s Spring Offensive. At 4.40am on 21 Mar 1918 the Germans fired 1.16 million shells over a 80 km front in a 5 hour period Their shells were both explosive and gas. Further as dawn broke, a thick mist reduced visibility to 25 metres. At 9.35 am, 500,000 German soldiers advanced through the mist. There were heavy losses. The 16th Div was practically wiped out in the retreat which followed Operation Michael. The retreat lasted 8 days and nights, with stops to briefly hold defensive position.
Private Patrick Clohessy


KM. Private Pat Clohessy: Crag Street Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 26 when he enlisted in Nov 1915 into the 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers 7818. He married Margaret Ryan in 1907. He was discharged in March 1916 due to Tuberculosis of the lungs and died on the 29th Oct 1916. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) Grave unknown.

The 4th and 5th (Extra Reserve) Battalions Royal Munster Fusiliers joined other battalions in coastal defences of England due to an invasions scare, 4th to South Shields, the 5th to North Shields County Durham. Both battalions who were popular during their stay, returned to Ireland by the end of 1915, 5th assigned to the Curragh, 4th to Fermoy, then to Bere Island in February 1916. All three reserves were now at the location they would occupy for most of the war, the 3RMF with 76 officers and 1927 men being by far the strongest battalion (the other two comparatively weak with 500 men). Unless used as replacements for battalions in action, none of the RMF Reservists died during the war other than by accidents, sicknesses or natural causes.

Timeline for the 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (Reserve)

4th August 1914: Stationed at Kinsale, Ireland then moved to Queenstown and on to Aghada, Cork Harbour.
May 1915: Moved to South Shields then on to Fermoy.
Feb 1916: Moved to Bere Island, then onto Curragh and Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
Nov 1917: Moved to Dreghorn, Scotland.
April 1918: Moved to Portobello and then onto Plymouth and absorbed by the 3rd Battalion.
Frank Coalpoise (Colpoise): Born and lived in Ennistymon, died of wounds 17th Nov 1917, possibly received at the Broembeek (8th-16th Oct 1917). Irish Guards 1st Bn. 4586, G/M in Belgium. He was one of the Irish Guards who at the famous charge at Ypres, helped to wipe out the Kaiser’s favourite regiment, the Prussian Guards. His father was employed at O’Dwyer’s Mills. (TB)

Sergeant Frank Coalpoise

Plot I.M. 13. Poperinge Old Military Cemetery
Poperinge. Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

The Irish Guards 1st Bn at THE Broembeek 8th-16th Oct 1917: There were pill-boxes of concrete in front; there was a fortified farm buried in sandbags, Egypt House, to be reduced; there were nests of machine-guns on the right which the troops on the right had not yet overrun, and there was an almost separate and independent fight in and round some brick-fields, which, in turn, were covered by the fire of snipers from the fringes of the forest…. The affair resolved itself into a series of splashing rushes, from one shell-hole to the next, terrier-work round the pill-boxes, incessant demands for the Lewis-guns…. They had lost in sixteen days 252 other ranks and 14 officers killed or wounded.
2nd Lieutenant Francis Warren Coffee


Panel 138 to 40 and 162 to 162A and 163A. Tyne Cot Memorial Zonnebeke, Arrondissement Ieper. West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen) Belgium The Memorial now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.

The Third Battle of Ypres was between July to November 1917.

He is also listed on the Bishop Foy School Memorial located in Christ Church Cathedral (Church of Ireland), Henrietta St, Waterford.

Death of Sec. Lieut. F.W Coffee, R.I.R.

General regret is expressed on all sides throughout West Clare at the death of Sec. Lieut. F.W Coffee, Royal Irish Rifles, killed in action recently in France, where he had been engaged in various active operations since June, 1916. The deceased gallant young officer was the only son of Mr P.R. Coffee, Inspector, Board of Works, Dublin, and grandson of the late Mr Francis Coffee, J.P., M.Inst., C.E., “The Retreat,” Kilkee.

Sept 1917 SR
Private John Coffey

John Coffey: Born in Kilkishen, killed in action 9th May 1918, Irish Guards 1st Bn. 4583, G/M in France. TB (G Coffey 8th May on Headstone 4582)

Ayette British Cemetery  Ayette  Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: B.7. This Cemetery was made by fighting units in March-June, 1918. There are now over 50, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site.

On the 7th May (1918) they (the Irish Guards 1st Bn) went up from Monchy, by the ever-hateful, ever-shelled Cojeul valley, to the Ayette subsector, relieving the 2nd Coldstream. Next day the devil-directed luck of the front line, after a peaceful, fine night, caused the only trench-mortar sent over by the enemy that did not clean miss all our posts, to fall directly in No. 3 Post, right front Company (No. 4), instantly killing Captain Budd, M.C., commanding the Company, and with him 2nd Lieutenant E. C. G. Lord and seven men......Those were the only casualties of the tour.

They were buried in the little Military Cemetery near Ayette (The British Cemetery).’ (Rudyard Kipling - The Irish Guards in the Great War)

Photos – Keir McNamara
Richard Cole: Lived on Mill Road Ennis, died 10th June 1917 age 23 on the SS Keeper, Mercantile Marine Unit, G/M in England. Husband of Delia Cole. (TB) He is also remembered on the SS Keeper Monument in Clarecastle which was unveiled in 2017. (Eric Shaw)

Tower Hill Memorial
London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Greater London, England. The First World War section of the Tower Hill Memorial commemorates almost 12,000 Mercantile Marine casualties who have no graves.

Among those drowned (12), were three sailors from Clare Castle, A. Considine, R. Cole and J McMahon, along with the captain, William McCready, besides eight others aboard the merchant ship

The SS Keeper, was on a voyage from Belfast to Limerick carrying grain for Bannatyne’s of Limerick, when she was sunk by a German submarine UC-66 off the coast of Antrim on 10th June 1917.

The SS Keeper Monument was unveiled in Clarecastle in June 2017.
Private Michael Coleman

Michael Coleman: Born and lived in Sixmilebridge, died of wounds 1st August 1916 age 23, in the Loos Sector. Connaught Rangers 6th Bn 5818 (16th Div.), G/M in France. Son of John and Elizabeth Coleman, Mill Street Sixmilebridge. (TB) The 16th Division raided German trenches all through May, June and July 1916.

Bethune Town Cemetery
Bethune
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: V. G. 74.

For much of the First World War, Bethune was comparatively free from bombardment and remained an important railway and hospital centre, as well as a corps and divisional headquarters. The 33rd Casualty Clearing Station was in the town until December 1917. Bethune Town Cemetery contains 3,004 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

‘Intelligence has been received by his relatives in Sixmilebridge that Private Michael Coleman, Connaught Rangers (Maxim One Section), has died of wounds received in action during the recent British advance in France. The deceased was most popular in his native district and the news of his death has caused much regret. He was the first of a number of Sixmilebridge volunteers to fall in the fighting.’ Limerick Leader August 1916.
Driver Michael Coleman

Michael Coleman: Born in Kilrush, died 30th Nov 1916 in Turkey, Royal Field Artillery, 82nd Battery 53840, G/M in Iraq. (TB) He was taken prisoner by the Turks when the Kut garrison surrendered on the 29th April 1916. He was subsequently marched to Turkey, died there in November 1916, and was buried in Anatolia, Turkey. After the war his remains were taken to Baghdad and buried in the North Gate Cemetery. (Similar to Corney Carroll and Patrick Manning)

Baghdad (North Gate)  
War Cemetery  
Baghdad, Iraq.  
Plot: XXI. E. 16.

The North Gate Cemetery was begun in April 1917 and has been greatly enlarged since the end of the First World War by graves brought in from other burial grounds in Baghdad and northern Iraq, and from battlefields and cemeteries in Anatolia where Commonwealth prisoners of war were buried by the Turks.

At present, 4,160 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War are commemorated by name in the cemetery.

The Royal Field Artillery 82nd Battery was part of the X Brigade. This Brigade was made up of the 76th, 63rd and 82nd Batteries, and served with 6th (Poona) Division, Indian Army. It sailed for Mesopotamia in autumn 1914 and saw service in the Tigris campaigns before being besieged at Kut-al-Amara.

On 29 April 1916 the gunners were taken prisoner when the garrison of Kut surrendered. General Townshend arranged a ceasefire on the 26th and, after failed negotiations, he simply surrendered on 29 April 1916 after a siege of 147 days. Around 13,000 Allied soldiers survived to be made prisoners. 70% of the British and 50% of the Indian troops died of disease or at the hands of their Ottoman guards during captivity.
Lieutenant James Richard Colfer

Lt James Richard Colfer: Born in New Ross Co Wexford, worked in the Munster & Leinster Bank in Ennis. Killed in action 26th Feb 1917 age 25, Royal Munster Fusiliers 9th Bn (then the 8th and lastly the 1st Bn RMF), G/M in France. (TB) Photos - Keir McNamara.

Wimereux Communal Cemetery
Wimereux, Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: III. F. 1.
Contains 2,847 WW1 Commonwealth burials including Lt.-Col. John McCrae, author of the poem "In Flanders Fields."

March 1917 Clare Journal
Written by Major L Roche 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers.

‘Dear Mr Colfer. I have learned with the greatest possible regret the death of your dear son in action. I knew him well, and stood side by side with him in the trenches in France for nine months in the Loos and Hulloch sectors and at the Somme in September 1916, and a more gallant fellow I never met. We of the old 9th Munsters shall sorely miss his genial presence. His bravery at the taking of Guillemont and Ginchy will never be forgotten by his comrades.’
Drummer Edmond Colgan

Edmond Colgan: Born in Tralee lived in Ennis, died of wounds 30th June 1915 at Krithia in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 8414, G/M in Turkey. Son of Mrs M E Colgan Clonroad Cottage, Ennis. (TB)

Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey Plot: Special Memorial B. 12.

2,226 of the burials are unidentified but special memorials commemorate many casualties known or believed to be buried among them, including Edmond Colgan.

‘On June 28th the 1st Battalion left the Eske lines for Bruce’s Ravine at 9.45am, and assembled for the attack. The 87th Brigade captured the first three lines of trenches, and at 11.30am the Battalion and the rest of the 86th Brigade....captured a further two lines of trenches—a total advance of 1000 yards....two further lines of enemy trenches ...were gained. The casualties for the 28th and 29th were 20 killed, wounded 8 officers and 112 other ranks.’ He was wounded during the battle of Gulley Ravine. (Photo of the grave from Joe Lacy & The Clare Herald)
Private Edward Collins

Edward Collins: Born in Galway lived in Co Clare, killed in action 24th May 1915, at Mouse Trap Farm. Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Bn 7836, 10th Brigade in the 4th Division. G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium. Killed in action on the same day, the same Regiment, the same Battalion, as Private Patrick Farrell .(TB)

Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial Panel 44 and 46
Ypres (Ieper) Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium.
The Memorial now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.

The Second Battle of Ypres (22nd April – 25th May 1915:

Mouse Trap Farm 24 May 1915: The Royal Dublin Fusiliers started the day at Ypes on 24th May, 1915 with 666 men - by the end of the day they had lost 645 men, of whom 149 were listed dead. The battle at Mouse Trap Farm is famous in the history of the RDF. The CWGC describes it as "Located half-a-mile north of Wieltje, originally a moated farm with outbuildings. On the morning of the attack on 24 May 1915 what was left of the farm after the bombardment (’a mere heap of mud and rubbish’) was defended by two platoons of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; being a mere 30 yards from the enemy trenches the rapid occupation of the farm by the quick-moving German infantry was little short of inevitable"

At 2:45 am on the 24th of May, the Germans launched a gas attack on the Allied lines which was the first time that the Germans had used poison gas on a large scale on the Western Front. The German poison gas came ‘drifting down wind in a solid bank some three miles in length and forty feet in depth, bleaching the grass, blighting the trees and leaving a broad scar of destruction behind it.’ For the record, in just eighteen and three quarter hours, the Dublin Fusiliers had suffered a loss of 645 men who were blown to bits, gassed, or driven insane by the effects of poisonous gas.

Engraved on Menin Gate Memorial are the names of 461 Royal Dublin Fusiliers killed during the Battles of Ypres. 143 of them are the names of Dublin Fusiliers belonging to the 2nd Battalion who died on the 24th of May 1915.
Private Thomas Collins

Thomas Collins: Born in Sixmilebridge lived in Parteen, died 31st March 1916 (possibly from illness after his return from Egypt), Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 5673, G/M in France. (TB)

Grave No 1
Maison-Roland Churchyard
In the north west corner
Maison-Roland. Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France

No. of Identified WW1 Casualties: 4

‘The 1st Battalion remained at Suez all January, various detachments and drafts having joined; the strength on the 31st was 18 officers, 193 other ranks. Marseilles was reached…on the 22nd March…

The Battalion relieved the Iniskillings in the line in front of Auchonvillers, facing Beaumont Hammel on April 13th. This was the first experience the Battalion had of the trenches of France.’

Photos – Keir McNamara
Private Edward Comber

Edward Comber: Born and lived in Lahinch, died of wounds 7th Sept 1914 age 28, from wounds he received in the Battle of Mons (23 Aug 1914). Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn 7726, G/M in Mons Belgium. Son of Thomas J Comber of Lahinch. He had been in Melbourne for five years returning a year before the outbreak of the war. The Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn performed a redoubtable rearguard action at Mons on August 23rd 1914, which saved the British army from disaster. (TB)

Mons (Bergen) Communal Cemetery
Mons. Arrondissement de Mons
‘The Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn performed a redoubtable rearguard action at Mons on August 23rd 1914, which saved the British army from disaster.’

The Battle of Mons (23rd Aug 1914): The British Army attempted to hold the line of the Mons–Condé Canal against the advancing German 1st Army. Although the British fought well and inflicted disproportionate casualties on the numerically superior Germans, they were eventually forced to retreat due both to the greater strength of the Germans and the sudden retreat of the French Fifth Army, which exposed the British right flank.
Photos – Keir McNamara

Nov 1914 Clare Journal
Patrick Conheady: Tulla. He emigrated to the US in 1914 and worked as a long-shoreman in the ports of New York. He was drafted into the 308 Infantry 77th Division, US Army in New York in Feb 1918. He was killed in action on Oct 5th 1918 in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive (Sept 26 – Nov 11 1918). (Nicola Corless / Clare Champion Sept 4 2015) His sister Katie Walsh New York was his next of kin.

Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial
Romagne-sous-Montfaucon
Departement de la Meuse.
Lorraine, France

On September 26, 1918 nine American divisions began the first assault along a twenty-four mile front from the Argonne Forest to the Meuse River—about 150 miles east of Paris. The intense fighting caused heavy losses on both sides, but American forces had penetrated the formidable defenses of the “Hindenburg Line” by October 11.

The U.S. First Army renewed its assault several times after much-needed pauses for rest, reorganization and replacement. Fresh divisions relieved those that had suffered the most grievous combat losses.

A final push began on November 1. German forces began withdrawing across the entire front. Recognizing that they could no longer prevent defeat, the Germans signed an Armistice effective at 11:00 a.m. on November 11.
**Private Patrick Michael (O’) Connell**

Patrick Michael (O’) Connell: Born in Kilrush, killed in action 27th April 1916 age 41 in Loos, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers 7th Bn 27702, 49th Brigade in 16th (Irish) Division. G/M in France. Son of Peter and Annie O’Connell No 5 Cecil Street Limerick. (TB)

Loos Memorial. Loos-en-Gohelle
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: Panel 60.

The Loos Memorial commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave

7th Inniskillings under attack: In the early hours of the morning of 27th April 1916 enemy action began with bursts of rifle and machine gun fire, followed by a heavy artillery bombardment. About 04.45 hours gas was released, the wind carrying it in the direction of the 7th and 8th Inniskilling's front lines. The Germans left their trenches, suffering some casualties as they crossed the open ground, but they succeeded in penetrating the trench lines of B and C companies. Hand to hand fighting ensued, and the Germans retreated with a few prisoners. At 08.00 hours the Germans released more gas and advanced again, but their attack broke down under very heavy fire when Lieutenant H.B.O. Mitchell with his Lewis-gun team stopped their advance. By 11.00 hours the crisis had passed and the Inniskillings set about re-building their defences and counting their casualties.

Of the 24 officers and 603 other ranks who came into the line, 10 officers and 253 other ranks were listed as casualties. 8 men were missing, 52 wounded, 137 gassed, and 66 dead, including Private John O’Neill. Private William Wilson of Cookstown died of his wounds on 28 April. Subsequent actions over the next few days brought the total to 71 dead of the 7th Inniskillings and 57 dead of the 8th Inniskillings.
Private Thomas Connolly

Thomas Connolly: Born in Ennis (1861) lived in Dundalk, died 3rd Oct 1914 age 53 in Tidworth Military Hospital. Household Cavalry (Old) 7th Reserve Cavalry Regiment (9th and 21st Lancers) 8500. This was a Cavalry training unit based in Tidworth. It is possible that Thomas Connolly died of illness in Tidworth, where he was training recruits for the cavalry. He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. He was previously with the 13th Hussars 6084. G/M in England. (TB)

Tidworth Military Cemetery
Tidworth, Wiltshire, England

Tidworth Military Cemetery, which contains burials of both wars, was directly connected with training grounds on, or near, Salisbury Plain.

During the First World War, the cemetery was used for burials from Tidworth and Fargo Military Hospitals and the 417 graves are scattered throughout the cemetery. Peter Considine is also buried here.

7th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry: Formed August 1914 at Tidworth. Trained men for the 9th and 21st Lancers, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry and Berkshire Yeomanry. Men who enlisted into the cavalry, either as volunteers or conscripts, served with the cavalry reserve to carry out their basic training. Many were not, however, posted to a cavalry regiment overseas but were converted into infantry or other corps before being sent there.
Private John Conroy


Knightsbridge Cemetery Mesnil-Martinsart
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France. Plot: C. 23.

The cemetery was begun at the outset of the Battle of the Somme in 1916. It was used by units fighting on that front until the German withdrawal in February 1917. Knightsbridge Cemetery contains 548 First World War burials.

The Battle of Delville Wood (14 July – 15 Sep 1916) was an operation to secure the British right flank, while the centre advanced to capture the higher lying areas of High Wood and Pozières. After the Battle of Albert the offensive had evolved to the capture of fortified villages, woods, and other terrain that offered observation for artillery fire, jumping-off points for more attacks, and other tactical advantages. The mutually costly fighting at Delville Wood eventually secured the British right flank and marked the Western Front début of the South African 1st Infantry Brigade (incorporating a Southern Rhodesian contingent), which held the wood from 15–20 July.

When relieved the brigade had lost 2,536 men, similar to the casualties of many brigades on 1 July.
Seaman Arthur Considine

Arthur Considine: Lived in Clarecastle, died 10th June 1917 on the SS Keeper (owned by J Bannatyne Limerick), Mercantile Marine Unit. G/M in England. (TB) He is also remembered on the SS Keeper Monument in Clarecastle which was unveiled in 2017. (Eric Shaw)

Tower Hill Memorial
London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Greater London, England. The First World War section of the Tower Hill Memorial commemorates almost 12,000 Mercantile Marine casualties who have no grave.

Among those drowned (12), were three sailors from Clare Castle, A. Considine, R. Cole and J McMahon, along with the captain, William McCready, besides eight others aboard the merchant ship

The SS Keeper, was on a voyage from Belfast to Limerick carrying grain for Bannatyne’s of Limerick, when she was sunk by a German submarine UC-66 off the coast of Antrim on 10th June 1917.

The SS Keeper Monument was unveiled in Clarecastle in June 2017.
Private Peter P Considine

Peter P Considine: Born in Australia. His parents were from Co Clare, died 6th May 1918 age 44 of disease, Canterbury Regiment NZEF 29149. G/M in England. Son of Patrick and Maria Considine. (TB)

Peter Considine (DOB 29/10/1872) was a Labourer who lived in Rakaia when he enlisted in June 1916 into the Canterbury Regiment 29149. He died due to a haemorrhage from a Gastric Ulcer. He had previously served in the Boer War. His brother was Mr J Considine Victoria. (WW1 Archives - New Zealand)

During the First World War, the cemetery was used for burials from Tidworth and Fargo Military Hospitals and the 417 graves, many of them of Australian or New Zealand servicemen, are scattered throughout the cemetery.

Thomas Connolly (Ennis) is also buried here.
Private William Considine (Served as Thomas O’Connor)

William Considine: Born in Danganelly, Cooraclare lived in New South Wales Australia, died 1st May 1919 age 29, 13th Bn Australian Infantry 13th Bn 302, G/M in South Africa. Son of Patrick and Margaret Considine, of Danganelly, Cooraclare. TB)

Maitland Cemetery
Maitland
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
Western Cape, South Africa

The cemetery consists of four sections. The 1914-1918 Commonwealth war graves are mainly in Section 4

William Considine: He was a Labourer aged 33 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 in Egypt into the 13th Bn. 302. He was wounded in Gallipoli in April 1915. He was captured in Reincourt and became a POW in April 1917 in Limburg, and returned to England in Dec 1918. (UNSW)

Previous military experience: 8 years as a driver in the Royal Engineers. Wounded in the right shoulder and forearm 2 May 1915. Reported missing in April 1917 and later found to be a prisoner of war in Germany after he was captured in Raincourt. Interned at Limburg. Repatriated and arrived to England in 1918.

He survived the War but died in May 1919 on a troop ship, when he participated in an on deck tug-of-war. He was buried in Cape Town. (P McDermott Irish Echo Sept 2014)
Lance Corporal John Conway


Wulverghem-Lindenhoek Road Military Cemetery. Heuvelland Arrondissement Ieper West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium Plot: I. E. 30.

There are now 1,010 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.

‘..enlisted in the Grenadier Guards about 1894, and served with the Sudan Expedition, including the Battle of Omdurman and the Capture of Khartoum; and through the South African War 1899-1902 (receiving three medals). He then went to Canada about 1906 and settled in Ottawa, and was working on the railroad, but on the outbreak of the European war joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force, came over with the second contingent and was killed in action in Belgium 17th Oct 1915. He was in charge of a machine gun, when a shell fell within 15 yards of his post, killing him and three more instantly..... He was a splendid soldier, and on the 16th Oct had been promoted L-Corporal. He died at his post, and no man could do more.’ From De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour.
Private Martin Conway

Martin Conway: Born in Ennis, killed in action 30th Sept 1915 age 28, in the Battle of Loos. Irish Guards 2nd Bn 541, G/M in Loos Memorial France. Son of Peter and Mary Conway Old Mill Street Ennis. (TB) Brother of Patrick who died in July 1916.

Loos Memorial. Loos-en-Gohelle
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: Panel 9 and 10.

The Loos Memorial commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave. On either side of the cemetery is a wall 15 feet high, to which are fixed tablets on which are carved the names of those commemorated.


That night closed in rain, and they were left to the mercy of Providence. No one could get to them, and they could get at no-body; but they could and did dig deeper into the chalk, to keep warm, and to ensure against the morrow (September 29) when the enemy guns found their range and pitched the stuff fairly into the trenches "burying many men and blowing a few to pieces." Yet, according to the count, which surely seems inaccurate, they only lost twenty dead in the course of the long day.... The 3rd Guards Brigade on their right, sent in word that the Germans were massing for attack in the Bois Hugo in front of their line......No attack, however, came, and the Gunners claimed that their fire on Bois Hugo had broken it up. They were taken out of the line "wet, dirty, and exhausted" on the night of the 30th September when, after a heavy day's shelling, the Norfolks relieved them, and they got into billets behind Sailly-Lebourse.

They had been under continuous strain since the 25th of the month, and from the 27th to the 30th in a punishing action which had cost them, as far as could be made out, 324 casualties, including 101 missing.
Patrick Conway: Born and lived in Ennis, died 20th July 1916, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 6771, G/M in France. Died of wounds. Brother of Martin who died in Sept 1915. Son of Peter and Mary Conway Old Mill Street Ennis. (TB) (Photo of gravestone taken by G O’Sullivan)

Mazingarbe Communal Cemetery Extension
Mazingarbe
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
Plot: I. C. 8.

Aug 1916 Clare Journal

On July 19th 1916 four raids were carried out. The parties consisted of 1 officer and 29 other ranks under Lieutenants Mitchell, Woodley, O’Brien (Hugh M V O’Brien (Ballyalla Ennis) and Captain Casey; the Battalion bombers under Second Lieutenant Becher…. The advance of each party was covered by salvoes of rifle grenades... Owing to the failure of the “Bangalore” torpedoes to breach the enemy wire sufficiently the fire trench was not reached; instead the bombers threw from the parapet into the trench and inflicted heavy casualties. Casualties (all recovered); Killed 2 officers (including 2nd Lt Becher), 1 other rank; wounded 7.’
Leading Seaman Patrick Conway

Patrick Conway: Kilrush, died 1st Nov 1914 age 32 on the **HMS Monmouth**, Royal Navy 215609, G/M in England. Son of Michael and Bridget Conway Pound Street, Kilrush. (TB)

The **HMS Monmouth** and HMS Good Hope participated in the Battle of Coronel off the coast of Chile on 1 November 1914. Early in the battle, a shell from SMS Gneisenau penetrated the armour of the forward gun turret of **HMS Monmouth**. When it was clear that **Monmouth** was out of action, Gneisenau shifted fire to HMS Good Hope. A short while later, drifting and on fire, **Monmouth** was attacked by the newly arrived light cruiser SMS Nürnberg. **Monmouth** and **Good Hope** both sank with a combined loss of **1,570 lives**. There were no survivors from either ship.

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave. It was recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, to commemorate the seamen of the Royal Navy who sailed from that port.

**Plymouth Naval Memorial**

Plymouth

Plymouth Unitary Authority

Devon, England. Plot: 1

**Plymouth Naval Memorial** commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War.
Margaret Cooke: Born in Tipperary, had worked in Newhall Ballyea. She died after the sinking of the RMS Leinster on 10th October 1918.

‘Margaret Cooke was born on 19 March 1885 in the townland of Marlhill in the parish of Ardfinnan, Co Tipperary. She was the third of thirteen children born to Walter Coote, a Labourer, and his wife Margaret Kiely…. in 1911 Margaret Cooke was working in the McDonnell household in Newhall, Ennis, Co Clare, with her sister Hannah, Margaret as Parlour Maid and Hannah as Cook........ When the Cooke sisters were at Newhall the Household consisted of the parents, five daughters and six servants, including a governess, numerous cats and, reputedly, a mermaid in the lake.

The McDonnells left Newhall about 1915 and were living on Ailesbury Road in Dublin in 1918, where Margaret Cooke continued to be employed by the family as Parlour Maid... The Cork Examiner reported that Margaret was engaged to be married, the event to take place on the 15th of October in England. Having bought her trousseau, she was travelling on RMS Leinster on the 10th.... Margaret survived the explosions and was rescued from the water and brought to hospital in Kingstown. Apparently she talked freely in the hospital about her experience, but, having suffered from exposure, she passed away within four hours.... Margaret’s remains were brought by train to Cahir, with the cortege then continuing to Whitechurch for the burial.’ (Lucille Ellis – The RMS Leinster Commemoration 1918-2018)

Shortly before 9.00 am on 10 October 1918 the RMS Leinster left Carlisle Pier, Kingstown, bound for Holyhead carrying 697 passengers, 76 crew and 22 postal sorters from Dublin Post Office. Of the passengers there were more than 180 civilians and 495 military personnel, going on, or returning, from leave. Just before 10.00 am, having travelled about sixteen miles, a torpedo fired from the German submarine UB-123 struck the port side causing an explosion, before ripping out through the starboard side. There were 567 casualties and only 241 survived.
Private Thomas Coonan MM


Gommecourt Wood New Cemetery Fonquevillers Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Plot: II. E. 15.

Thomas Coonan was born in 1895. He was the fifth of six children (three boys and three girls) of William Coonan, a National School teacher and his wife Margaret Coonan of Ogonnelloe, Co. Clare. He enlisted in Llanelli, Carmarthenshire in 1914. His first service number was 18123 Pte., 5 battalion Grenadier Guards – his service number in the Guards Machine Gun Regiment was 76. He was ‘gazetted’ on 10 October 1916 – his name appeared in the London Gazette as having been awarded a Military Medal while serving with the Grenadier Guards. He entered the France/Flanders theatre of war with the Grenadier Guards on 26 July 1915. He was killed in action on 7 May 1918, aged 23 years, whilst serving with the 4th Battalion, Guards Machine Gun Regiment in France. (Myles Dungan) Photos-Keir McNamara
Private Michael Cooney

Michael Cooney: From Broadford lived in New South Wales Australia. He died of wounds at the 2nd Canadian Casualty Clearing Station 24th Sept 1917 age 23, Australian Machine Gun Corps 1st Coy. 459, G/M in Belgium. Son of Patrick and Katie Cooney Killuran, Broadford. Wounded at the Battle of Polygon Wood, with a gunshot wound to the right shoulder that penetrated his chest. (3rd Battle of Ypres)

Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery XIX. C. 13
Poperinge. Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

The cemetery contains 9,901 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. Close to the Front, but out of the extreme range of most German field artillery, it became a natural place to establish casualty clearing stations.

On 21 September 1917 I ANZAC Corps would conduct the main advance of about 1,200 yards (1,100 m) to complete the occupation of Polygon Wood. The attack inflicted a severe blow on the German 4th Army, causing many losses, capturing a significant portion of Flandern I, which threatened the German hold on Broodseinde ridge. The 4th Australian Division suffered 1,717 casualties.

‘Born in 1894 in Killuran Mor, a townland near Broadford, Michael was the son of a small farmer, Patrick Cooney, and the eldest of nine, four brothers and four sisters... Settling in New South Wales, Michael worked as a Labourer before signing up to the First Australian Imperial Force as a private in July 1916... Cooney joined forces with the First Machine Gun Company... Based in Belgium, Cooney was sent to fight in the notorious Battle of Passchendaele, where he subsequently died aged 23, September 24th 1917, from injuries received four days earlier... Michael’s story was recently revisited by Ennis schoolgirl Aoife Ni Ghormain who travelled to Belgium in August to visit Michael’s grave in Lijssenthoek.’ (David Byrne – Clare People 25th Sept 2018)
Patrick Cooney: Born in Kilrush, died 26th June 1916, Royal Irish Fusiliers 1st Garrison G/494 (possibly from illness), G/M in India. Formerly with the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Son of Thomas and Bridget Downes Cooney and husband of Kate Cooney, Chapel St, Kilrush. The 1st Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers was deployed to India in Feb 1916.

The KIRKEE 1914-1918 MEMORIAL commemorates more than 1,800 servicemen and women who died in India during the First World War, who are buried in civil and cantonment cemeteries in India and Pakistan where their graves were considered to be unmaintainable.
Guardsman John Copeland

John Copeland: Born in Limerick, lived on Old Mill Street in Ennis, killed in action 26th Oct 1914 age 30, The First Battle of Ypres (19 Oct – 22 Nov 1914). Scots Guards 2nd Bn 5116, 7th Division. G/M in Belgium. He was a stone cutter. (TB)

Hooge Crater Cemetery Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium
Plot: XXI. H. 5. There are now 5,916 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.

Battle of Langemarck: On the 24th October the 7th Division lost Polygon Wood temporarily and German attacks were made on the right flank of the 7th Division at Gheluvelt. German attacks from 25–26 October were made against the 7th Division on the Menin Road and on 26 October part of the line crumbled until reserves were scraped up to block the gap and avoid a rout.

2nd Bn Scots Guards approaching Ypres 14th Oct 1914.

Clare Victims of the War.

News has reached Banas that Capt. John Copeland, Scots Guards; Pte. Michael Scully (Ballyva), Irish Guards; and Private Murphy, Clare Castle, Irish Guards, have been killed in action.

Captain Rose, C.B., lately stationed in Banas with the Ordnance Survey, has been killed in action.

A young Kilrush man, John Griffin, was one of the victims of the Bulwark disaster.

Dec 1914 Clare Journal
Private Joseph Copley

Joseph Copley: Lived in Kilrush, died 22nd March 1918 age 19, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 18207 during the German Offensive, G/M in France. Son of William and Mary Copley, Chapel St, Kilrush. (TB)

Pozieres Memorial. Pozieres
Department de la Somme
Picardie, France Plot: Panel 78 and 79.
The Pozieres Memorial relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields. The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties.

‘About 2.am on the 22nd March orders came that all Irish troops were to withdraw....The trench strength of 629 had been reduced in twenty-four hours to 290, but the 2nd Battalion had the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy’s repeated and unsuccessful attacks had cost him very dear, and that the Munsters had saved the situation...and had been able to withdraw undefeated against the greatest attack in the Great War.’
Sergeant John Patrick Corbett

John Patrick Corbett: Born and lived in Tulla, killed in action 2nd Nov 1914 age 24, in the Battle of Messines (12 Oct – 2 Nov 1914). East Lancashire Regiment 1st Bn 9479, G/M in Belgium. Son of James and Ellen Corbett, Main St Tulla. (TB)


This Cemetery was begun by the 1st East Lancashire (who have 84 graves in it) and the 1st Hampshire in November 1914. The cemetery contains 256 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

The 1st Bn East Lancashire Regiment were in action at the Battle of Messines (12 Oct – 2 Nov 1914): By the morning of the 1 November, the Germans had secured the line and both Wytschaete and Messines, but the ridges to the west of the Wytschaete–Messines line were held by the French 32nd Division. The British were exhausted and most divisions had been reduced to a shadow. The Germans had also suffered high losses and needed to pause to reinforce their formations. The front fell quiet, action being limited to raids by both sides and heavy shelling of Ypres by German artillery. The Germans made their last effort against Ypres on 10 November.
Private Michael Corbett

Michael (Mick) Corbett: Born and lived in (Grace Street) Kilrush, killed in action 20th July 1916, in the Loos Sector. Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 3431. G/M in Loos France. (TB)

Loos Memorial. Loos-en-Gohelle
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.
Plot: Panel 127.

The Loos Memorial commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave.

‘On July 20th/21st July 1916, at 11.50pm, following an intense bombardment, the raiding parties again left their trenches. As before the enterprise was covered by salvoes of rifle grenades....“A” and “B” parties again failed to penetrate the enemy wire... “C” Party under Second-Lieutenant O’Brien (Ballyalla Ennis), penetrated into the the fire trench and bombed it successfully; all dug-outs were were bombed....“D” party reached the fire trench... An officer surrendered himself to one of the section leaders of “C” Party, but wounded the non-commissioned officer with his revolver after his surrender had been accepted, and was shot. Casualties: Killed - 5 other ranks; wounded 23 other ranks.’
Private Joseph Corry


Panel 144 to 145  Tyne Cot Memorial  Zonnebeke Arrondissement Ieper  West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium.
Servicemen who died after 16th August 1917 are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot. The MEMORIAL now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.

The Battle of Broodseinde (4 Oct 1917), was the last assault launched by Plumer in good weather. The operation aimed to complete the capture of the Gheluvelt Plateau and occupy Broodseinde Ridge. The Germans sought to recapture their defences around Zonnebeke, with a methodical counter-attack also to begin on 4 October. The British attacked along a 14,000 yards (13,000 m) front and by coincidence, Australian troops from I Anzac Corps met attacking troops from the German 45th Reserve Division in no man's land, when Operation Hohensturm commenced simultaneously. The British inflicted devastating casualties on the 4th Army divisions opposite.
**Private Richard Corry**

**Richard Corry:** Born and lived in Cregluce Co Clare, enlisted in Bolton, killed in action 1st July 1916, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment 10th Bn 17124 (37th Div), G/M in France. (TB)

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**Bienvillers Military Cemetery**  
**Bienvillers-au-Bois**  
**Departement du Pas-de-Calais**  
**Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France**  
**Plot: II. D. 2.**

The 37th Division took part in the Subsidiary Attack at Gommecourt Salient on the 1st July 1916 at the Somme. The attack was a part of the Battle of the Somme offensive, which resulted in a severe defeat for the attacking force.

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**Bienvillers Military Cemetery** was used from September 1915 until March 1917, and reopened from March to September 1918, when the village was again near the front line. The cemetery now contains 1,605 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War.
Private Thomas Corry

**Thomas Corry**: Born in Miltown Malbay 1st Jan 1895. Killed in Action near Cambrai, France on the 30th Sept 1918 age 22, Canadian Infantry, 75th Overseas Battalion 850463, G/M in France. Son of Bridget Corry, Breaffa, Spanish Point, Miltown Malbay. He enlisted in 1916 when he was living in New York. **(TB)** Brother of Joseph Corry who died in Oct 1917.

**Cantimpre Canadian Cemetery, Sailly-Saillis-lez-Cambrai**
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  Plot: F. 32.

Cantimpre Canadian Cemetery contains 225 First World War burials,

**Canal-du-Nord and Cambrai**
September 27-October 11, 1918

The battle towards Cambrai dealt a mortal blow to a weakened, but resistant, enemy in the course of the last 100 days of the Great War. The operation began on September 27, 1918, with a hair-raising rush across a dangerously narrow canal passage. It continued with harrowing counterattacks coming from enemy troops concealed in woods, firing from bridgeheads, and lurking around the corners of myriad small village roads. It ended in triumph on October 11, when the Canadians, exhausted after days of unrelenting fighting, finally drove the Germans out of their most important remaining distribution centre, Cambrai.
Private John Cosgrove

John Cosgrove: Born and lived in Trough (Truagh?), Castlebank, Co Clare, killed in action 17th August 1916, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 9681, (1st Div). G/M in France. (TB)

Albert Communal Cemetery Extension Albert
Departement de la Somme Picardie, France
Plot: I. M. 12.
The Extension was used by fighting units and Field Ambulances from August 1915 to November 1916, and more particularly in and after September 1916. There are now 862 First World War and 25 Second World War casualties commemorated in this site.

‘The 2nd Battalion was transferred with its Division down to the Somme in July for the opening of the Battle of the Somme, entering the lines on 14 July capturing its objectives two days later, and repulsing the German counterattack on 18 July, in all with an officer and 26 men killed, 127 wounded and 50 gassed.

They were in reserve until 20 August, when they entered the lines again for steady fighting but ran into heavy off-target and ineffective British bombardment, killing 4 officers and 29 other ranks.’

Photos – Keir McNamara
Private Cornelius Costello

Cornelius Costello: Born and lived in Kilkee, died of wounds 13\textsuperscript{th} May 1915 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2\textsuperscript{nd} Bn 6016, G/M in France. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. (TB)

Lillers Communal Cemetery  
Lillers Departement du Pas-de-Calais  
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  
Plot: III. A. 37.

“The Last Absolution of the Munsters at Rue Du Bois, 1915” by Fortunino Matania. The picture represents an actual incident on May 9\textsuperscript{th} 1915, and depicts the Chaplain, Father Gleeson giving General Absolution to 800 men the evening before the Battle of Aubers Ridge in France. At dawn the next morning, in the short period of the attack, the Munsters lost nineteen officers and 370 men. That evening those who survived returned to the same place for prayer.

‘The British bombardment began at 5 a.m., the Munsters then pressing forward with extraordinary bravery, German fire sweeping No-Mans-Land, some Munsters audaciously charging ahead through the German lines, briefly waving a green flag on its breastwork, then moving beyond until cut off by the British artillery bombardment that followed, which killed many sheltering in shell craters. By 11 a.m. the 2RMF was withdrawn with only 3 officers and 200 men remaining, having lost 19 and 370 respectively. It was one of only two battalions to reach the German lines. But suffered the regiment’s highest loss of any one day of the war, 11 officers and 140 men killed in action.’
Private James Costello

James Costello: Born in Mullagh lived in Kilrush, died of wounds (Possibly at Kosturino) on the 3rd Nov 1915 in Greek Macedonia, Royal Munster Fusiliers 7th Bn 6012, G/M in Greece. He was the son of Mrs Norah McGrath, Ennis Road, Kilrush.

At the invitation of the Greek Prime Minister, M.Venizelos, Salonika (now Thessalonika) was occupied by three French Divisions and the 10th (Irish) Division from Gallipoli in October 1915. In August 1916, a Greek revolution broke out at Salonika, with the result that the Greek national army came into the war on the Allied side. The town was the base of the British Salonika Force and it contained, from time to time, eighteen general and stationary hospitals. There are now 1,648 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.

Salonica (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery
Thessaloniki
Regional unit of Thessaloniki
Central Macedonia, Greece
Plot: 1597
Corporal John Costello

**John Costello**: Born and lived in Kilkee, killed in action near Graincourt 30th Sept 1918 age 24. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 5565, G/M in France. He was named in the list of badly wounded in the Clare Journal in June 1916. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of Mrs B Costello Gratton Street, Kilkee. (TB)

**Vis-en-Artois British Cemetery. Haucourt**
**Departement du Pas-de-Calais**
**Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France**
**Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Panel 10.**

This Memorial bears the names of 9,000 men who fell in the period from 8 August 1918 to the date of the Armistice in Picardy and Artois, between the Somme and Loos, and who have no known grave.

‘On the 30th September the 1st Battalion crossed the Canal-de-L’Escaut...but was held up by very heavy machine-gun fire... At noon ...it moved forward and took up a line of posts in Provile. The strength of the Battalion had been reduced to about 10 officers and 150 other ranks...’

**The Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church.**
Private John Costello

**John Costello**: Born in Ennis lived in Co Sligo, died 5th Feb 1916 in Loos, Connaught Rangers 6th Bn 4600, G/M in France. (TB) At Loos, in January and February 1916, the 16th Division was introduced to trench warfare and suffered greatly in the Battle of Hulluch, 27–29 April.

The Loos Memorial commemorates over **20,000 officers and men who have no known grave**.

On either side of the cemetery is a wall 15 feet high, to which are fixed tablets on which are carved the names of those commemorated.
Private Joseph Costello:

Private Joseph Costello: Whitegate. Died of wounds on the 14th March 1915. 2nd Bn Leinster Regiment 6941. 17th Brigade of the 6th Division. G/M in France. (World war 1 Stories Sean Glennon)

Cité Bonjean Military Cemetery
Armentieres
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: IX. C. 38.

Armentieres is a town in the Department of the Nord, on the Belgian frontier, 14.5 kilometres north-west of Lille.

CITE BONJEAN MILITARY CEMETERY now contains 2,132 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. In 1925, 455 German graves were removed from Plots V and VI, but more than 500 remain in the cemetery.
Private John Coughlan/Coghlan

John Coughlan/Coghlan: Born and lived in Ennis, Killed in action in Ginchy 9th Sept 1916, age 26 in the Battle of the Somme. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 6359, G/M in France. Son of Michael and Mary Coughlan ‘The Cottage’ Circular Road, Ennis. (TB)(CJ)

Delville Wood Cemetery. Longueval Departement de la Somme Picardie, France. Plot : I. G. 2. Almost all of the burials date from July, August and September 1916. There are now 5,523 WW1 burials and commemorations in this cemetery.

On the 9th Sept 1916 the 1st RMF took part in the attack and triumphant capture of Ginchy by the 16th Division but at a high cost for its battalions, the 1RMF reduced to 5 officers and 305 other ranks. A London newspaper headlined ‘How the Irish took Ginchy – Splendid daring of the Irish troops’.

Private John Coughlan was selected as a representative of a WW1 Clare soldier on the RTE Nationwide My Adopted Soldier series (Nov 2015), where teenagers from the 32 Counties researched the history of a soldier from their County, and then visited the grave/memorial on the Somme.

Photos – Keir McNamara

Nathan Peer from Clare researched Private John Coughlan: ‘John enlisted in Ennis. He was a private in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers. His Service number was 6359. He fought in Gallipoli before being transferred to the western front in France. This is where he met his demise. He died on the 9th of September 1916 in Ginchy, France. He was 26 years of age and earned three medals; British war medal, a victory medal and a 1915 star. This tells us he joined the war after August 1914, otherwise he would be entitled to a 1914 star. His memorial reference is I.G.2. He is buried in Delville Cemetery, Longueval, France.’ Nathan gave an excellent tribute to Private Coughlan at the graveside, in what was an excellent programme.
Private Michael Joseph Coughlan

Michael Joseph Coughlan: Born and lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 14th May 1916 age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 4379, G/M in France. Son of Mrs M Coughlan, Burton Street, Kilrush.

Bethune Town Cemetery  Bethune
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: V. C. 55.

‘At the beginning of May the Germans received information of the outbreak of the rebellion in Dublin and put up two placards in their trenches facing the 8th Battalion (near Hulluch); the first read “Irishmen! Heavy uproar in Ireland. English guns are firing at your wives and children! May 1st 1916.” The second read: “Interesting War News of April 29th 1916. Kut-el-Amara has been taken by the Turks and the whole English army therein – 13,000 men-maken prisoners.” ...on the night of the 10th May 1916 at 1am... a party went out on patrol, cut their way through the enemy wire, strafed the Huns, and captured both placards.... These placards were presented to His Majesty The King... on July 25th 1916.’

For much of the First World War, Bethune remained an important railway and hospital centre, as well as a corps and divisional headquarters. The 33rd Casualty Clearing Station was in the town until December 1917. Bethune Town Cemetery contains 3,004 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Private Thomas Coughlan/Coghlan

Thomas Coughlan/Coghlan: Born in Tubber lived in Ennis, died 5th April 1916, Leinster Regiment 2nd Bn 6516, 17th Brigade of the 6th Division. G/M in Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin. Son of Mrs E O’Leary, Chapel St Ennis. He died at home. (TB)

The cemetery was opened in 1876 and was used for the burial of British service personnel and their near relatives. It contains war graves from both world wars. There are 613 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war, 2 of which are unidentified in Grangegorman Military Cemetery.

RC. 470.
Grangegorman Military Cemetery
Dublin.
Private Patrick Courtney

Patrick Courtney: Born in Corofin, killed in action 12th April 1918 in The Battle of Estaires (9 – 11 April 1918), age 19. Irish Guards 2nd Bn 11902, 4th (Guards) Brigade of the 31st Division. G/M in Belgium. Son of Nicholas and Mary Courtney, Limerick. (TB)

The Battle of Estaires was one of the opening phases of The Battle of the Lys (7–29 April 1918) The morning of April 12th 1918. broke hot and sunny, under a sky full of observation-balloons that seemed to hover directly above them. These passed word to the German guns, and the bombardment of heavies and shrapnel began. About two-thirty the enemy attacked…. No. 2 Company of the Irish Guards had made a defensive flank in view of this danger, and as the enemy pressed past punished them with Lewis-gun fire….. By dusk it would have puzzled any one in it to say where our line stood; but, such as it was, it had to be contracted, for there were not men enough for the fronts. Of No. 2 Company not more than fifty were on their feet. No. 3 Company with No. 4 were still in support of the 4th Grenadiers somewhere in front of Ferme Gombert (which had been Battalion H.Q. till shelled out) and the Vieux-Berquin road; and No. 1 Company, besides doing its own fighting, had to be feeding the others…..There was a hope that the Fifth Division would that evening relieve the 2nd Irish Guards in the line, but the relief did not come…The 4th Guards Brigade stopped the German rush to the sea through a gap that other divisions had left ; and in doing so lost two thirds at least of its effectives……Sir Douglas Haig, in his despatches, wrote: "The performance of all the troops engaged in the most gallant stand," which was only an outlying detail of the Battle of the Lys, "and especially that of the 4th Guards Brigade on whose front of some 4000 yards the heaviest attacks fell, is worthy of the highest praise. No more brilliant exploit has taken place since the of the enemy's offensive.' Rudyard Kipling
Private Paul James Courtney

Paul James Courtney: Killaloe, died of heart failure on the 26th July 1920, Royal Army Service Corps DM2/155419, G/M Ballina Tipperary. Husband of Mrs Courtney, Ballina.(TB)

Templekelly Graveyard Ballina (Templehollow), Ballina Co Tipperary, South-East of the ruins.

Location: On the road to Limerick less then 1Km from Ballina, overlooking the river Shannon. It contains the ruins of an old church.

At the outbreak of the First World War Tanzania was the core of German East Africa. From the invasion of April 1915, Commonwealth forces fought a protracted and difficult campaign against a relatively small but highly skilled German force under the command of General von Lettow-Vorbeck. When the Germans finally surrendered on 23 November 1918, twelve days after the European armistice, their numbers had been reduced to 155 European and 1,168 African troops.

Morogoro was occupied by Commonwealth forces on the 26 August 1916 and the German civil cemetery was taken over for Commonwealth war burials.

There are now 384 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery.

The Campaign In German East Africa.

Kilrush Engineer Killed in Action

It is officially reported that Corporal Vincent Mitchinson Cox, of the machine gun section, 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, was killed in action in German East Africa, on Thursday, Aug 17th. He was 26 years of age. The deceased was the second and younger son of the late Mr and Mrs Vincent Cox, formerly of Kilrush, Co Clare. Receiving his education at Ellesmere (Salop) and at Pembroke College, Oxford, the deceased took an engineering course at Woolwich Arsenal, and proceeded to South Africa five years ago to pursue his profession as a mining engineer. Going to Rhodesia, Mr Cox was engaged on the Giant Mines and with the London and Rhodesian Mining Co., Ltd.

On war being declared, Mr Cox enlisted in the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, and early in last year arrived in East Africa. There he took part in many engagements, the first being at Tanga, in April, 1915. During the Salanta Hill action of Feb 12th last Corporal Cox had an extraordinary escape. The mine he had charge of was directly hit by a German shell, which exploded, but, strangely, with very slight wounds to the gun team. Among the other engagements in which the Kilrush soldier took part were those of Manyuni, Taveta, Reta and Latima. Since then he went forward with his regiment in Smut's general advance. The deceased gentleman gave promise of enjoying a successful and profitable professional career. He was a keen and exemplary soldier, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His brother, Mr J. J. Cox, is General Manager of the British East Africa Corporation at Mombasa.

Oct 1916 Clare Journal
Private John Coyne

John Coyne: Born in Galway, lived in Tuamgraney, died 10th Oct 1918 at sea, age 40 on the RMS Leinster, Labour Corps 638667, G/M in England. He was previously with the Royal Munster Fusiliers 7139. (TB) Husband of Bridget (née McMahon) Coyne, of Raheen Road, Tuamgraney, Co.Clare. (After his death, Bridget subsequently married William Farrell). They had 4 children, Mary, Maggie, John and Annie.

Shortly before 9.00 am on 10 October 1918 the RMS Leinster left Carlisle Pier, Kingstown, bound for Holyhead carrying 697 passengers, 76 crew and 22 postal sorters from Dublin Post Office. Of the passengers there were more than 180 civilians and 495 military personnel, going on, or returning, from leave. Just before 10.00 am, having travelled about sixteen miles, a torpedo fired from the German submarine UB-123 struck the port side causing an explosion, before ripping out through the starboard side. Officially, 501 people died in the tragedy.

Hollybrook Memorial
Shirley
Southampton Unitary Authority
Hampshire, England
Sapper William Robert Crawford

William Robert Crawford: Born in Dublin, died at sea 4th May 1917 age 36, Royal Engineers 156938 (Inland Water Transport), G/M in Marseille France. Son of William Robert and Elizabeth J L Crawford Miltown Malbay. Died at Sea (TB) (Was he on the SS Transylvania?)


Soon after the disaster, the surviving soldiers were transported to Marseille. Many victims were later discovered in France, Monaco and Spain.

The SS Transylvania was a passenger liner of the Cunard subsidiary Anchor Line, and a sister ship to SS Tuscania. She was torpedoed and sunk on May 4, 1917 by the German U-boat U-63 while carrying Allied troops to Egypt and sank with a loss of 412 lives. 2,708 passengers did survive.
Lieutenant O’Moore Charles Creagh

Lt. O’Moore Charles Creagh: Caherbane, Newmarket on Fergus, Co Clare, killed in action 23rd March 1918 age 21 near Mont St Quentin. Royal Field Artillery C Battery 108th Army Brigade (32nd Div). G/M in France. (TB) He was educated at Eastmans and Cheltenham College, from which he entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his commission in February, 1915. He shortly afterwards went to France, and whilst in command of a Trench Mortar Battery, was severely wounded. He was Mentioned in Despatches for gallant and distinguished service, and was within a few days of obtaining his captaincy when he fell. Date of Publication: Friday, July 5, 1918. (Our Heroes Website.)

Arras Memorial. Arras Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: Bay 1.

‘At the Battle of Messines he was taking signals from the infantry to his headquarters for fifteen hours, and on 1 September was on liason for the third attack, when he was reported killed in action at Fevillacourt, near Mont St Quentin, 23 March 1918. He took part in the actions at Richebourg 17 May 1915, and those at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Loos, Vermelles, Ypres, on the Somme, at Messines and Passchendaele etc, and when he was killed, he was within a few days of obtaining his Captaincy.’ From De Ruvigny’s Roll of Honour.

May 1918 Sat Record

The ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave.

The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. The cemetery contains over 2,650 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Private Patrick Crimmins MM

Patrick Crimmins: Born in Ennis lived in Dublin, killed in action 24th Aug 1918 age 24, Royal Irish Fusiliers 1st Bn 18385 (36th Div), G/M in France. He won the Military Medal. Husband of Teresa Crimmins, Chancery Lane, Dublin. (TB)

Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension
Bailleul
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: III. G. 85.

18 August – 6 September 1918: the Advance in Flanders. The Second (including the 36th Div) and Fifth Armies begin operations in the Lys valley, recapturing the ground lost in April 1918. The 36th Div recaptured Bailleul by the 30th Aug.

BAILLEUL COMMUNAL CEMETERY contains 4,403 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Lieutenant Edward Vivian Crofton

Lt. Edward Vivian Morgan Crofton: Born in Dublin, killed in action 14th July 1917 age 28 (just before the 3rd Battle of Ypres), Royal Engineers, 61st Field Company, G/M in Belgium. Son of Everard Hugh Robert Crofton and Wilhelmina Frances Westropp Harrison Moreland (Raheen Manor). (TB)

Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery
Heuvelland Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium. Plot: II. D. 10.

The cemetery was begun in January 1917 and Plots I to III were made by field ambulances and fighting units before the middle of January 1918.

Klein-Vierstraat British Cemetery now contains 805 First World War burials.

‘...Before the attack of 9 April 1917, your son was responsible for laying out certain assembly trenches in no mans land, and a covering party had been arranged for, but failed to get into position; nevertheless, your son, at great personal risk, went out and correctly laid out and finally dug the trenches; he did this with great fearlessness and efficiency, and one of his NCO’s received the Military Medal for this very work.... Your son was one of the most fearless officers I have met.... He was killed in action 14 July 1917 near Vlerstraat.’ From De Ruvigny’s Roll of Honour.

Old Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush.
Grave no.136 (Vault)
In the middle of the East section of the Cemetery.

Also Thomas J. Crotty
who was killed in action in France Oct. 1918
aged 30

On November 4th, 1921, the steamer SS Orloch Head arrived in Dublin with the remains of 26 men of the US Armed Forces.

The Freemans Journal newspaper covered the arrival and listed the names as follows: Thomas J. Crotty, consigned to Mr. Michael Crotty, Henry Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare.

(John P. Quinlan ww2irishaviation.com)
Martin Crowe: Born in Querrin Co Clare, lived in Roxbury Mass. USA, enlisted in Toronto, died from an accidental gun shot wound to the leg on the 29th March 1918 age 29, Canadian Infantry, 8th (Reserve) Bn (Central Ontario Regiment), 3031023. G/M in Querrin (Templemeeagh) Co Clare. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of Patrick and Honora Crowe of Querrin, and husband to Margaret Crowe Mass. USA. (TB)

Querrin Cemetery (Templemeeagh)
Grave no 39
In the North-West part.

Kilkee Catholic Church Memorial

3031023 Private M. Crowe
8th BN Canadian Infantry
Died 29th March 1918.

‘Accident to Canadian Soldier: While shooting on Sunday evening on the Querrin shore on the Shannon, about four miles from Kilkee, a Canadian soldier named Crowe accidentally shattered one his legs from the knee to the ankle. He was attended by Dr C C Hickey, Kilkee who ordered his removal to the Kilrush Hospital to have the leg amputated. This report was carried in the Saturday Record, 30 March 1918, making it easy to calculate that the accident occurred on Sunday 24 March and that Private Crowe died five days later…. He was given leave, due to expire on 25 March 1918. When he had failed to return by that midnight, he was classed as ‘AWOL – A Deserter’.

This sentence was pronounced officially on 23 April 1918. We do not know how his death in Kilrush was communicated to his Battalion but the Adjutant ruled on 30 May that the AWOL notice was cancelled and the following substituted: Private Martin Crowe died of accidental wounds whilst on leave in Ireland on 29 March 1918; Adjutant 8th Bn Canadian Reserve.’ (Four Funerals and a Wedding – Paddy Nolan – The Other Clare Vol 41)
Private Thomas Heppel Crowe

Thomas Heppel Crowe: Born 27th July 1892 in Newcastle on Tyne, lived in Canada. His father was Michael Joseph Crowe who was a surveyor of Excise and Customs in Ennis. Killed in action 9th Oct 1916 age 24 in the Battle of the Transloy Ridges (1 Oct – 11 Nov), Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment) 420031, G/M in France. He was an accountant when he enlisted in Winnipeg, Canada in Jan 1915.

The Battle of Le Transloy began in good weather and Le Sars was captured on 7 October. Pauses were made from 8–11 October due to rain and 13–18 October to allow time for a methodical bombardment. The Canadian National Vimy Memorial bears the inscribed names of 11,168 missing Canadians.

Vimy Memorial
Vimy
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: Final resting place unknown.
Name listed on the Vimy Memorial.

Dec 1916 Clare Journal

There is very general sympathy with Mr M J Crowe, the esteemed Surveyor of Excise and Customs, Ennis, on the loss of his gallant son, Cpl. Thomas H Crowe, news of whose death in action in France came this week. Cpl. Crowe, who was a fine, athletic young man, of only 25 years, as in Canada when the war broke out, and promptly joined the 16th Battalion of the Canadian Scottish, and was attached to the Grenade Co. He quickly won promotion. He had several narrow escapes, and was wounded by shell fragments in the ear. His death is understood to have taken place on the 8th or 9th October. The deceased was in Ennis for a time during the summer, and was very popular here.
**Private Myles Cullen**

**Myles Cullen**: Born in Enniscorthy Co Wexford (Born in Ennis on Ireland’s Memorial Records), died of wounds 22nd July 1916 age 25 on the Loos Salient, Royal Irish Regiment 6th Bn 8112 (16th Div), G/M in France. Two of his brothers also died in WW1. *(TB)*

**Bethune Town Cemetery. Bethune Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: V. G. 20.**

For much of the First World War, Bethune remained an important railway and hospital centre. **Bethune Town Cemetery contains 3,004 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.**

Mr and Mrs Robert Cullen, Irish Street, Enniscorthy, received the sad news that two of their six serving sons, Ptes Thomas and Maurice, had been killed. It was reported that Maurice was buried on the battlefield by another of his brothers, **Myles Cullen** assisted by a neighbour from Enniscorthy named O’Neill who was serving in the same regiment.
Private Charles Cullinan (Charles Cunnienne)

Charles Cullinan: Ennis, died of wounds 7th May 1915 age 41, during the Second Battle of Ypres (22 April – 25 May 1915). 1st Bn Leinster Regiment, 82nd Brigade in 27th Division 3716. G/M in Belgium. Also known as Charles Cunnienne. Son of Patrick and Ann Cullinan. (TB)

Divisional Cemetery.
Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen),
Belgium
Plot: A. 16.

The Second Battle of Ypres (April 22nd- May 25th 1915) 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 cemetery was first used by Commonwealth units at the end of April 1915 and continued in use until May 1916. Row C contains the collective grave of 23 men of the 2nd Duke of Wellington’s (West Riding) Regiment who were killed in the German gas attack at Hill 60 on 5 May 1915. There are now 283 First World War burials within the cemetery.
**Sergeant Edward Patrick Cullinan**

**Edward Patrick Cullinan:** Born in Ennis lived in Canada, killed in action 30th March 1918 age 30, Lord Strathcona’s Horse, Royal Canadians 6168, G/M in France. Son of Thomas and Angela P Cullinan. *(TB)* He died in ‘The Last Great Cavalry Charge’ of WW1. On enlistment he named Thomas Cullinan of Fountain House, Ennis as his next of kin. Husband of Alice Anistasia Cullinan Offaly.

**Vimy Memorial. Vimy. Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Name listed on the Vimy Memorial**

The Canadian National Vimy Memorial bears the inscribed names of 11,168 missing Canadians, killed in action in France but whose remains have not been found or identified.

**Edward** joining Lord Strathcona’s Horse (Royal Canadians) in Sewell, Manitoba, Winnipeg on 23rd June 1915, aged 29 years. He trained at Camp Hughes which was the training camp for cavalry at this time. Initially in France the Starthconas were dismounted and they were sent to the trenches but in February 1916 they were reconstituted as mounted regiment and the next major conflict was in Battle of the Somme.

What followed in 1918 is often known as ‘The Last Great Cavalry Charge’. On 30th March 1918, the now **Sgt. Cullinan** with 24 other men who were part of Lt. Gordon Flowerdew’s C Squadron was ordered to attack the northeast corner of Moreuil Wood. Lt Flowerdew had approx. 100 men and divided them into three squadrons. The aim was to attack the Germans at the rear of the woods and cut off the German’s retreat. However they came face to face with two lines of machine guns, about 20 in all. Lt. Flowerdew ordered the charge and although they suffered massive casualties from a superior German force, the Lord Strathcona’s Horse dislodged them in the Battle. **Edward** was noted as killed about 10 a.m. instantly in a ‘counter attack’. *(Helen O’Connor)*
Private John Cullinan

John Cullinan: Born and lived in Ennis, died of wounds 18th May 1915 age 35 at Rue Du Bois, in the Battle of Aubers Ridge. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 2/6476, G/M in France. He was the son of Patrick and Annie Cullinan.

Wimereux Communal Cemetery Wimereux
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: I. H. 6A.

“The Last Absolution of the Munsters at Rue Du Bois, 1915” by Fortunino Matania. The picture represents an actual incident on May 9th 1915, and depicts the Chaplain, Father Gleeson giving General Absolution to 800 men the evening before the Battle of Aubers Ridge in France.

‘The British bombardment began at 5 a.m., the Munsters then pressing forward with extraordinary bravery, German fire sweeping No-Mans-Land, some Munsters audaciously charging ahead through the German lines, briefly waving a green flag on its breastwork, then moving beyond until cut off by the British artillery bombardment that followed, which killed many sheltering in shell craters. By 11 a.m. the 2RMF was withdrawn with only 3 officers and 200 men remaining, having lost 19 and 370 respectively. It was one of only two battalions to reach the German lines. But suffered the regiment's highest loss of any one day of the war, 11 officers and 140 men killed in action.’

Photos – Keir McNamara
Born in 1881 in Ennis, killed in action 8th Aug 1915 age 34 at **Suvla Bay**, Royal Munster Fusiliers 7th Bn, G/M in Turkey, and in St Columba’s Church Ennis. Son of John and Martha Cullinan, 6 Bindon Street, Ennis. ‘He was one of the first officers of our lot hit, and he was knocked over quite close to the Turkish position. He would not let anyone near him bandage him up for fear of snipers who got him might get anyone else who tried to help him. He was still cheering his men on when he was shot through the head. It was the fourth bullet that had hit him.’ CJ Sept 1915. (TB)

‘He was killed in action after the landing in Suvla Bay, ...Captain Cullinan had to advance early on Saturday afternoon along, below and parallel to a high ridge, on which were many skilful Turkish snipers. Your son, on August 7th, commanded the first line of C Company, and went on leading his men under heavy fire most determinedly and gallantly, till he got to an open patch, where he was struck down, mortally wounded. 2nd Lieutenant Bennett bravely went to his side, to find Captain Cullinan riddled with five or six bullets and dead... Your son, died as he lived, a noble hero, never thinking of himself, telling the men to go on and leave him..... At Dublin University (Trinity) he was a member of the rugby football club, and played for the first fifteen for three years, obtaining his colours in the year 1900-01.’ From De Ruvigny’s Roll of Honour.
‘My second in command Captain Cullinan was killed and so was a subaltern called Bennett (Francis Bennett, Rosscarbery Co Cork) who went out to rescue him. He was a good boy (Bennett) but he just threw his life away’. (The Story of the RMF 1914-1918 Martin Staunton)
Private John Cunneen

John Cunneen: Born and lived in Newmarket on Fergus, killed in action 27th Aug 1914 age 26 in Etreux, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 7614, G/M in France. Son of Patrick and Johanna Cunneen, Latoon, Newmarket on Fergus. (TB)


John Cunneen’s Medals

Private John Cunneen was a pre-war soldier in the 2nd battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, mobilised at the very start of the First World War in August 1914. His battalion was part of the 1st Division of the British Expeditionary Force that had left for France on 13th August and arrived in the Etreux area on 16th. On 21st August, Cunneen was involved in a march to the Belgian border and a double march of over 40 miles in hot weather on 22nd, the day the British and German Armies first engaged. A full scale German attack that would be known as the Battle of Mons began on the 23rd August causing the British to go in to full retreat over the next three days. Although the battalion had a few minor encounters with the enemy on 24th and 26th August, they remained in reserve.

All that changed on 27th August however, when Cunneen’s battalion was ordered to engage in a rearguard action, only to retreat if ordered or forced to do so, to allow the main body of the British force to escape encirclement. Surrounded on three sides, the 2nd battalion survived repeated German attacks and conducted an organised retreat through the villages of Fesmy and Oisy where they crossed a canal to make a last stand at an orchard on the main road near the village of Etreux. No order to retreat had come (the messenger had been killed en route), and soon the battalion was completely surrounded having successfully held off nine German battalions. At 9.15pm, with ammunition almost exhausted, many seriously wounded and the position hopeless, the remaining four officers and 240 men surrendered. Out numbered 6 to 1, they had held up the German Army for 14 hours. Some stragglers that had become separated from this group managed to make their way back to their own lines.

At some point during the fierce fighting that day Private John Cunneen was killed in action, either at Etreux or earlier in the retreat to the village. On the 28th August the enemy, impressed by the valour shown by the Royal Munster Fusiliers, allowed the survivor’s to bury him and c.100 of his comrades in the orchard very close to the scene of the last stand. Two large graves were dug, one for the officers and the other for the rank and file. Several of the wounded that died in subsequent days were also buried there. Clare Museum
After the armistice, the orchard in which the casualties had been buried was purchased by the family of Lieutenant Frederick Styles, an officer of the Munsters who had been killed during the rearguard action. The family erected the large Celtic Cross in the centre of the cemetery which lists the First World War battle honours of the Munsters, as well as a stone memorial bench and plaque. In 1924 the cemetery was handed over to the French state and its care became the responsibility of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
Lance Sergeant John J Cunningham

John Cunningham: Born and lived in the Turnpike Ennis, killed in action 9th May 1915 age 25 at Rue du Bois, in the Battle of Aubers Ridge. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5509, G/M in France. Son of John and Margaret Cunningham, Turnpike. (TB) Brother of William Cunningham who died in Oct 1918. (Clare Library)

Le Touret Memorial Richebourg-l'Avoue
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Panel 43 and 44.

“The Last Absolution of the Munsters at Rue Du Bois, 1915” by Fortunino Matania. The picture represents an actual incident on May 9th 1915, and depicts the Chaplain, Father Gleeson giving General Absolution to 800 men the evening before the Battle of Aubers Ridge in France. At dawn the next morning, in the short period of the attack, the Munsters lost 19 officers and 370 men.

‘The British bombardment began at 5 a.m., the Munsters then pressing forward with extraordinary bravery, German fire sweeping No-Mans-Land, some Munsters audaciously charging ahead through the German lines, briefly waving a green flag on its breastwork, then moving beyond until cut off by the British artillery bombardment that followed, which killed many sheltering in shell craters. By 11 a.m. the 2RMF was withdrawn with only 3 officers and 200 men remaining, having lost 19 and 370 respectively. It was one of only two battalions to reach the German lines. But suffered the regiment’s highest loss of any one day of the war, 11 officers and 140 men killed in action.’
Private Thomas Andrew Cunningham

Thomas Andrew Cunningham: Cree, died 11 Aug 1918 age 18 in the Aisne-Marne offensive. U.S. Army. Cunningham, Thomas Andrew: died 11 Aug., 1918, of wounds received in action in Aisne-Marne offensive. Ent. 28 March. 1918, 151st D. B.; trans. 1 May to Co. D, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Overseas 5 May, 1918. (Massachusetts and the Great War) He is also remembered on the family grave at Kill [Leitrim] Graveyard, Cree. His brother Thomas was a Volunteer in the West Clare Brigade of the IRA during the War of Independence, and their house hosted a historic meeting which selected the first Sinn Fein District Court Judges for West Clare on the 1st of November 1919. (Pat Kirby)

Born 15 Dec, 1889, in County Clare, Ire., son of Michael (died 1912) and Bridget (Collins) Cunningham of Cree, Ire.; brother of Martin, Mary, Margaret, Susan, Delia, Michael, John, James, and Catherine. Railroad employee. Resident in Massachusetts four years. (Massachusetts and the Great War)

Aisne-Marne American Cemetery and Memorial Belleau Departement de l’Aisne Picardie, France.
Photos – Keir McNamara

The Aisne-Marne Operation July 18-August 6, 1918: the American 1st, 2nd, 26th, 3rd, 28th, 4th, 42nd and 32nd Infantry Divisions were organized into the American I and III Corps that participated with the French 10th, 6th, 9th and 5th armies in the Franco-American offensive that marked 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.

In Loving Memory Of
MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, Cree died 28 Jan 1912 aged 51
his wife BRIDGET died 24th Oct 1933 aged 70
and of their children
THOMAS died 11 Aug 1918 aged 29
PATRICK died 11 Nov 1918 age 24
R.I.P.
Private Thomas Cunningham

Thomas Cunningham: Born in Ennis, killed in action 22\textsuperscript{nd} March 1917, Manchester Regiment 18\textsuperscript{th} Bn 47847, G/M in Arras France. (TB)

The ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. The cemetery contains over 2,650 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

The 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. The battle cost nearly 160,000 British and about 125,000 German casualties.

On the 21\textsuperscript{st} March 1917 the 18\textsuperscript{th} Bn Manchester Regiment went to Agny to relieve the 20th Kings Liverpool’s in the outpost line at Neuville-Vitassee. On the 22\textsuperscript{nd} March the line was advanced about 500 yards.

Photo - Gerry Sadier
**Private William Cunningham**


**Ploegsteert Memorial**
Comines-Warneton
Arrondissement de Mouscron
Hainaut,
Belgium
Plot: Panel 10

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**Private William Cunningham** was a married, pre-war regular soldier based in Cork with the 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment at the outbreak of the war. He arrived at St. Nazaire, France on 12th September, 1914, as part of the 6th Division, British Expeditionary Force. He went missing in action, presumed killed, in Belgium on 20th October 1914 and has no known grave. His battalion had been involved in some very heavy fighting in and around Armentieres and an entry in the battalion war diary on the 23rd October 1914 puts his battalion’s casualties from the 18th October 1914 (five days) at 434 of which 155 were killed. **The Battle of Armentieres (13th Oct to 2nd Nov)** was one of several actions in the Ypres sector which became known as the First Battle of Ypres (12th October to 22nd November, 1914). (Clare Museum)
Private Michael Curry


Zantvoorde British Cemetery Zonnebeke
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium
Plot: I. C. 9. There are now 1,583 servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery. Photos – Keir McNamara

‘On the 6th Nov after an hour’s preparation with heavy, light, and machine-gun fire, the enemy attacked the French troops on the Battalion’s right, who fell back and left the flank of the Battalion (No. 2 Company) open. The Company “in good order and fighting” fell back by platoons to its support trenches, but this left No. 1 Company practically in the air, and at the end of the day the greater part of them were missing.

As the Germans occupied the French trenches in succession, they opened an enfilade fire on the Irish which did sore execution. Once again the Adjutant went to the Brigadier to explain the situation. The Household Cavalry were sent up at the gallop to Zillebeke where they dismounted and advanced on foot. The 1st Life Guards on the left were detailed to retake the Irish Guards’ trenches, while the 2nd Life Guards attacked the position whence the French had been ousted.

A hundred Irish Guardsmen, collected on the spot, also took part in the attack, which in an hour recovered most of the lost positions.’ Rudyard Kipling
Private Lawrence Curtin

Lawrence Curtin: Born in Kilbaheer, Carrigaholt, lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 12th May 1915 age 17 in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 9787, G/M in Egypt. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of Mrs Mary Curtin, Grace St, Kilrush. (TB)

Alexandria (Chatby) Military Cemetery
Alexandria
Al Iskandariyah, Egypt. Plot: H. 84.

Krithia Gallipoli: ‘The 1st Battalion moved up to the front line again on May 4th... At 4.30pm on the 7th May the Battalion was ordered to advance as far as possible beyond the Worcesters and then entrench; seven men were killed and Lt. Waldegrave severely wounded, as well as forty other ranks... During the night sufficient cover was made for protection against the hail of machine-gun fire, which swept over the troops all the next day...on the 9th...the Battalion was moved back to Gully Beach...’ (History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers 1861 to 1922. Captain S Mc Cance)

The Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church.
Private James Cusack

**James Cusack:** Sixmilebridge. Died 18th July 1916 age 39 in the Battle of Delville Wood, South African Infantry 1st Regiment 1125, (9th Division) G/M in Thiepval, France. Son of James and Catherine Cusack, Old Mill Road, Sixmilebridge. (TB)

**Thiepval Memorial.**
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France. Plot: Pier and Face 4 C.

Boer War Medal of Private Cusack.

**The Battle of Delville Wood** (14 July – 15 September 1916) was an operation to secure the British right flank, while the centre advanced to capture the higher lying areas of High Wood and Pozières. After the Battle of Albert the offensive had evolved to the capture of fortified villages, woods, and other terrain that offered observation for artillery fire, jumping-off points for more attacks, and other tactical advantages. The mutually costly fighting at Delville Wood eventually secured the British right flank and marked the Western Front début of the **South African 1st Infantry Brigade** (incorporating a Southern Rhodesian contingent), which held the wood from 15–20 July. When relieved the brigade had lost 2,536 men, similar to the casualties of many brigades on 1 July.

**The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme,** bears the names of more than **72,000 officers and men** who died in the Somme and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916.
Sapper Oliver Cusack: Born in Thurles, lived in Clarecastle. He died of shrapnel wounds 28th June 1915 age 20 (possibly from the Battle Of Festurbet 15–25 May 1915 - 2nd Div), Royal Engineers 11th Field Coy 26169 (2nd Div), G/M in England. Son of Thomas and Margaret Cusack, of Clarecastle, Co. Clare.

Tottenham Cemetery. Tottenham
London Borough of Haringey
Greater London, England
Plot: Gen. 7337 (Screen Wall).

Another Clare Castle Victim.
Sapper Oliver Cusack, R.E.

One ordinary column to-day contain the announcement of the death of Sapper O. Cusack, R.E., which took place in a London Hospital on Monday last as the result of wounds received whilst fighting "somewhere in France."

Decesed, who was only in his twentieth year, was, after leaving school, appointed as junior in the office of the Ordnance Survey Department in Sants, and soon after earning his letters, joined the Corps of the E.R. Since the beginning of the war, he has been practically at the front, and his letters home to his people were always most cheery, the last one received being from the Edinburgh Hospital in London, where he had just arrived, and in which he described the wounds he had received from the shrapnel of the "Bomb."

This letter was followed next day by an official announcement of the death of the poor fellow.

Kindly and gracefully, beloved by all his comrades, the news of his death was received with sincere sorrow in the district where he was so well known, and we tender to his memory the family, our sincere sympathy in their sad loss.

July 1915 Clare Journal

Tottenham Cemetery contains burials of both wars. Most of the 291 First World War graves are in a plot on the western side of the cemetery, backed by a Screen Wall bearing the names of those buried both there and elsewhere in the cemetery, whose graves could not be individually marked.
Thomas Cusack: Born (1878) and lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 24th Oct 1916 (Possibly from the Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 Sept 1916) age 38 on the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6173 (1st Div). G/M in France in Feuquieres-en-Vimeu Communal Cemetery which contains one Commonwealth burial of the First World War and 3 from WW2. Son of Tom and Mary Cusack, Glynn Street Kilrush (previously in Ballally Lane). Husband of Anne Cusack, Pound Street. (TB) He is commemorated on the back of a headstone grave no. 31 in Old Shanakyle Cemetery (East Section) in Kilrush.

Feuquieres-en-Vimeu Communal Cemetery
Deportement de la
Somme
Picardie,
France

Cusack Pound Street
Thomas Cusack R.M. Fus
killed at war 24 Dec 1916.

‘I am gone from your grave
but my thoughts are still there.
My prayers will not cease
until we meet in the Kingdom of Peace
and when others forget
I still remember thee.’
Old Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush

The Battle of Flers–Courcelette (15–22 September 1916) was the third and final general offensive mounted by the British Army, which attacked an intermediate line and the German third line to take Morval, Lesboeufs and Gueudecourt, which was combined with a French attack on Frégicourt and Rancourt to encircle Combles and a supporting attack on the south bank of the Somme. ‘The 2nd Battalion was marched back to the front again on the 17th (September 1916)… between Martinpuich and Flers… The trench was full of German dead, the result of an unsuccessful effort at recapture the day before… the enemy attacked… but the Munsters’ bombers could not be beaten, and they gradually drove the enemy back.. the following days were spent strengthening the line.’
Trimmer Michael Francis Daly

Michael Francis Daly: Kilrush, died 10th Feb 1918 age 22 on the **HM Romilly**, Royal Naval Reserve 7185/T5, G/M in Ardrossan Cemetery, North Ayrshire, Scotland. Son of Michael and Bridget Daly, John St, Kilrush. *(TB)* *(Blown up by a mine KM)*

A Trimmer moved the coal about in the stokehold to keep the ship in trim and on an even keel.

Ardrossan Cemetery contains 61 Commonwealth war graves. Of these, most were from the Second World War.
Sergeant Patrick Danaher

**Sgt Patrick Danaher:** Born in Nenagh, lived in Killaloe, Killed in action 5th August 1916 age 35 on the Somme, in the Battle of Delville Wood, 14 July – 15 Sept. Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn 3258 (7th Div), G/M in Thiepval France. Son of Dan and Catherine Danaher and husband of Bridget Danaher, New Street, Killaloe. **(TB)** ‘Wounded at Lille on 19 October 1914. Conveyed to Bologne and eventually to the Military Hospital at Fethard. He made a full recovery and returned to the front’. (The Killaloe Anthology Sean Kierse)

**Thiepval Memorial**
Thiepval
Departement de la Somme
Picardie,
France.
Pier and Face 3 A.

**Battle of Delville Wood, 14 July – 15 Sept:** The Battle of Delville Wood was an operation to secure the British right flank, while the centre advanced to capture the higher lying areas of High Wood and Pozières. After the Battle of Albert the offensive had evolved to the capture of fortified villages, woods, and other terrain that offered observation for artillery fire, jumping-off points for more attacks, and other tactical advantages. The mutually costly fighting at Delville Wood eventually secured the British right flank.

**The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme,** bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men who died in the Somme and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916.
Private John P Darcy: Private John P Darcy: Mountscott, Miltown Malbay. Private 102nd Infantry US Army. Died 20th April 1918 in France. Service number 64133. Enlisted in New Haven Connecticut. He is buried in Kildeema Burial Ground in Quilty. Next of kin Mr Michael Darcy Miltown Malbay Railway Station, who was his father. His mother was Catherine Darcy, and brothers Michael, James and Tim, and sisters Mary, Mrs J Hardy and Catherine. Hopefully some day he will get a proper US WW1 Gravestone.


Private John P Darcy: His body was returned to Ireland for burial in 1922.

Battle of Seicheprey, April 20, 1918:
The American Expeditionary Force fought one of its earliest World War I engagements at the tiny hamlet of Seicheprey, France on April 20, 1918. It was a surprise battle, at least as far as the Americans were concerned. They weren’t expecting a fight when the Germans struck at them from the north in the wee hours of the morning. In front of the Germans was the US 26th Infantry Division. As the Germans moved south, the brunt of their attack fell on the 102nd Regiment largely constituted of brave young men from Connecticut. As the Stormtroopers flowed into and around Seicheprey, the Americans fell back in disarray, taking heavy casualties.

At least 80 Americans of the 102nd Infantry were buried in the village in the immediate aftermath of the battle.
Francis Davis: Ennistymon, died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the 8th Dec 1918 age 29, Royal Irish Fusiliers 2nd Regiment G/534, G/M in Ennistymon. (TB) (Died on sick leave NCS) Son of Bridget Davis of Church Hill, Ennistymon, Co Clare.

Ennistymon Cemetery
Ennistymon
County Clare, Ireland
Plot: West part, South of ruin.

He was awarded the 1914/15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He was also awarded a Silver War Badge for illness attributed to action.

He was discharged on the 21st May 1918.

In Sept 1917 the Royal Irish Fusiliers 2nd were deployed to Egypt and Palestine as part of the Palestine campaign.
Private Thomas Davis

Thomas Davis: Turnpike, Ennis, executed in Gallipoli 2nd July 1915 age 21 for allegedly deserting his post, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st 1/9804, G/M in Turkey. (TB) He was married with one son.

He was the son of a shoemaker from Kerry, who had moved to Ennis and resided in a one room cottage along with a wife and six children in the Turnpike area. Poverty was their lot and Tommy Davis enlisted along with his brother Francis. After surviving the first landing at Gallipoli, in which there were huge casualties, Private Davis was accused of being absent from his sentry post on 20 June 1915. Despite the fact that he, like many others, was suffering from dysentry, he was found guilty of ‘deserting his post’ and shot at dawn 5am on 2 July at Gully Beach on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He was posthumously pardoned in 2009. (Joe Power) He had survived the terror and carnage of the River Clyde landing and subsequent horrors, only to die before a firing squad composed of his peers. (Clare people)

helles Memorial
Gallipoli
Canakkale,
Turkey
On the Addenda Panel.

‘On 2 July Pte. T. Davis of the 1RMF was executed, having been found guilty of ‘quitting his post’ while on duty without the orders of a superior officer on 20 June. As one of a number of men on guard duty at Battalion H.Q., his task had been to patrol the perimeter as a ‘flying sentry’ for a two hour patrol starting at 1am. A sergeant discovered him missing an hour and a half later and reported him to the guard room. Pte. Davis turned up three hours later and was charged.’

In the book by Myles Dungan ‘They Shall Grow Not Old’ he states that Thomas Davis had also been court martialled the previous month for a separate incident, where a trench had been overrun at night and the soldiers bayonnetted while they slept by the Turks.
Delia Davoren: Claureen House Ennis, died Oct 1918 age 37 on the RMS Leinster, a nurse in Northamptonshire, G/M in Drumcliffe in Ennis. Her sister Nora also died on the RMS Leinster. (TB)

Civilian Casualty of the Great War, Delia was a nurse, along with her sister, Norah of Claureen House, Ennis who were meant to return to England on Tuesday, October 8 but missed the train, the consequence of which was to be disastrous. The following day they caught the midday train from Ennis en route for Kingstown, where they boarded the doomed ship, RMS Leinster, the sinking of which was Ireland's worst maritime disaster claiming over 500 lives, among them many from County Clare. Their bodies were recovered and later identified by their brother. Both are buried in Drumcliff cemetery, Ennis.


Dun Laoghaire, R.M.S. Leinster Memorial
Anchor of the RMS Leinster on a stone base with metal plaques.
Nora Davoren: sister of Delia above, died also on the RMS Leinster and also nursed in Northamptonshire, G/M in Drumcliffe. (TB)
Private Thomas Deenihan (Dinihan)

Thomas Deenihan: Born in Kilrush, died 11th August 1915 in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 6th Bn 333, G/M in Helles Memorial, Turkey. He died of wounds in Gallipoli. (TB)

Helles Memorial. Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey
Plot: Final resting place unknown. Name listed on Panel 185 to 190.

The Memorial serves as a place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.

‘August 6th (1915) saw the Battalion-strenth, 25 officers, 749 other ranks-embark on the Hazel at 2pm for an unknown destination; this turned out to be Suvla Bay. The troops-the Battalion, along with the 7th Bn RMF, and the 5th Royal Irish Regiment...began to land about twelve noon on August 7th to the east of an isolated peak called Ghazi Baba..Some of the lighters ran aground.... The Battalion was the first to land, and found that the enemy had sown the beach with landmines....

The troops advanced...to secure the Kiretch Tepe ridge ...on the right was the 7th Royal Munster Fusiliers.....The Turks were holding a rocky mound, and when darkness fell the Battalion had succeeded in getting within about a hundred yards of this, but had suffered heavily. The following day (the 8th August) this position was attacked again and finally stormed...’
James O’Grady Delmege: Castlepark Limerick. Killed in action 27th May 1915 Age 24 in the Second Battle of Ypres. 4th Dragoon Guards (Royal Irish). G/M in Belgium. Son of James O’Grady Delmege and Mrs Delmege. His name is on a memorial tablet in St. Mary’s Cathedral, Limerick. (TB)

The Delmeges were landlords of half of the parish of Meelick Co Clare. The family seat however was at Castlepark in Co Limerick, one hundred yards from the Clare boundary. This house is now in ruins and adjacent to Moyross. One of the Delmeges had a batman from Meelick called Nix who survived the war. (Matthew Mac Namara)

Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension
Bailleul
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: I. F. 39.

‘On 24 May 1915, the 4th Dragoon Guards, after a long spell in the trenches, were relieved by the 18th Hussars, but Lieutenant Delmege was left behind to instruct the 18th in the plan of the trenches.

During the night and early morning they were heavily gassed by the enemy, and he succumbed to gas poison.’ From De Ruvigny’s Roll of Honour.

His name is on a memorial tablet in St. Mary’s Cathedral, Limerick.
Private Michael Delohery

Michael Delohery: Born in Kilrush 20th Sept 1875, died 30th Dec 1916 age 38, Royal Irish Regiment 3rd Bn 1987, G/M in Kilrush. Also commemorated on a panel at Grangegorman Memorial. Died at home of illness contracted during service. Husband of Ellen Delohery. (TB) They had 4 children, 1 of whom died, Christy, Margaret and Catherine. Son of Daniel Delohery and Margaret (O'Neill) Delohery, of Labasheeda, Kildysart, Co. Clare.

Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard,
In the South West part of the cemetery.

Grangegorman Memorial
Cabra County Dublin, Ireland
Plot: Cenotaph,
Panel 5. [Screen Wall]

The Royal Irish Regiment 3rd Bn (Reserve) was a training unit, and remained in Ireland throughout the war. It moved within a few days of declaration of war to Dublin. In September 1916 moved to Templemore (Co.
Private Owen Devins

Owen Devins: Born in Ennis lived in Co Sligo, killed in action 15th Sept 1916 on the Somme (Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 Sept), Irish Guards 1st Bn 2981 (Guards Div) G/M in Thiepval France. (TB)

Thiepval Memorial. Thiepval Departement de la Somme Picardie, France. Plot: Pier and Face 7 D.

The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men who died in the Somme and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916.

The Battle of Flers–Courcelette (15–22 September) was the third and final general offensive mounted by the British Army, which attacked an intermediate line and the German third line to take Morval, Lesboeufs and Gueudecourt, which was combined with a French attack on Fréjicourt and Rancourt to encircle Combles and a supporting attack on the south bank of the Somme. The strategic objective of a breakthrough was not achieved but the tactical gains were considerable, the front line being advanced by 2,500–3,500 yards (2,300–3,200 m) and many casualties were inflicted on the German defenders. The battle was the début of the Canadian Corps, New Zealand Division and tanks of the Heavy Branch of the Machine Gun Corps on the Somme.
Bombardier Thomas Dicks (Thomas Burdett)

Thomas Dicks (Served as Thomas Burdett): Born in Kildare, lived in O’Callaghans Mills, killed in action 24th April 1917 age 26. Royal Garrison Artillery 121st Heavy Battery 35270, G/M in France. Son of George Dicks, of Leicester. Husband of Agnes Dicks of Liscullane, O’C Mills. (TB)

Ecoivres Military Cemetery
Ecoivres
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Plot: V. G. 23.

Plots V and VI contain the graves of the men killed in the capture of Vimy Ridge in April 1917. The Cemetery contains 1,728 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge was a military engagement fought primarily as part of the Battle of Arras, in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region of France, during the First World War. The main combatants were the Canadian Corps, of four divisions, against three divisions of the German Sixth Army. The battle, which took place from 9 to 12 April 1917, was part of the opening phase of the British-led Battle of Arras, a diversionary attack for the French Nivelle Offensive. The Battle of Vimy Ridge, a painting by Richard Jack. Canadian War Museum.
Patrick Dillon: Born and lived in Corofin, killed in action 28th June 1916 age 22, in the Loos Sector. Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 5762, G/M in Loos France. Son of Timothy and Bridget (Callinan) Dillon Kilnaboy.

Saint Patrick's Cemetery, Loos, Loos-en-Gohelle
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: I. D. 14.

There are now 583 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-18 war commemorated in this cemetery. It was used in 1916 very largely by the units of the 16th (Irish) Division.

‘Whilst in the line (June 1916) the 8th Battalion was employed on clearing the trenches, reinforcing the parapets, strengthening shelters, wiring etc. The drummers of the Battalion sounded the “Last Post” at the memorial service for the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum held.. on June 13th 1916...... Casualties whilst in the Loos Sector, June 17th to July 3rd: Killed – 36; Wounded – 130.’
Private Patrick Dillon


On November 4th, 1921, the steamer SS Orloch Head arrived in Dublin with the remains of 26 men of the US Armed Forces. The Freemans Journal newspaper covered the arrival and listed the names as follows: Patrick Dillon, consigned to Mr. John Dillon, Rhynagought, Doonbeg, Co. Clare. (John P. Quinlan ww2irishaviation.com)
Private Cornelius Doherty

Cornelius Doherty: Born (1875) and lived in Miltown Malbay, killed in action 4th April 1916, Royal Munster Fusiliers 9th Bn 3435, G/M in France. Brother of John Doherty, Ennistymon Road, Miltown Malbay. (TB) Son of Michael and Johanna Doherty.

Loos Memorial. Loos-en-Gohelle
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: Panel 127.

The Loos Memorial commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave.

‘The 9th Battalion disembarked at Havre on December 20th 1915, forming part of the 48th Brigade 16th Division....On the 26th March 1916 the Battalion proceeded to the Hulluch Sector and took over the left sub-sector. In April 1916 the Battalion took its turn in the trenches with the usual reliefs.’
Edward Patrick Doherty: Born in Knock Co Mayo, lived in Co Clare, died 21st March 1916 age 21 (possibly from illness), East Lancashire Regiment 3rd Bn 9305, G/M in England. Died at home. (TB)

Efford Cemetery and Crematorium
Plymouth
Plymouth Unitary Authority

During the First World War, Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse contained between them the Royal Dockyard, Royal Naval Barracks (known as H.M.S. Vivid), the Royal Marine Barracks of the Plymouth Division, and naval and military hospitals. PLYMOUTH (EFFORD) CEMETERY contains 338 scattered burials of the First World War.
Sergeant George Doherty

George Doherty: Born in Liscannor, killed in action 7th July 1916, in the Battle of Albert, 1–13 July at the Somme. Royal Irish Rifles 2nd Bn 8687 (36th Div), G/M in Thiepval France. (TB) (Guss O'Halloran)

Thiepval Memorial
Thiepval
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France
Pier and Face 15 A and 15B

One of the outstanding feats on the 1st July, a day of failure, carnage and death, was the success of the 36th (Ulster) Division in capturing their German front line objectives, including the supposedly impregnable Schwaben Redoubt opposite Thiepval Wood. Raised from the Ulster Volunteers, this was the largest unit of Irish soldiers to fight on that day, consisting of nine battalions of the Royal Irish Rifles, three of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and one of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

With conspicuous bravery and disregard for personal safety, the Ulstermen broke through the strongest German defences and penetrated deep into the rear positions, taking 500 German prisoners. But due to the failure of the flanking divisions to make progress, the sacrifices of the Ulstermen were in vain and they had to abandon their hard-won positions and return to their starting positions. The losses amounted to 5,500 of whom almost 2,000 were killed. Nearly every community in Ulster had cause to mourn. Four Victoria Crosses were awarded to the Division in one day.
Private Michael Doherty

Michael Doherty: Born and lived in the Turnpike, Ennis, killed in action 12th April 1917 age 24, Leinster Regiment 2nd Bn 4216, G/M in Arras France. Son of Mr and Mrs William Doherty. The 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 Leinster Regiment 2nd Bn fought in the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

The ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The cemetery contains over 2,650 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

Clare Champion 19th May 1917
Second Lieutenant Patrick Doherty

2nd Lt Patrick Doherty: Kilshanny, died of wounds 1st Aug 1917 age 26, during the Battle of Pilckem Ridge Royal Irish Rifles 1st Bn. G/M in Belgium. Son of John and Lizzie Doherty Caherkinalla Kilshanny. (TB)

Photographs of groups of soldiers were often taken during the First World War and were made into postcards for the soldiers to send home, and it is possible that it was in this context that this group photograph from the exhibition was taken. S/Lt Doherty is pictured in the front row, third from the right. Exhibits: b/w photograph of "Officers and NCOs, 'C' Company, Artists Rifels (sic) BEF, France, March 1917"; Officers whistle, British War Medal, b/w photograph of S/Lt. Patrick Doherty, Memorial Plaque. (Clare Museum)

The Third Battle of Ypres (11th July to 6th November 1917) also known as ‘Passchendaele’. On 31st July, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, attached to 25th Brigade, 8th Division was in the front line of a major assault on Pilckem Ridge which saw the Allies gain between 500 and 1,000 yards at the cost of 32,000 killed, wounded or missing. One of these casualties was Second Lieutenant Patrick Doherty who received his wounds during the attack, and died on the following day, 1st August, at a casualty clearing station at Lijssenthoek. He is buried in the associated cemetery. (Clare Museum)

There are 18 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-18 war here, 1 of which is an unidentified sailor of the Royal Navy. Also 1 French sailor is buried here.

The RGA No. 32 Company was based in Culver (Sandown), Isle of Wight, as part of the Southern Coast Defences.
At the end of January 1917, the 171st Tunnelling Company began work on the deep mine at Ontario Farm. The ground at the site selected for this mine proved very difficult as much of it was sandy clay. Despite these obstacles, the tunnellers arrived under Ontario Farm at the end of May 1917 and installed the 27,000 kilograms (60,000 lb) ammonal charge with a day to spare. When it was detonated on 7 June 1917, the shock wave did great damage to the German position. The explosion caught two battalions of the 17th Bavarian Infantry Regiment during a relief, half of which were "as good as annihilated".
Sapper James Donnellan

James Donnellan: Born in Ennis, killed in action 9th Aug 1915, Royal Engineers 12th Field Company 15726 (6th Div) during the second attack on Hooge Crater, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium.

Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial Panel 9
Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

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 Battle for Hooge in summer 1915 covered two actions; a German assault on the 30 & 31 July 1915 (the first use of liquid gas against the British) and the British "revenge" attack over the same ground on the 9th August, supplementary to this actions was a large mine exploded by the 175th R.E. Company measuring 120 feet wide on the 19 July 1915.

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.
Private Thomas Donnellen

Thomas Donnellen: Born in Ennis lived in Sydney Australia, killed in action 4th May 1915 in Gallipoli, Australian Infantry 13th Bn 844, G/M in Turkey. He was a labourer in Sydney when he enlisted in Sept 1914 at the age of 28. After the War his next of kin could not be traced and his personal effects were disposed of. No medals were issued. (TB) MA

Lone Pine Cemetery, Anzac Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey
Plot: Final resting place unknown. Name listed on Panel 37 of the Memorial.

Lone Pine was a strategically important plateau in the southern part of Anzac which was briefly in the hands of Australian forces following the landings on 25 April. It became a Turkish strong point from May to July, when it was known by them as 'Kanli Sirt' (Bloody Ridge). There are now 1,167 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.
Private First Class Timothy Donnellan: Born in Co Clare. He was aged 21 when he enlisted in the US Army 69 Infantry 90514 in June 1917. He lived in New York City. He served overseas from Oct 1917 and was killed in action on the 3rd May 1918. G/M unknown. Next of kin was Brother in Law Thomas Loonan. Over the last few hundred years, New York City has designated 54 honorary Squares. Only seven of them were named after War Heroes. Donnellan Square was named after Timothy Donnellan.

Designed by Gail Wittwer and completed in 2002, the enlarged park now lies between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, from 150th Street to just below 149th Street. Fourteen benches stand within the park, and because Donnellan Square falls in a historic district its three new lampposts are replicas of an old-fashion style.

‘This square honors Private First Class Timothy Donnellan (d. 1918), a local resident who died in World War I. Donnellan arrived in the United States from Ireland in 1916 and enlisted in the 69th New York Regiment from which the Army formed the 165th U.S. Infantry of the famous Rainbow Division.

On June 1, 1918, Donnellan’s sister, Mrs. Thomas Loonan, received a letter stating that her brother had been killed defending his post on May 30. On the same day, she received a letter from Donnellan, written a few days before his death. He reported that he was in good health and eager to face the enemy. He also reported that his chaplain, Father Duffy, a New York hero and namesake of Duffy Square, opposite of Times Square, was well. In the same batch of mail were letters from Donnellan’s friends, attesting that he had fought like a hero and died at his post’.
On November 4th, 1921, the steamer SS Orloch Head arrived in Dublin with the remains of 26 men of the US Armed Forces. The Freemans Journal newspaper covered the arrival and listed the names as follows: Timothy Donnellan, consigned to. Mr. Michael Donnellan, Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare. (John P. Quinlan ww2irishaviation.com)
Private John Donnelly

John Donnelly: Kilkee. Lived in Pontypridd, died of wounds received in Suvla Bay Gallipoli on the 19th Oct 1915 age 39, Royal Munster Fusiliers 6th 2809, G/M in England. He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of James and Susan Donnelly, Lisdeen.

Kirkdale Cemetery
Liverpool
Metropolitan Borough of Liverpool
Merseyside, England
Plot: Screen Wall. II. R.C. 89B.

‘An attack along the crest of the Kirchet Tepe SIRT ridge was commenced on the 15th August 1915….Little ground was gained in the first two hours…. After a rest they charged the Turkish position….driving the enemy before them….The Turkish counter attack at 10pm was beaten off… The troops were heavily bombed all the next day, and as advance was impossible they were compelled to lie where they were, with no means of replying, as the grenades used by the Turks were infinitely superior to the British ones…. Darkness fell, and gradually the units withdrew to their original line… On the 20th August The Battalion marched to Lala Baba..where it bivouacked.’
Private Thomas Donoghue

Thomas Donoghue: Born in 1896 in Kilrush, died 11th Feb 1920 age 24, 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers 4617, G/M in Kilrush. (TB) Also commemorated on the Grangegorman Memorial Screen wall. The WW1 Service Medal and Award Rolls 1914-1920 ancestry.com, show he was in the 9th Bn and later the 1st RMF Bn.

Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard,
Grave no 57. Near the West boundary of the cemetery.

Grangegorman Memorial
Cabra County Dublin, Ireland
Plot: Cenotaph,
Panel 7. [Screen Wall]
Henry Donohoe/Donohue: Born in Ennis, died 6th Dec 1917 in Egypt, Leinster Regiment 1st Bn 10186, G/M in Iraq. Son of John and Mary Donohue Harold's Cross, Dublin. (TB)

Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery
Baghdad,
Iraq
Plot: XXI. U. 27.

The 1st Bn Leinster Regiment fought in the Battle of Jerusalem. This occurred during the British Empire's "Jerusalem Operations" against the Ottoman Empire, when fighting for the city developed from 17 November, continuing after the surrender until 30 December 1917, to secure the final objective of the Southern Palestine Offensive during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign of World War I.

The North Gate Cemetery was begun in April 1917 and has been greatly enlarged since the end of the First World War by graves brought in from other burial grounds in Baghdad and northern Iraq, and from battlefields and cemeteries in Anatolia where Commonwealth prisoners of war were buried by the Turks. At present, 4,160 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War are commemorated by name in the cemetery,
Private John Donohoe

John Donohoe: Born and lived in Ballyvaughan, killed in action 24th April 1918 at Villers-Bretonneux, Machine Gun Corps 8th Bn 105359, G/M in Pozieres France. He was previously with the South Irish Horse. (TB)

Pozieres Memorial Pozieres
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France Plot: Panel 90 to 93.
The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties

The Second Battle of Villers-Bretonneux took place from 24 to 25 April 1918, during the German Spring Offensive, against the Allied lines to the east of Amiens. It is notable for the first major use of tanks by the Germans, who deployed fourteen of their twenty A7Vs and for the first tank-versus-tank battle in history. The tank battle occurred when three advancing A7Vs met and engaged three British Mark IV tanks, two of which were female tanks armed only with machine-guns. The two Mark IV females were damaged and forced to withdraw but the male tank, armed with 6-pounder guns, hit and disabled the lead A7V, which was then abandoned by its crew. The Mark IV continued to fire on the two remaining German A7Vs, which withdrew. The "male" then advanced with the support of several Whippet light tanks which had arrived, until disabled by artillery fire and abandoned by the crew. The German and British crews recovered their vehicles later in the day. A counter-attack by two Australian and one British brigade during the night of 24 April partly surrounded Villers-Bretonneux and on 25 April the town was recaptured. Australian, British and French troops restored the original front line by 27 April.
Lance Corporal John Dooley

John Dooley: Born in Starrell, Co Clare, killed in action 31st July 1917 in the Battle of Pilckem Ridge, (31 July – 2 August 1917, Irish Guards 2nd Bn 2331, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium. (TB)

The Battle of Pilckem Ridge, 31 July – 2 August 1917, was the opening attack of the main part of the Third Battle of Ypres. The attack had mixed results; a substantial amount of ground was captured by the British and French, except on the Gheluvelt Plateau on the right flank, where only the blue line (first objective) and part of the black line (second objective) were captured. A large number of casualties were inflicted on the German defenders and 5,626 German prisoners were taken.

The Third Battle of Ypres was an offensive mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

The MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known.
**Captain Dr John (Jack) Dowling**

**Dr. John (Jack) Dowling**: Born 28th March 1878 in Ballynacally, died 19th Oct 1918, South African Medical Corps, G/M in South Africa. Husband of A Dowling Ballynacally, Co Clare. (TB)

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**Rooidam Military Cemetery**  
Rooidam  
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality  
Free State, South Africa  
Photo – Mary Hester

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Over 146,000 men served in South African units during the war, fighting on three principal fronts. The first engagement was to enter and capture German South-West Africa, a venture that required the raising of an expeditionary force of 67,000 men. An infantry brigade and various other units moved to France, and the wide-ranging conflict in East Africa kept many more men occupied throughout the war. In addition, it is estimated that about 3,000 South Africans joined the Royal Flying Corps. Total South African casualties during the war reached 18,600 with more than 6,600 losing their lives.

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‘I found a record of his departure on the 'Ceramic' from Liverpool on 18 Dec 1913, destination Cape Town, South Africa. (His brother, Gus, a pharmacist, had gone to Capetown the month before. Did Jack just intend to work as a doctor in South Africa?) He was a doctor in the medical corps and fought in the 1914 Boer War and is recorded as having died of war wounds, however my second cousin says he died of pneumonia (maybe due to war wounds). He is buried in Rooidam Cemetery. Created by: International Wargraves ...Record added: Feb 01, 2010 Find A Grave Memorial# 47423951. I understand that the King wrote to my great-grandmother upon his death. We don't think that he ever married. That is as much as I know about him. I would absolutely love to see him honoured in his home county, with the many others who so tragically died away from home, in such horrific circumstances.’ Danielle (Dowling) Duggan
**Gunner Joseph Doyle**

**Joseph Doyle**: Born and enlisted in Ennis, killed in action 30th Oct 1914 in The Battle of La Bassée (10 October – 2 November 1914), Royal Horse Artillery 11th Battery 30256, G/M in France. (TB)

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Le Touret Memorial
Richebourg-l’Avoue
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: Panel 1.

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Gnr. Joseph Doyle, 12th Battery, 35th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, was killed in action on 30th October 1914. Originally from Ennis, Co. Clare, he enlisted at Drumcliffe, Co. Clare on 19th January 1903, in 1914 his wife, (Sheila) Margaret, lived at 81 Windermere Road, Forest Fields, Nottingham. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission gives his unit as 11th Battery. However, his medal index card states 35th Brigade, R.F.A. 12th Battery, as stated on the register of his personal effects, was indeed part of 35th Bde., along with 25th & 58th Batteries (7th Div).

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**The Battle of La Bassée** (10 October – 2 November 1914) was fought by German and Franco-British forces in northern France in October 1914, during reciprocal attempts by the contending armies to envelop the northern flank of their opponent, which has been called the Race to the Sea. The German 6th Army took Lille before a British force could secure the town and the 4th Army attacked the exposed British flank further north at Ypres. The British were driven back and the German army occupied La Bassée and Neuve Chapelle. Around 15 October, the British recaptured Givenchy-lès-la-Bassée but failed to recover La Bassée.

Almost all of the 13,400 men commemorated on the Memorial were killed in actions along a part of the Western Front that was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the first year of the war.
Private Patrick Droney

**Patrick Droney:** Born in Ballymagh (Balliny North Fanore) Co Clare, enlisted in Ennis, killed in action 22nd Sept 1916 on the **Somme** in the Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 Sept at the Somme. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6831 (1st Div), G/M in Thiepval, France. *(TB)*

The **Battle of Flers–Courcelette** (15–22 September 1916) was the third and final general offensive mounted by the British Army, which attacked an intermediate line and the German third line to take Morval, Lesboeufs and Gueudecourt, which was combined with a French attack on Frégicourt and Rancourt to encircle Combles and a supporting attack on the south bank of the Somme.

‘The Battalion was marched back to the front again on the 17th (September 1916)... between **Martinpuich** and **Flers**... The trench was full of German dead, the result of an unsuccessful effort at recapture the day before... the enemy attacked... but the Munsters’ bombers could not be beaten, and they gradually drove the enemy back. the following days were spent strengthening the line.’

**The Thiepval Memorial**, **the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme**, bears the names of more than 72,000 **officers and men** who died in the Somme and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between **July and November 1916**.
Private Michael Duffy

**Michael Duffy:** Born in Tulla, lived in Liverpool, died of wounds 16th July 1916 age 36 at the Somme in the Battle of Delville Wood, 14 July – 15 Sept 1916. The King’s (Liverpool Regiment) 13th Bn 18898 (3rd Div), G/M in France. Son of Michael and Johanna Duffy, Rathclooney, Carrahan, Quin, and husband of Edith Duffy, Liverpool. He volunteered in September 1914. (TB)

### Corbie Communal Cemetery Extension. Corbie Departement de la Somme. Picardie, France

**Plot:** Plot 1. Row D. Grave 14.

The majority of the graves in the extension are of officers and men who died of wounds in the 1916 **Battle of the Somme.** The communal cemetery contains 249 First World War burials, the extension 918.

### The Battle of Delville Wood

was an operation to secure the British right flank, while the centre advanced to capture the higher lying areas of High Wood and Pozières. After the Battle of Albert the offensive had evolved to the capture of fortified villages, woods, and other terrain that offered observation for artillery fire, jumping-off points for more attacks, and other tactical advantages. The mutually costly fighting at Delville Wood eventually secured the British right flank.

Photos – Keir McNamara
Private Joe Duggan

Joe Duggan: Born in Feakle, enlisted in Birkenhead, killed in action 9th April 1916 in Mesopotamia in The Battle of Kut al Amara, (7 December 1915 – 29 April 1916), Cheshire Regiment 8th Bn 26864, G/M in Iraq. (TB)

Basra Memorial. Al Basrah
Basra, Iraq
Plot: Panel 14 and 64.

On the 12th of February 1916 the 8th Bn Cheshire Regiment moved to Mesopotamia, to join the force being assembled near Sheikh Sa’ad for the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut al Amara. They joined the Tigris Corps on the 27th of March and were in action in the unsuccessful attempts to relieve Kut. They were in action in The Battle of Kut al Amara, (7 December 1915 – 29 April 1916), also known as the First Battle of Kut, was the besieging of an 8,000 strong British-Indian garrison in the town of Kut, 100 miles south of Baghdad, by the Ottoman Army. In 1915, its population was around 6,500. Following the surrender of the garrison on 29 April 1916, the survivors of the siege were marched to imprisonment at Aleppo.

The Basra Memorial commemorates more than 40,500 members of the Commonwealth forces who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from the Autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known.
John Duggan: Born and enlisted in Ennis, died 18th Aug 1917, Royal Garrison Artillery 141st Heavy Battery 3633, G/M in France. He died of heart failure after being badly wounded at Hooge. (TB)

Ebblinghem Military Cemetery
Ebblinghem
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
The Cemetery contains 441 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

The Battle for Hooge in summer 1915 covered two actions; a German assault on the 30 & 31 July 1915 (the first use of the flamethrower against the British) and the British "revenge" attack over the same ground on the 9th August, supplementary to this actions was a large mine exploded by the 175th R.E. Company measuring 120 feet wide on the 19 July 1915. Photo – Keir McNamara

Aug 1917 Sat Record
Private John (O) Dwyer

John (O) Dwyer: Born in Co Clare, lived in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, died 4th Aug 1915, Australian Infantry 9th Bn, G/M Australia. Died of acute alcoholism at the General Hospital in Brisbane. Next of kin Mr J Dwyer (Father) Co Clare. He enlisted in May 1915 in Brisbane. (TB) MA

John Dwyer is John O'Dwyer from Miltown. He died of alcoholism just after enlisting. He had made attempts to enlist in Australia in 1914 and May 1915 as John O'Dwyer before his third attempt in Dec 1915. He had 12 years prior experience in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Similarities in the signatures and service record in the enlistment documents for the three attempts match up. Names father as John and brother as Thomas in next of kin sections. (Keir McNamara)

Toowong Cemetery. Brisbane. Brisbane City. Queensland, Australia
Plot: 15. 12. 2. L1/379. (GRM/4*).
Trooper John Francis Dwyer

John Francis Dwyer: Born in Ennistymon, lived in Queensland, killed in action 7th August 1915 in Gallipoli age 41, Australian Light Horse 2nd Regiment 741, G/M in Turkey. He was 40 years old when he enlisted in Queensland Australia in Nov 1914. He was working as a labourer. He had previous military experience with the Royal Artillery. He was sent from Egypt for duty in Turkey on the 6th Aug 1915. (TB)

Quinn's Post Cemetery, Anzac Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey. Plot: Special Memorial 38.

The post was named from Major Hugh Quinn of the 15th Battalion, Australian Infantry. There are now 473 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.

The landing at Suvla Bay took place on the night of 6 August 1915 against light opposition. The New Zealand Infantry Brigade came within 500 metres of the near peak of Chunuk Bair by dawn on 7 August but was not able to seize the summit. This delay had fatal consequences for another supporting attack on the morning of 7 August, by the Australian 3rd Light Horse Brigade at the Nek, which was to coincide with the New Zealander attack from Chunuk Bair against the rear of the Ottoman defences. The attack went ahead regardless, ending in a costly failure, after the opening artillery barrage lifted seven minutes early, leaving the assaulting troops to attack alerted Ottoman defenders on a narrow front.
Private 1st Class John Dynan: Born 15/5/1889 in Mt Shavoon (Mountshannon ?) Co Clair (Clare), lived on 116th Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He was aged 28 when he enlisted on the 5th Dec 1917 into Co I 305th Infantry (546692) to Feb 1918 and then into Co F 30th Infantry (3rd Division) until his death (killed in action) on the 15th July 1918 (July 15-18, 1918-The Champagne-Marne Operation). He went overseas in April 1918. His next of kin was his sister Mary Ryan, Brooklyn, New York. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919 fold3.com) He is buried in Holy Cross Cemetery Brooklyn, location 30 7 St George. (New York, Veteran Burial Cards, 1861-1898 for John Dynan) He was reinterred from France on the 29th July 1921. (findagrave.com)

The Champagne-Marne Operation (July 15-18, 1918): the American 26th, 3rd, 28th and 42nd Infantry Divisions and the 369th Infantry Regiment with the French 6th, 5th and 4th Armies successfully defend against the German 'Friedenstrum Offensive' and launch a counter-attack on July 18th. Casualties: 7,317.

Private Martin Earls/Earles

Martin Earls/Earles: Born and lived in Kilfarboy, Miltown Malbay, killed in action 25th April 1915 at Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 3332, G/M in Turkey. Husband of Bridget Earls. (TB)

V Beach Cemetery. Gallipoli. Canakkale, Turkey
Plot: Special Memorial A. 51.

The cemetery was used during April and May 1915. There are now 696 servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.

When the Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Battalion landed at V Beach on April 25th 1915, they were close to full strength, numbering 26 officers and 900 other ranks. When roll call was taken on May 11th 1915, only 7 officers and 372 men had survived the V Beach landing and subsequent fighting.

‘At 1am on April 25th the River Clyde (with 2,100 men on board) left her moorings and slowly moved to her objective... When the gangways were ready...the men instantly responded, and dashed for the shore under a tornado of shot and shell...very few of the men got ashore, those who did took cover behind a bank about eight feet high that ran along the beach ten yards from the water’s edge. In front of this bank was a line of barbed wire entanglements about 25 yards distant. The cross fire was so heavy...that any man who left the cover of the bank for an instant was killed...’ The ‘History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers 1861 to 1922’ by Captain S. McCance

Photo taken from Irish Regiments of World War One Facebook page. Hucknall 1914-1918 Album.
Private Patrick Edwards

Patrick Edwards: Born and lived in Ennistymon, killed in action 21st Dec 1914 in Festubert, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5752, G/M in France. (TB)

Le Touret Memorial Richebourg-l'Avoue
Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Plot: Panel 43 and 44.

Givenchy / Festubet 18th – 22nd Dec 1914

21st Dec 1914: ‘Slowly but surely the advance continued... Suddenly a shot rang out, followed by another and then an inferno seemed to be let loose... The 2nd Munsters were 500 yards in advance of the troops on either flank!... Officers and men were falling everywhere; in ten minutes 11 officers and over 200 men were hit...... Slowly, reluctantly and methodically, at about 4am on the 23rd, the shattered remnants of the four companies filed back to their starting point, unconquered and unconquerable.’ (The 2nd Munsters in France HS Jervis)

Almost all of the 13,400 men commemorated on the Memorial were killed in actions along a part of the Western Front that was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the first year of the war.
Rifleman Francis M. Egan

Francis M Egan: Born in New York USA, lived in Marylebone London, killed in action 16th April 1918 age 19 in Pozieres, London Regiment (City of London Rifles) 2nd/6th Bn 345071, G/M in France. Son of T M and Catherine Egan, Main Street, Corofin. (TB)

‘My uncle, Francis M Egan of Corofin, was killed in action on 16/04/1918 and is commemorated on the memorial at Pozieres, France…. his father emigrated to New York in the late 1800s, got married there to Catherine Rogers from Flagmount, and had four children there before returning home to Corofin around 1905 where they had two more children. He was born in New York about 1899 and was therefore a U.S. citizen. Nevertheless he returned with his parents and siblings and lived in Corofin for some years before going to London around 1916/17. He enlisted in the London Regiment.’ (Ciaran Egan)

Pozieres Memorial. Departement de la Somme Picardie, France. Plot: Panel 86 and 87. The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties and relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields.

The German Spring Offensive: After being relieved from the line, the London Regiment (City of London Rifles) 2nd/6th Bn was sleeping in the open on the night of 16/17 April 1918 when it was subjected to gas shelling. A large number of casualties were caused by Mustard gas, most of them temporarily blinded, who had to be led away in single file to the dressing stations.
Private Michael Egan

Michael Egan: Born in Kilkishen, enlisted in Ennis, killed in action 1st Nov 1914 at Klein Zillebeke in the 1st Battle of Ypres, Irish Guards 1st Bn 3829, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium. (TB)

In mid-October 1914 the BEF was moved to cover the Channel Ports and from the 21st October to the 12th November 1914 the Irish Guards 1st Battalion fought continuously in the first battle of YPRES, losing more than 700 men. They suffered huge casualties defending Klein Zillebeke and playing a major part in stopping the German breakthrough to the Channel Ports between 1 and 11 November 1914.

The Ypres Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge.

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.
Rev Pierce John Egan M A

Rev Pierce John Egan M A: Chaplain 4th Class. Royal Army Chaplain’s Department. 1st Bn British West Indies Regiment. Died of dysentery in Alexandria on the 6th April 1916. (TB) (PMcN) His brother was Professor Egan of Lahinch. Husband of Jessie Helen Egan, of 7a, Spencer Rd., Eastbourne.

Death Of Military Chaplain

The Reverend Pierce Egan, M.A., Military Chaplain, died of dysentery at Alexandria, on 6th inst., to the deep grief of many friends and relations, including his only surviving brother, Professor Egan, of Lahinch. The deceased clergyman was a distinguished preacher, of splendid physique, and much beloved by the troops.

April 1916 Clare Journal

Alexandria (Chatby) Military Cemetery
Alexandria
Al Iskandariyah, Egypt
Plot: Q. 568.

There are now 2,259 First World War burials in the cemetery
Mr Wilfred Alfred Emond: A passenger on the Lusitania which sank on May 7th 1915. His body was washed ashore on the Clare coastline and he was buried in Doonbeg Graveyard. Walter Emond, 46, was a Canadian - British national and saloon passenger lost in the Lusitania sinking. He is listed as being from Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. His saloon ticket for Lusitania was 46148 and he stayed in cabin B-7. (Brian Doyle)

On May 7, 1915, the RMS Lusitania, was torpedoes by a German U-boat and sunk, off the Old Head of Kinsale. Of the 1,959 people on board, 1,198 died, including 128 Americans.
Trimmer James Francis Enright


On Jan 3rd 1918, the patrol vessel HMS Blackwhale struck a mine and sank in the North Sea off Fife Ness with the loss of twelve of her crew. She was the only British ship sunk by a mine on that day. The expected manoeuvrability of these whalers made them suitable for anti-submarine escorts in coastal waters.

Plymouth Naval Memorial
Plymouth Unitary Authority
Devon, England. Plot: 29

Plymouth Naval Memorial commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War.
**Private John Ensko**

*John Ensko*: Born lived and enlisted in Ennis, killed in action 21st Aug 1915 at the attack on Scimitar Hill in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 6437, G/M in Helles Memorial, Turkey. Killed on the same day, and the same Battalion as Private John Fitzpatrick. He was previously a POW in Limburg.

**Helles Memorial. Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey**

*Plot: No Known Grave; names is listed on Panel 185 to 190*

**The Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Battalion in Gallipoli**: A month’s rest was promised on 15 July, but by 22 July they were back in action, their strength around 500 of whom only 3 officers and 314 men remained from those who first landed on 25 April.

The climax came with the Suvla attack on 21 August in the Battle of Scimitar Hill, the last great battle of the campaign, the Turks inflicting severe casualties, the scrub bushes then catching fire killing many wounded and others taking cover. The unsuccessful attack cost the Munsters 79 men and three officers that day alone.

‘The Turkish retaliation set alight to the scrub... the advance having to be carried out through the smoke and fire... The Battalion, in the air as regards its right flank, was caught by a frontal and enfilading fire (from the flank). Very heavy casualties were suffered in consequence, and the attack failed.....Under cover of darkness the Battalion was withdrawn....killed, other ranks, 13.’ The ‘History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers 1861 to 1922’ by Captain S. McCance

Aisne-Marne American Cemetery and Memorial Belleau 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 Richard Eustace

Private Richard Eustace: Born in Co Clare. He was aged 29 when he enlisted in the US Army 152 Dep Brigade 3198150 (and later to the 162 Infantry), in April 1918. He lived in New York City. He served overseas from July 1918 and was killed in action on the 2nd October 1918 in the Argonne Sector (The Meuse-Argonne Offensive September 26-November 11, 1918). His next of kin was his brother James Eustace who also lived in New York. G/M in France.

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive September 26-November 11 1918: the American Forces with the support of the French Fourth Army launches its largest operation (One million combatants) that led to the retreat of the German Army and their asking for an armistice ending American operations and the war. US Casualties: 110,508. (10 Claremen died)

Within the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial in France, which covers 130.5 acres, rest the largest number of our military dead in Europe, a total of 14,246. Most of those buried here lost their lives during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive of World War I.

A beautiful bronze screen separates the chapel foyer from the interior, which is decorated with stained-glass windows portraying American unit insignia; behind the altar are flags of the principal Allied nations.
The poet Lord Dunsany wrote of the disregarded Great War dead of Ireland:

“Sleep on forgot, a few more years and then
The ages that I prophesy shall see
Due honours paid to you by juster men.”