A Tribute to Kilrush in the Great War

By Ger Browne
Kilrush in the Great War

If ever a list of WW1 Heritage Towns is made, it is certain that Kilrush will be at the top of that list. It was a town ‘shellshocked’ by the war.

- Nearly every street in Kilrush is packed with those who died, were wounded, or received awards for gallantry in WW1.
- At least 476 enlisted out of a population of 3,666 (2,539 in 2011). Only 800 men from the town were eligible for War.
- At least another 50 Kilrush men who lived in other countries, enlisted abroad.
- The number of casualties was high, with 95 dead and 24 more deaths unrecorded. They lost fathers, brothers, husbands and sons.
- The Glen a street with 55 dwellings provided an amazing 69 soldiers.
- They were mainly general labourers, bakers, shop porters, tailor’s, butcher’s, shoemaker’s and the sons of carpenters, publican’s and railway porter’s.
- 106 were employees of the flour and meal mill owned by M. Glynn and Sons.
- 40 were in the Australian Army, 14 in the Canadian Army and 10 in the U.S. Army.
- The town won over 20 Awards and honours, with many more promoted for bravery.
- The WW1 Memorial to all those who partook in WW1 was erected in the Old Shanakyle Cemetery in Nov 1999. It is hoped that further Memorials will be built soon in Kilrush and Ennis to honour and remember the grief and sacrifice of all the families involved.
- If Kilrush was in any other country it would be a National Treasure.

Joe Hawes Kilrush: In 1920 while home on leave, and present at a hurling match in his Army uniform he was ‘hustled off the ground by “Black and Tans” with the rest of the crowd of spectators, just, it seemed, for the hell of it... when I joined the British Army in 1914 they told us we were going to fight for the liberation of small nations, but when the War was over and I went home to Ireland, I found that as far as one nation was concerned, my own, these were just words.’

They were promised by their Irish leaders, glory, a United Ireland and Home Rule. Those who survived returned to rejection, partition and Martial Law. To paraphrase a certain gentleman ‘never from a town, have so many, given so much for so little.’ See for yourself.........
The following gives the streets where the 400+ Kilrush men and women lived, the Armies, Regiments and Corps that Kilrush men fought with, the battles and events they fought in, those who became POW’s, those who had shell shock, West Clare politicians in WW1, Kilrush men courtmartialed, recruitment in Kilrush, and the awards and medals won by Kilrush men and women. There are also 111 Individual Profiles and an alphabetical list of 500+ Kilrush men and women who participated in the War.

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I would like to especially thank Brian Honan for all his help and knowledge of Kilrush and WW1.

I would also like to thank Tom Burnell who wrote ‘The Clare War Dead’, the research done by Peadar McNamara and Keir McNamara, Joe Power who wrote ‘Clare and the Great War’, the Kilrush Men engaged in WW1 Website (KM), Charles E Glynn’s List of Kilrush Men in the Great War, The Story of the RMF 1914-1918 by Martin Staunton, Paul O’Brien, Morgan Roughan, Paddy Waldron, Claremen who served in the Canadian Forces in World War 1 (CI), British Army WWI Pension Records for Claremen in service (Clare Library), The Commonwealth War Grave Commission Burials in County Clare Graveyards (Clare Library), findagrave.com, ancestry.com, the In Flanders website, Mapping our Anzacs Website (MA), Claremen and Women who served in the Australian Imperial Forces during World War 1 (AI), The Clare Journal (CI), The Saturday Record (SR), The Clare Champion, The Clare People, The Clare Museum, The Clare Library Local Studies Centre, Dolores Murrihy, Daniel McCarthy, Helen O’Connor, Eric Shaw, Joe O’Muircheartaigh, Eddie Lough, Paddy O’Meara, all those who sent on information and finally Larry Brennan and the Clare Roots Society for all their help.
All the streets of Kilrush are featured, along with the Railway Station, The Quay, Cappa Pier, Scattery Island, Shellshock Road, Glebe House, Pella House, The Mills, The Court House, Leadmore, Old Shanakyle Cemetery, New Shanakyle Cemetery, Kilrush Church of Ireland and Graveyard, The National Bank, The Provincial Bank, The Constabulary Barracks (The RIC) and the CBS School.
Kilrush in the Great War

The Town Centre
(with the number of those who enlisted)


G/M Grave/Memorial

Invalided: Wounded and unfit for further service.
Alley Lane Kilrush (Tanyard Lane)

Private James Cahill RE, Driver Pat Cahill RFA, Private John Casey RMF (wounded), Private Martin Casey RMF (wounded), Private Peter Casey RMF (wounded), Private John Danaher RMF POW, Private John Danaher RMF (wounded), Private Pat Danaher RMF (wounded), Michael ‘Robineen’ Gallagher RGA (wounded), Corporal Pat Gallagher (Died), Private Thomas Scully RMF (Invalided), Private Geo Stafford RMF (wounded), Private P Thompson RMF (wounded), Private Michael Tinncan RAF.

Cappa (Cappagh)

24 Houses/Buildings 1914.
5 Enlisted
2 Died
0 Wounded/Invalided
0 Awards

In March 1915 Henry R Glynn, wrote to the vice-admiral commanding at Queenstown (Cobh), tendering for business. ‘We can supply coal, flour, oil or provisions to any vessels patrolling the west coast. At Cappa pier we can take 1,100 tons.’
Burton Street Kilrush

64 Houses/Buildings in 1914.
37 Enlisted
11 Died
9 Wounded/Invalided
2 Awards

Private Patrick Blunney RMF (wounded), Private John Breen CR (Died), Patrick Breen/Breene (Died), Joseph Brennan RMF (Died), Private Martin Brennan RMF, Private Ben Butler RMF (wounded), Private Michael Butler RMF (invalided), Gunner Patrick Cahill RA, Private John Copely RMF, Private Con Coughlan RMF, Private John Coughlan RMF (wounded), Michael Joseph Coughlan RMF (Died), Michael Breen RMF (Died), John Cunningham AVC, Sergeant John Devers RGA (1 of 5 brothers that served in WW1), Private Michael Devers RMF, Able Seaman Stephen Devers RN, Private Thomas Devers RMF (Wounded & Awarded a Parchment Certificate), Able Seaman William Devers RN, Private Thomas Dinihan RMF (Died), Private Patrick Donohue RMF POW, Private Thomas Donohue/Donoghue RMF (Died), Private Frank RMF (Invalided), Private Martin Gorman RMF, Private Michael Greene RMF (Died), Gunner James Griffin RGA (Died), Corporal Pat Hogan RMF (Wounded), Corporal Martin Honan RMF (Wounded), Private John Keane MM RMF (Died & Awarded the Military Medal and Parchment Certificate), Private Michael Keane RMF, Private Andrew Kelly RMF, Private Pat King ASC, Thomas Lennon CR (Died), John McInerney Saddler, Private John Sullivan RMF, Private Pat Sullivan MGC (Invalided), Private Thomas Sullivan RMF.

Ennis Road Kilrush

17 Houses/Buildings in 1914.
1 Enlisted
0 Died
1 Wounded/Invalided
0 Awards

Private Thomas Breen RIR (Shell shock and malaria)
### Chapel Street Kilrush

- **44** Houses/Buildings 1914.
- **19** Enlisted
- **7** Died
- **5** Wounded/Invalided
- **0** Awards

- **Lieutenant P Bunfield** Worcesters (Wounded), **Private Michael Clohessy** RMF (Wounded), **Private Patrick Clohessy** (Died), **Patrick Cooney** RIF (Died), **Joseph Copely** RMF (Died), **Private Michael Delohery** RIR (Died), **Private John Foley** ASC, **Private Patrick Foley** RMF (Wounded), **Private John Frawley** RMF, **Private Patrick Frawley** RMF (Wounded), **Private Simon Frawley** RMF, **Trooper Matthew Honan** SIH, **Private Michael Honan** RMF, **Private Martin Meaney** RMF (Invalided), **Private Pat O Dea** RMF, **Philip O Donnell** RMF (Died), **Sergeant Thomas O Donnell** RMF, **John Regan** RMF (Died), **John Sullivan** RFA (Died)

### Crofton Street Kilrush

- **17** Houses/Buildings 1914.
- **1** Enlisted
- **1** Died
- **0** Wounded/Invalided
- **0** Awards

- **John Moloney** RMF (Died).
Frances Street Kilrush

M Glynn & Sons Mills
106 Employees Enlisted

Kilrush House

WW1 Recruitment Office

Market Square

National Bank

Provincial Bank

66 Houses/Buildings 1914.

3 Enlisted
0 Died
0 Wounded/Invalided
2 Awards

Lieutenant R W Burke MC: RIR. National Bank. (He was awarded the Military Cross, two Parchment Certificates and had been mentioned in Despatches).


Edward (John) Bolger DCM: Australian Infantry.
Kilrush House: Home to Charles E Glynn. Owner of the Mills in Kilrush. Responsible for recruiting over 416 men from Kilrush for the Great War. In 1919 he published a booklet on the Kilrush Men who fought with the British Army, Navy and the Merchant Navy. By then he regretted that he had been involved with recruitment in Kilrush.

- 106 Employees Enlisted.
- 20 Killed in Action. 3 Missing.
- 22 Discharged (Wounded and unfit for further service)
- 26 Wounded (But still served).
- 11 Prisoners in Germany
- 24 that survived the war.
To The Secretary,
The Admiralty, Whitehall.

(Copy).

Sir,

In view of the grave statement made by the Secretary of State for War in the House of Lords, we beg respectfully to offer our services to you in case we can be of any assistance in this district.

Kilrush is convenient to the mouth of the Shannon, and to Scattery Roadstead. We are Lloyd’s agents, are interested in shipping, and as the Coast Guards have been called away possibly we may be of some use to you.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servants,

M. Glynn & Sons.
Kilrush House
In 1915 the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Wimbourne visited the Glynn’s at Kilrush House, on Frances Street. He later addressed a public meeting in the Town Square, from a platform decorated with the British and Allied flags as well as one of a Harp on a Green background.

Lord Wimbourne hoped that ‘the Irish Brigade of today may help the French to win a new Fontenoy over a different enemy.’ The local brass and reed bands then closed off proceedings with a rendering of the National Anthem and A Nation once Again.
An influential meeting of the ladies of West Clare was held at the Market House, Kilrush on Tuesday afternoon, to form a Ladies Recruiting Committee. Miss Glynn, president, was in the chair.

Miss Glynn said “We are here with the object of furthering the interests of recruiting and to encourage young men to take their places in the Irish Regiments, as by their doing so they will assist their comrades who are at present fighting so gallantly to defend our country and the defenceless women and children who are left behind.” It was unanimously decided by all the ladies, to do what they could to encourage recruiting.”
Private Michael Breene Australian Inf. (Died), Private Patrick Breene RMF, Private Thomas Breene RMF, John Burke LR (Died), Private John Burke RMF, Private Martin Burke RMF, Private Jack Clancy RMF (wounded), Sergeant Martin Clancy RGA (wounded), Private Michael Clancy US Army, Private Michael Clohessy (wounded and invalided), Private Pat Clohessy RMF (Died), Private Con Coleman RMF, Gunner Pat Coleman RFA (POW & Died), Private John Conroy RMF, Sergeant Cotter RMF, Private Sinon Culligan RMF, Private Lee Curtin RMF (Died), Private M Cushion RMF (wounded), Private James Doyle RMF (wounded), Private Martin Egan RMF, Trooper Michael Egan SIH POW, Corporal James Gorman RMF POW, Private Martin Gorman RGA, Private Ralph Gorman DSM RMF (Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for bravery.), Private P Haugh RMF, Trooper Matthew Honan SIH, Private Michael Honan RMF, Private Denis Keane RAMC, Private John Keane Australian Inf., Private Michael Keane RMF (Died), Pat Keane RMF (wounded) 1 of 5 brothers that served in WW1, Private S Keane RMF, Sergeant Thomas Keane DSM RMF (wounded & was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.), Private Joe Kelleher RMF (wounded), Private John Kelleher RMF, Private Martin Kelleher RMF (invalided), Private Thomas Kelleher RMF (wounded), Private John Kelly RFA (invalided), Private Michael Kelly RGA, Trooper T Liddane SIH, Private Peter Mack RMF, Gunner John Magner RGA, Private Pat Magner Yorkshire & Lancashire, Private John Maloney RMF (wounded), Private Martin McCarthy RMF (wounded), Gunner Thomas McDonnell RGA, Martin McGrath RMF (Died), Private Michael McGrath RMF (wounded), Private Michael McInerney RMF.
The proposed site for the Kilrush WW1 Memorial opposite the entrance to the Glen.

The Glen had 121 males in the 1911 Census. It was a street with 55 dwellings, where an incredible 69 enlisted.

Private John McMahon RMF (wounded), Private John McMahon RMF (invalided), Private Martin McMahon RMF (wounded), Gunner Pat McMahon RGA, Sergeant Michael Meade RMF (Died), Private John Moloney RMF, Gunner James Moore RGA (wounded), Private Martin Moore RMF (invalided),

Private Patrick Moore Liverpools POW, Private D Mulvehill RDC, Private Patrick Nash RMF, Private Peter Nash (Died), Private H Nevin RlniskillingF, Private Thomas Nevin RMF (invalided), Private James O’Brien RMF, Private John O’Brien RMF, Private Thomas O Donnell RMF (wounded), John O’Sullivan RFA (Died), Private James Quinn RAF, Gunner Martin Shalloe RGA.

WW1 volunteers outside Kilrush House in 1915.
Grace Street Kilrush

Glebe House: home of Rev Armstrong and his family.

32 Houses/Buildings 1914.
41 Enlisted
10 Died
11 Wounded/Invalided
1 Award

2nd Lieutenant A R Armstrong RGA, Captain C Armstrong AVC, 2nd Lt Charles Martin Armstrong RDF (Died), J S Armstrong MC RDF (Awarded the Military Cross), Private Stephen Casey RAF, Private Michael (Mick) Corbett RMF (Died), Private John Costelloe RMF, Private John Daly RAF, Private John Daly RMF (wounded), Private John Faulkner Labour Bn., Private John Faulkner RMF, Private Michael Faulkner RMF (wounded), Lance Corporal Joe Flanagan RMF (invalided), Private John Galvin RMF (Died), Private Dan Garry Australian Inf., Private Patrick Hannon RMF (wounded), Private Thomas Hannon RMF (wounded), Private John Hogan RMF (wounded & POW), Private John Honan RMF (Died), Company Sergeant Major Michael Honan RMF,

Private Stephen Honan RMF, Private Pat Horan RMF, Private William Johnson RDF (Died), Private P Keane RMF, Michael Lynch RMF (Died), Private Michael McCarthy RMF (Died), John McMahon RMF (Died), Private John McSparrin RMF POW, Simon Moloney RGA (Died), Driver Sinon Moloney (Died), Private Thomas Moloney RMF (Invalided), Private Simon Nevills RMF (invalided), Private Michael O’Brien RMF, Pat O’Brien RMF, Private John O’Donnell RMF, Private Joe Shea RMF (wounded and gassed), Private Charles Simmon RMF, Trooper Thomas Soffe AVC (Invalided), Corporal William Soffe, Private James Sullivan RMF (Invalided), Gunner Nicholas Toppin RGA, Private Michael Whelan RE.

Captain C Armstrong: Glebe House Kilrush. Army Veterinary Corps. KM Son of Canon S C Armstrong Kilrush. He served in France, Salonica and Palestine.


J S Armstrong MC: Glebe House Kilrush. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Awarded the Military Cross. KM Son of Canon S C Armstrong Kilrush. In 1915 he wrote a letter to his father describing the very difficult conditions, especially the shortage of water and the dangers from snipers in the Dardanelles.

Miss H Armstrong: Hon Secretary of the Kilrush Ladies Society who fundraised for comforts for Kilrush soldiers in the trenches in Feb 1916.

Canon Simon Carter Armstrong, the Rector of Kilrush had eight sons, four of which served in WW1. They lived in the Glebe on Grace Street.
Private John McDonnell: Kilrush, died 14th Oct 1916, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, near North East corner of the Chapel. Service number 4337.

A few men from Kilrush who died on active service during the war were brought back for burial to the town. One such was Pte. John McDonnell. A 26-year-old master-tailor from Moore Street before his enlistment into the 8th RMF, his remains arrived in Kilrush on 19 October, 1916, and lay overnight in the church before a Requiem Mass and funeral the following day, which witnessed “a cortege of large proportions”. He fought in all the major battles of the War, until he died. He left a wife and child.

He was the son of John and Catherine McDonnell, 25 Moore Street.
Private Michael Delohery/Dolohery:
Kilrush, died 30th Dec 1916 age 38, Royal Irish Regiment. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, in the South West part of the cemetery. He died at home of illness contracted during service. Husband of Ellen Delohery. Service Number 1987.

Private Thomas Donoghue: Kilrush, died 11th Feb 1920 age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, grave no.57, near the West boundary of the cemetery. Service number 4617.

Private John McMahon: Kilrush, died 2nd June 1917 age 23, 2nd Bn., Royal Munster Fusiliers. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, grave no.453, in the South West corner of the Cemetery, beside David Comyn no. 454. Son of Michael McMahon, Grace Street. Service number 6718.
Private Thomas Scanlan: Moore St Kilrush, died 19th March 1920 age 33, Labour Corps and Royal Munster Fusiliers. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, grave no.555, near the North boundary of the Cemetery. Son of Mrs. Mary Scanlan, of Moore St., Kilrush. Brother of Martin. Service number 382893, Labour Corps formerly (G/4627), Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Bombardier Martin Scanlan: Moore St Kilrush, died 9th Feb 1916 age 28, Royal Field Artillery. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, grave no.555, near the North boundary of the Cemetery. Son of Mrs. Mary Scanlan, of Moore St., Kilrush. Brother of Thomas. Service number 3778.

WW1 Memorial that was on the right wall in the Kilrush Church of Ireland

In memory of
Lieut Charles Martin Armstrong R.D.Fusiliers
killed in action in France.
8th February 1917.
aged 24 years.
Faithful unto Death
A tribute from the congregation of St. Senan’s Church Kilrush.

Charles Martin Armstrong: Kilrush, died Feb 1917 age 23, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, G/M in France. He served with 7RDF at Gallipoli prior to his commissioning in the 6RDF. He was later killed in action with 10RDF in France, and is commemorated by a plaque in the Church of Ireland at Kilrush.
In memory of
Christopher Clarke
aged 30.
Sidney Walters
aged 27.
John Walker
aged 19.

Seamen of
the steam ship Eupion
who died from exposure
on a raft.

Their vessel
was sunk without warning
by a German submarine
3rd Oct., 1918.

Erected by
donation from the owners
and subscriptions collected by
J. J. Bradley. J Coffey  Limerick

**Eupion SS** was a British steam powered tanker of 3,575grt. On the 3rd October 1918 when on route from Philadelphia for Limerick, Ireland she was torpedoed by German submarine UB-123 and sunk 10 miles West from Loop Head, R. Shannon. Owner British Tanker Co, London.

**Third Mate Christopher Clark:** England, died 3rd Oct 1918 age 29 on the **SS Eupion** which was torpedoed off Loop Head. Mercantile Marine Unit. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, in the North East corner of the Cemetery. Son of Christopher Granger Clark and Hannah Hodgson Clark, of "Hazelwood," Langholm Rd., East Boldon, Sunderland. Born at Robin Hood's Bay, Yorks.

**Assistant Steward John (Charles) A Walker:** Canada, died 3rd Oct 1918 age 25 on the **SS Eupion** which was torpedoed off Loop Head. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, in the North East corner of the Cemetery. Son of Charles and Sarah Elizabeth Walker, of 20, Edward St., Brantford, Ontario. Born at Brantford, Canada.

**Second Mate Sidney Frederick Walters:** England, died 3rd Oct 1918 age 28 on the **SS Eupion** which was torpedoed off Loop Head. Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, in the North East corner of the Cemetery. Son of John and Eleanor Walters, of Myrddin House, Lloyd's Terrace, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire. Born at Newcastle Emlyn.
Corporal Patrick Gallagher: Royal Munster Fusiliers. Brother of Michael above. He was brought back to Clare to die of wounds received in the War. (Morgan Roughan) ‘Uncle Patrick Gallagher died 30th Nov 1915. I presume he was sent home to die. We have no information on him.’ (Kay Honan)

‘In Loving Memory of Patrick Gallagher. Died 1915 Aged 21 years.’ (Location: South east section side of new church) Grave No. 292 Church of Ireland Graveyard, Kilrush.
Henry Street had 112 males in the 1911 Census. It was a street with 41 shops, 23 pubs, 5 dwellings and a bakery.

69 Houses/Buildings/shops
13 Enlisted
2 Died
3 Wounded/Invalided
1 Award

Lieutenant D Black IG (wounded), Gunner J Black RGA (wounded), Private M Black IG, Lieutenant M Black IG (wounded), Private S Black IG, Sergeant Pat Blake Australian Inf., Lieutenant Arthur Brew RAMC, Thomas J Crotty US Army (Died), Gunner Michael Hastings RGA, Captain Thomas Lysaght RHA (Died) (He was promoted for repeated acts of bravery), Private Thomas McCluskey 8th Hussars, Sgt J Slattery DCM Canadian Army. (He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal), Private Marty (Mortimer Francis) Tubridy Australian Army.
High Street Kilrush

12 Houses/Buildings
4 Enlisted
0 Died
0 Wounded/Invalided
0 Awards

Gunner Michael Doyle RGA, Gunner Joseph Flannigan RGA, Gunner John McMahon RGA, Gunner Michael O’Brien RGA.

John Street Kilrush

24 Houses/Buildings 1914
7 Enlisted
1 Died
2 Wounded/Invalided
0 Awards

Private Chris Bolger RE, Private George Scott Brew RMF, Private Thomas Brew RMF, Daniel Clancy 4th Hussars (wounded July 1915), Stoker Michael Francis Daly RN (Died), Thomas Duggan Canadian Field Artillery (wounded), Private DI Mara Australian Infantry.
Private Patrick McMahon: Leadmore, Kilrush, Co Clare. He was a labourer aged 18 when he enlisted in 1919 with the Leinster Regiment 32147. He was discharged in 1920. His mother was Kate McMahon. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Leadmore Kilrush

Malthouse Lane Kilrush

- 28 Houses/Buildings 1914
- 13 Enlisted
- 3 Died
- 2 Wounded/Invalided
- 0 Awards

Gunner James Cahill RGA, Gunner Tim Cahill RGA (wounded), Private John Cooney RMF (Invalided), Driver John Coughlan RFA, Gunner John Hayes RGA, Driver Pat Hayes RFA, Private Thomas Hayes RIniskillingF, Private Geo Lennon, Private Martin Madigan RMF (wounded), Private Michael Madigan RMF (Died), Private Charles McMahon RMF (Died), Private Michael McMahon RMF (Died), Sergeant P McMahon LR (wounded).
Moore Street Kilrush

114 Houses/Buildings 1914
37 Enlisted
13 Died
8 Wounded/Invalided
0 Awards

Post Office

Court House

Private Martin Cahill RMF (Invalided and Died), Martin Cahill RGA, Private Patrick Cahill RMF, 2nd Lt William Joseph Clancy ASC (Died), Private Joe Connors City of London, Private Michael Dwyer Australian Infantry, Private John Frawley RMF, Private Patrick Frawley RMF (Invalided), Patrick Frawley RGA, Private Simon Frawley, Private John Gorman Australian Infantry (Wounded), Private Michael Gorman Australian Infantry (Wounded), Able Seaman John Griffin RN (Died).
Joe Hawes (1883-1972): Lived on Moore Street Kilrush. Born in Tubber. He served in the Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers. While home on leave in 1920 he heard about and witnessed the activities of the British Army and the ‘Black and Tans’ during the War of Independence. He returned to India and became the instigator of what became known as the ‘Connaught Rangers Mutiny’ on 29 June 1920, when he led a number of Irish soldiers against ‘British atrocities in Ireland’. He and sixteen other Irish soldiers were court martialled and sentenced to death. However only one Irish soldier John Daly, was executed and Joe’s sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. (Joe Power)

Private Pat Hickey RMF, Corporal W J Mack (wounded), Private Charles MacNamara Army, Private Francis (Frank) Joseph Macnamara King’s African Rifles (Died), Private Bernard McCloskey RMF (Died), Private John McDonnell RMF (Died), Private John McNameara RE (Died), Gunner Jerry Murphy RGA, Michael Purcell/Purtill RMF (Died), Private Peter Reynolds Australian Infantry (Died), Gunner P Richardson RGA,

Able Seaman Scanlan RN, Private Daniel Scanlan RMF (wounded), Sergeant John Scanlan RGA, Driver Martin Scanlan RFA (Died), Private Patrick Scanlan RE, Thomas Scanlan RMF (Died), Driver Fred Shaughnessy RFA, Private Arthur Sullivan RAMC (Invalided), John Talty ASC (Died), (Geoffry) Goff Taylor RMF (Died), Private John Taylor IG (wounded and invalided), Private William Woulfe Cam Horse (wounded).
A MAN who appealed against a sentence handed down at the Kilrush Quarter Sessions for attacking and beating a soldier home on leave from the front has had his term of imprisonment doubled after his conduct was described as “the most dastardly that could be conceived.”

Judge Matthias McDonnell Bodkin delivered his verdict at this Thursday’s sitting of Kilrush Quarter Sessions when he heard the appeal of James McDonnell against the decision of the magistrates to sentence him to one month for an unprovoked attack on soldier Shon Clancy.

Crown solicitor, Mr FF Cullinan, whose brother Robert Horridge Cullinan was killed in Gallipoli last month, was the prosecuting counsel. Private Clancy deposed that he was in Cushen’s pub with another member of the British Expeditionary Force, Private Thomas O’Donnell when he was abused by Mr McDonnell who said “you did not get half enough from the Germans and I will give you more”.

After attempting to strike Mr Clancy, the defendant was then ejected from the pub, but subsequently lay in wait outside until both soldiers left the establishment to make their way home.

“Private O’Donnell was no match for him,” said Private Clancy, “because he was wounded, but I said I would give him all the fight he wanted. I was struck with a sick, I was dazed and my head was cut,” he added.

A witness to the assault, Mr Patrick O’Dea said he was going from Henry Street to Vandeleur Street and “saw the accused knocked down on the street and some boys were beating him.”

In giving judgment, Judge Bodkin it was the “most audacious appeal that ever came before me. This man appeals the comparatively mild sentence of one month’s imprisonment, though his conduct was the most dastardly that could be conceived.

“He committed a most wanton, brutal and cowardly assault upon a wounded man fighting for his country and who according to the sergeant was a quiet and inoffensive man.

“If the case came at first before me I would have sentenced the accused to six months imprisonment, but I will now increase the sentence of one month’s imprisonment with hard labour to one or two months. Your conduct was the most dastardly of any that ever came before me,” he added.
Pella House Kilrush

**Pella House** was the home of the Glynn family.

During The Great War a lookout which once stood to the south-west of Pella House, was used by coastguards to watch for enemy submarines and invasion craft.

**Pella House**, the ruins of the original Studdert house are visible on the right. (Photograph courtesy of Michael F. Glynn, sourced by Paul O'Brien)

A Studdert home on the Vandeleur estate valued at £13 in the mid 19th century. Weir writes that the house was built by Admiral John Fitzgerald Studdert and it remained a Studdert home until 1900.
Pound Street / Hector Street Kilrush

Pound Street: 72 Houses/Buildings
Hector Street: 33 Houses/Buildings

89 Enlisted
18 Died
27 Wounded/Invalided
4 Awards

Private Walter Aldridge  RMF, Gunner Michael Blake  RGA, Gunner Pat Blunney  RGA,
Private Patrick Brann  CR (invalided), Private James Brassill  (Brazil) Canadian Infantry (Died),
Corporal Michael Brassill  RFA (Invalided), Private Patrick Brassill  RAMC POW, Private John Brew  IG, Gunner Michael Brew  RGA, Private Martin Burke  RMF, Gunner Thomas Burke  RGA (Invalided), Private Patrick Carroll  RMF (wounded), Private Francis Clune  IG, Sgt-Major P Clune DCM  RGA (Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal),

Private Martin Conway  RMF (wounded), Private Michael Conway  RMF (wounded and disabled), Able Seaman Patrick Conway  RN (Died), Gunner Thomas Conway  RGA (shell shock), Sergeant John Crowe  RMF (wounded), Private Michael Crowe  RMF, Private John Cunningham  Labour Battalion (wounded), Private Thomas Cusack  RMF (Died), Private James Custy  RMF (wounded), Private Jack Downes  Australian Infantry, Gunner Joe Downes  RFA, Private John Downes  RMF (wounded), Private Pat Downes  RMF (Invalided),

Private Martin Duggan  RMF (wounded), Private Pat Duggan  RMF (Invalided), Private Michael Finnucane  Cyclist Corps (wounded), Private John Glynn  RMF, Private James Gorman DSM  RN Air Force (Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for bravery.), Private Martin Gorman  RE, Private Martin Gorman  RMF (Died), Private Matthew Gorman  RMF POW, Private Patrick Griffin  RE, Patrick Joseph Hayes  Australian Infantry (Died), Trooper John Hickey  SIH POW, Private Michael Houlihan  IG (Died), Trooper Thomas Houlihan  SIH, Sergeant Michael Kelly DCM  Leinster Regiment, Private Pat Kelly  RMF (Wounded),
Pound Street / Hector Street Kilrush

Private Patrick Kelly RMF (Died), John Kennedy RMF, Trooper Chris Kiely SIH, Private Patrick Kiely (Died), Gunner Michael Lillis RGA, Private Patrick Lynch RMF, Sinon Mack RMF (wounded), Private John Mahony/Mahoney RMF (Died), Private Patrick (Paddy) Mahoney Canadian Infantry (Died), Private Patrick Mahony RMF (wounded), Private Jack Maloney RMF (Died), Private Michael Maloney LR (wounded), Private Patrick Maloney RMF (Died), Gunner Joe Manning RGA POW, Gunner Patrick Manning RFA (Died),

Gunner PJ Manning RFA POW, Private John Masterson Tanks, Saddler P Masterson RFA, Bombardier Joe McCowan RGA (wounded), Gunner Michael McGowan RGA (wounded), Private W McGowan RMF POW, John McGrath RMF (Died), Martin McGrath RIR (Died), Private John Mclnerney RG Regiment, Private Pat Mclnerney RMF (wounded), Private Pat Mclnerney RAF, James McKnight US Army, Private Stephen McKnight RMF (Died) (Awarded the Military Medal (and 2 parchment Certificates), Private John McMahon Australian Infantry, Corporal John McTigue RFA,

Private Peter Moroney Labour Battalion, Private David O'Brien RMF (wounded), Private John O'Brien RMF (shell shock and wounded), Private Martin O'Brien RMF (wounded), Private Michael O'Brien RMF (wounded), Private Patrick O'Brien RMF, Sergeant Pat O Donnell RAMC, Private Martin Quinlivan Australian Infantry, Private Michael Quinlivan Labour Battalion, Private Thomas Scanlan RMF, Private Michael Shannon RAF, Private Michael Shannon (Senior) RMF (Invalided), Private Sinon Shannon RMF (wounded), Private John Stafford RMF POW, Gunner Michael Walsh RGA (Died), Robert Walsh RMF (Died), Private A Woodroote RAF.

Pound Street/ Hector Street/ Crofton Street had 237 males in the 1911 Census. There were 4 shops and 104 dwellings.
Dock workers in Kilrush were badly affected by the downturn in commercial traffic during WW1, as British coal was difficult to secure due to war priority needs in Britain.

As a port Kilrush provided an above average number of men to the Royal Navy (55), and most of these sailors came through WW1 unscathed in contrast to those who joined the Army. Nearly a fifth of the latter died, with far fewer still on active service by the end of the War. (The Story of the RMF 1914-1918 by Martin Staunton)

In August 1915 the Clare Journal reported the arrest of three alleged spies. It turned out that they were not spies, but found to be deserters from a Norwegian ship that had discharged timber in Kilrush. The men an Englishman, a Welshman and a German were arrested in Kildysart and sent to jail in Limerick.
The West Clare Railway opened on July 2nd in 1887. It was a steam driven rail service operating between Ennis and Kilrush, the journey took about 3 hours. It was the main form of transport during WW1.

On the 29th March 1915, over 200 recruits left the town by train, and were seen off at the station by an enormous crowd. (Limerick Leader 31 March 1915)

As it looks today
**Scattery Island**

**Location:** Take the 20 minute ferry from Kilrush Marina (cost €12 return 065-9051327). Twice daily trips in the Summer. You have one and a half hours on the island which is owned by the OPW. They provide a 45 minute tour on the Monastic Trail, which includes 6 churches, the graveyard, the round tower, the holy well, the old village and the visitor centre. Absolutely fascinating.

**Able Seaman John Moran:** RN, **Stoker William Moran:** RN  (Died).

**Houses/Buildings**

- 2 Enlisted
- 1 Died
- 0 Wounded/Invalided
- 0 Awards
Gunner Michael Joseph (James) Walsh:
Cappa Kilrush, died 3rd Oct 1917, Gunner on
H.M.S. "Vivid.", Royal Naval Volunteer
Reserve. Buried on Scattery Island, grave no.
45.

Erected by Bridget Martin
in memory of her beloved husband
John Martin Cappa,
who died March 2nd 1873 aged 80,
may he in posterity RIP amen.
Bridget Martin, daughter Bridget,
Catherine Walsh,
James Walsh RNVR.

Location: To find this graveyard take a right turn from Francis St., Kilrush.

The WW1 Memorial at the entrance to the Old Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush.

In loving memory of
Jack Talty
died
Nov. 2nd 1918
aged 23 years.


In loving memory
My Dear Husband Michael Crotty Henry Street Kilrush
Who died 30th May 1930 aged 72
RIP
Erected by his loving wife and family
also Thomas J. Crotty
who was killed in action in France Oct. 1918 aged 30
Kilrush (Old Shanakyle Cemetery)

In loving memory of
Joseph Brennan
died in Dardanelles
aged 44 yrs.

Joseph Brennan: Kilrush, died August 1915 in Gallipoli, aged 44, Royal Munster Fusiliers. He is named on the Helles Memorial in Turkey. Husband of Bridget Brennan Grace Street Kilrush. He is also remembered on the family headstone, grave no. 326 in the Old Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush, West Section.

In Loving Memory of
Joseph Brennan
died in action Dardanelles
aged 44 yrs.

Patricia Keane: The Glen, Kilrush. One of the most amazing Clare stories of the war. He was sentenced to remain in a fox hole in no man’s land, until he was killed, after giving his rifle (at the behest of Countess Markievicz) to the Irish Volunteers in Ennis. He opted to be courtmartialed at the Front by Captain RG Keane (from Tulla).

However his sentence was suspended after he rescued an officer in no man’s land and he survived the War. Brother of Michael who died in 1915. He is buried in the Old Shanakyle, grave no. 456, West Section.

Thomas Cusack: Kilrush, died Oct 1916 age 38 on the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers. He is buried in France. He is remembered on the back of a headstone grave no. 31 in Old Shanakyle Cemetery (East Section) in Kilrush. Son of Tom and Mary Cusack, Glynn Street Kilrush. Husband of Anne Cusack Pound Street.

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.

In loving memory of
Thomas Cusack
killed at war 24 Dec 1916.

In loving memory of
Joseph Brennan
died in action Dardanelles
aged 44 yrs.

In Loving Memory of
Joseph Brennan
died in action Dardanelles
aged 44 yrs.

Patrick Keane: The Glen, Kilrush. One of the most amazing Clare stories of the war. He was sentenced to remain in a fox hole in no man’s land, until he was killed, after giving his rifle (at the behest of Countess Markievicz) to the Irish Volunteers in Ennis. He opted to be courtmartialed at the Front by Captain RG Keane (from Tulla).

However his sentence was suspended after he rescued an officer in no man’s land and he survived the War. Brother of Michael who died in 1915. He is buried in the Old Shanakyle, grave no. 456, West Section.
Kilrush (Old Shanakyle Cemetery)

In the early 1920’s the Kilrush Ex-Serviceman’s Association erected a wooden cross to commemorate those who had lost their lives in the Great War.

Old Shanakyle Cemetery Plan (East Section)

Entrance

Pathway

John Talty 138

Thomas J Crotty 136

Kilrush (Old Shanakyle Cemetery)

Mark S Mescal: Kilrush, died Dec 1917 age 23, Irish Guards, G/M in Cambrai France. Son of Michael Mescal, Vandalaur Street. (TB) He is remembered on the family gravestone in the West Section of the Old Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush.

Michael Honan: Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers RMF, KM He died on the 17th Nov 1962 and is buried in the East Section of the Old Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush.

Kilrush (New Shanakyle Cemetery)

Sacred heart of Jesus have mercy on the soul of Joseph Hawes Leader of the Connaught Rangers Mutiny India 1920 Died 29th Nov 1972 His wife Mary died 3rd Jan 1982 Their Beloved Daughter and our Mum Carmel McNamar died 29th September 2011. R I P Erected by his loving wife and family.

Private Michael Russell 1894 -1962: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France, Egypt and India. KM He lived on Shellshock Road Kilrush after the war. The roof’s were lead lined, possibly to muffle the screams of ex-soldiers nightmares.

There were 6 Soldiers houses built on Shellshock Road, for former soldiers in the Great War. The soldier and spouse could live there for their lifetime. Families that lived there included the O’Brien’s, Russell’s, Downes, Railes, Lynch’s and Conway’s.

Houses for Kilrush Ex-Soldiers.
At a meeting of the Kilrush Urban Council, a letter was read from the Rev Canon King, Rector, Kilrush, stating he was in communication with the English Government, who intended to build 11 houses in Kilrush free, and would in addition pay a reasonable sum for a site for the houses.

Mr Carmody—That is a most generous offer.
Mr Lillis—They will cost us nothing.
Mr Nagle—These houses are for the soldiers who fought and won the big war for them.
It was ordered to have Mr Murphy get into communication with the Government.
Mr Nagle—We do not want people outside the Council applying for these.

14 Nov 1925 SR
Stewart Street Kilrush

18 Houses/Buildings
15 Enlisted
0 Died
4 Wounded/Invalided
0 Awards

Private John Cox ASC, Private Stephen Culligan RMF (wounded), Private John Daly RMF
POW, Private Martin Daly RMF, Private Oliver Daly City of London, Private Steve Daly RMF,
Private Patrick Lynch RMF, Sergeant John Neenan IG, Private Thomas O Donnell RAF
(Invalided), Gunner John Quinlivan RGA (Invalided), Private Henry Russell RMF, Private
Michael Russell RMF, Private Michael Shannon RMF (wounded and gassed), Private John
Walsh RMF, Private A Woodroote RAF.

Toler Street Kilrush

Great War manifesto inspires a young Kilrush bard

JOHN Redmond’s “Manifesto for the Young People of Ireland” that calls for the youth of Clare and everywhere to join the war effort has inspired a young Kilrushman to do his bit for the recruitment effort.
Fifteen-year-old John Morrissy from Glouce Street in Kilrush is himself too young to join the war, but he is encouraging his fellow townsmen to do so through his poem.
Morrissy, who attends the local Kilrush CBS school, has penned an emotive verse that’s designed to get people from the west Clare capital and beyond to join the war effort.

According to Morrissy, it is essential “to join in fighting man” that people of the county must answer the call to arms that’s coming from places as far flung as the banks of the Nile to the trenches of Flanders.
He says that the “fingers of scorn” will be pointed in the direction of those who don’t enlist and do their bit to ensure the “Men of Erin” go “shoulder to shoulder” and answer the call of Erin.

“I see a town of freedom, and let us all play our part in the cause of the British Empire.

Harsh in the cry, John Redmond is sounding.
The call is being made by your government to fight.
From the banks of the Nile to the trenches of Flanders, Your sons and your brothers want aid in the war.
Shall Erin’s name be sullied with shame?
Shall her sons fight in the name of another land?
Should our countrymen be forever lost?

IV
Your leaders, advisors, both clergy and laity, appeal to the pride of our strange fighting race.
I should be in the cause of their Namour and freedom.

V
No, a thousand times no, cries the voice of this nation.
We will stand in arms for justice and right.
They not only fight to win, but also to maintain peace and order.

VII
The shoulder to shoulder young men of Erin, come forward, and you’ll rise for the work to be done.

Clare People March 2016

John Morrissy from the CBS School on Toler Street wrote the above poem.
Toler Street Kilrush


At least seven Kilrush residents were jailed for arms possession and drilling offences, while three local soldiers, returning from leave in the winter of 1917-18, gave their rifles away to Sinn Feiners in Ennis, after having met Countess Markievicz on their train-journey from Kilrush. The trio, including two Munster Fusiliers, were subsequently apprehended after a chase through the county town, but all survived their courtmartial sentence which varied in extreme from a stern reprimand to a commuted death-sentence. (The Experience of an Irish Town in the First World War- Martin Staunton)
Vandeleur Street Kilrush

Private Sinon Cullinan ASC SIH, Private John Madigan RMF (Died), Private Martin McCarthy RMF (Died), Private James McCormack MM RMF (Awarded the Military Medal), Corporal Ben McGrath RFA (Invalided), Mark S Mescall/Mescal IG (Died), Private Martin O Dea RMF, Private John Walsh RMF.

Vandeleur Street had 107 males in the 1911 Census. It was a street with 22 shops, 8 pubs, 13 dwellings, a school and a ‘manufactory’.
Kilrush (Exact Address unknown)

66 Enlisted
13 Died
8 Wounded/Invalided
0 Awards

Nicholas Barry Australian Army, Sergeant H Blair RMF (Died), Private John Blake RE, Stoker Patrick Blunney RN, Stoker Sinon Blunney RN, Private Bob Bolger (Same as Edward Bolger and Philip Bolger Frances Street) Australian Army, Philip Bolger Australian Army, Petty Officer 1st Class D I Brennan RN, Petty Officer 1st Class D I Brennan RN, John George Brew Australian Army, Stoker Patrick Brew RN, John Francis Browne Australian Army, James Buckley RMF (Died),

Patrick Burke, Gunner Michael Butler RGA (invalided), Stoker Patrick Butler RN, Private Joseph Carey US Army, Able Seaman Michael Carroll RN, Private Richard Carter US Army (wounded), Jack Clancy Australian Army, Warrant Officer MI Clancy RN, Sergeant T Cleary RMF, Michael Coleman RHA (Died), Private Coleman RMF (wounded), Able Seaman Joe Connell RN, Able Seaman Peter Connell RN, Patrick Michael (O’)Connell RIniskillingF (Died), J Connelly, Henry Coughlin,

Corporal Vincent Mitchinson Cox Rhodesian Regiment (Died), Edward William A Cronhelm Canadian Army, Sgt G Crowe RMF (wounded), P Crowe RMF (wounded), Private John Culligan RFA, Sinon Culligan Canadian Army, William Cunningham LR (Died), Leading Seaman John Deenihan RN, Thomas Deenihan RMF (Died), T Devers LR (wounded), Michael Dillon Australian Army, John Dolan Canadian Army, John William Donohue Australian Army, Michael Downes, Patrick Joseph Duggan Australian Army, Private Pat Dunleavy IG (wounded), 2nd Lieutenant Arnold Earls RIR, Stoker James Enright RN (Died),

Patrick Farrell RDF (Died), William Fitzgerald RE (Died), Captain J F J Fitzpatrick, Michael Flynn Canadian Army, Petty Officer William Fortescue RN, John Gallagher RGA, Michael Galvin (Died), John Francis Gavin Australian Army, Private Walter Gill AVC, Chris Gillack RN, Jer Gillack RN, Patrick Griffin RIR (Died), Petty Officer Harris RN, Petty Officer 1st Class Fred Harris RN, Commander Geo Harris RN, Leading Seaman Joseph Harris RN, John Hickey RIR (Died), Acting Sergeant Major Michael Hickey RMF, C O Gerrard Hilliard MN POW, Private P Hogan RIR (wounded),
Private Patrick Hogan RMF, Leading Seaman F Hopkins RN, Able Seaman Pat Keane RN, Leading Seaman Dan Kellard RN, Christopher Kiely RIR (Died), Pat King RlniskillingF, Thomas Christopher King Royal Scots Fusiliers (Died), Adjutant General Robert Lawrence US Army, Edward Leggatt RN (Died), John Lillis King’s Liverpool Regiment (Died), Dennis Lynch Kings Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Stoker Peter Lynch RN, Simon Lynch, John Francis Lysaght City of Royal Regiment of Fusiliers,

Charles Mack (Died), Stoker Patrick Mack RN, Captain A S MacLachan Indian Army, Captain Duncan MacLachan Indian Army, Major J S MacLachan RE, Private R B MacLachan, Joseph MacNamara RN (Mentioned In Despatches), Stoker TS Mahony RN, John Martin Malone Australian Army, Thomas Martin MN, M McCowan RGA, W McCowan POW, James McDonald RIR (Died), John McDonnell Australian Army, Chief Boatman Ed McGrane RN, Warrant Officer Richard McGrane RN, Martin McGrath Canadian Infantry, Warrant Officer Richard McGuane RN, Anthony McInerney Canadian Infantry (wounded), Captain Eugene McInerney South African Infantry?,

Stoker John McInerney RN, Private Patrick McMahon RIR, Lieutenant Thomas McMahon RN, Charles McNamara Scottish Rifles (Died), S McNamara RMF (wounded), Francis McTigue LR (wounded), Dr Joseph Aloysius Mescall RAMC Frances St, Laurence Mescall RN Vandeleur Street (Brother of Mark), Quarter Master Sergeant W Mescall RGA (promoted for bravery), Patrick Milican MN (Died), Michael Moloney LR (wounded), Patrick Moloney RMF (Died), Simon Moloney Australian Army, Nurse Cissie Moore (Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal by the Greek Government for bravery and distinguished service at Salonika.), Stoker John Moroney RN, Stoker Michael Morrissey RN, John Muldowney Australian Army,
Kilrush (Exact Address unknown)

54 Enlisted
13 Died
4 Wounded/Invalided
1 Award


John Quinn RMF (Died), John Fitzgerald Studdert Redmayne Canadian Infantry, Con Reynolds MN, John Reynolds MN, J Reynolds RIR (wounded), Peter Reynolds Australian Merchant Service (Died), Thomas Rowan RN (Died), Stoker Patrick Ryan (RN), Jack (John) Scanlan RGA, Stoker Martin Scanlan RN, Patrick Scanlan RMF (Died), Pte T Seaman Labour Corps, Private Charles Sexton RIF, Able Seaman John Shannon RN (Died), Joseph Shannon (RN),

Local Parishes near Kilrush

**Kilcarroll**

Thomas Keane: Kilcarroll Kilrush. He was aged 20 when he enlisted in 1917. Royal Field Artillery 205187. His father was Michael Keane. He survived the War. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Killimer**

Michael Lahiffe: Killimer, died May 1915 age 30 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers, G/M in France.

James Lahiffe: Killimer. Brother of above. who survived the war. (Eric Shaw)

Gunner Patrick Maloney: Killimer, Kilrush, Co Clare. He was a labourer aged 25 when he enlisted in 1914 with the Royal Artillery 25229. He was discharged in Oct 1914. His parents were Patrick and Mary Maloney. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

John Michael Nolan: Killimer. Died June 1918 age 42. Australian Infantry. G/M in France. Son of Margaret Nolan, Knockerra, Killimer. (TB)

**Knockerra**

Lieutenant J B MacLachan MC: Knockerra Kilrush. MC 1st CHB. He served three years in France. KM In 1918 he was awarded the Military Cross for bravery. (Joe Power)

Michael Miniter: Knockerra Kilrush. Born in 1875. Served in the Great War. (Sharon Carberry /ancestry.co.uk)

**Monmore**

Local Parishes near Kilrush

Knock

**Michael Breen**: Knock, died May 1915 age 30 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers, G/M in France. Son of Thomas and Bridget Breen Lower Burrane Knock. *(TB)*

**John Guilford Collins**: Deerleap, Knock. Born in 1881. Served in the Great War. (Sharon Carberry / ancestry.co.uk)

**Norman Gore Hickman**: Kilmore, Knock, Kilrush. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. His 2 brothers Poole Henry and Thomas also served. *(CJ)*

**Captain Poole Henry Hickman**: Kilmore, Knock, Kilrush, died Aug 15th 1915 age 35 in Gallipoli, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, G/M on the Helles Memorial in Turkey. He was the son of Francis William and Elizabeth B Gore Hickman. His 2 brothers Norman and Thomas also served. ‘The first line was led by Captain H Poole Hickman of D Company, who came of a well-known Clare family, and was a barrister by profession. He never returned from the charge. As the Dubliners appeared at the summit there was a splutter of fire along the ridge, which was lined by Turkish marksmen. The men wavered and swayed uncertainly for a minute or two before the shower of bullets. Hickman was well in front, waving his revolver and shouting “On Dubliners”. That was the last that was seen of him alive. From The *Irish at the Front*. *(TB)* *(Thomas Hickman)*: Kilmore, Knock, Kilrush. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. His 2 brothers Poole Henry and Norman also served. *(TB)*

**John Whelan**: Knock Co Clare. He was a mason aged 37 when he joined the Royal Engineers 97789 in 1915. *(WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)*

Moyasta

**Private Thomas McMahon**: Moyasta Kilrush. US Army. Died in France. His body was returned to Ireland in 1922 for burial (grave unknown). *(Paddy Waldron)*.

**Private Thomas Nevels (Neville)**: Moyasta. Machine Gun Corps 28488. He was a transport Driver. *(WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)*

**Private John O’Dea**: Moyasta, Co Clare. He was a labourer aged 26 when he enlisted in 1916 with the Royal Munster Fusiliers 5th Bn 6811. He was discharged in 1918. *(British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)*

**Thomas O Halloran**: Moyasta, died Nov 1915 in Salonika, Connaught Rangers, G/M in Greece.

The Kilrush Shamrocks were badly affected by the loss of players during WW1. The ‘Shams’ won the County football final in 1912, but they did not contest another final until 1924.
Kilrush Men and Women in the Australian Forces

For Australia, as for many nations, the First World War remains the most costly conflict in terms of deaths and casualties. From a population of fewer than five million, 416,809 men enlisted, of which over 60,000 were killed and 156,000 wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner. (One in four of Australia’s WW1 soldiers were of Irish descent.) The Kilrush men and women in the Australian Forces were:


Kilrush Men in the Canadian Army

Over 66,000 Canadian soldiers were killed in WW1. The following Kilrush men fought in the Canadian Forces:


Sgt J Slattery DCM: Henry Street, Kilrush, Canadian Army. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a sum of £20 in May 1915. ‘During an attack he led a flanking party which rushed an enemy pill box. He personally shot eight of the defenders, and succeeded in cutting off a party of the enemy that were retreating. The success of the enterprise was largely due to him.’ He had already won medals in the Boer War. (SR)
Kilrush Men in the U.S. Army

John J. Pershing had nearly two million men under his command (4 million in reserve). Even though the European military forces wanted to divide the American troops and place them under foreign command, Pershing kept the American forces independent and refused to allow American soldiers on the front line before they were fully trained.

Over 116,516 US soldiers were killed in WW1. 32% of the US Army was of Irish descent. The following Kilrush men fought in the U.S. Forces:


The U.S. 69th Infantry Irish Regiment

The 69th Infantry Irish Regiment is an infantry regiment of the United States Army. It is from New York City, part of the New York Army National Guard. It is known as the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth", a name said to have been given to it by Robert E. Lee during the Civil War. It was sent to France in October 1917 and was involved in some of the bitterest fighting of the war—Lorraine, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and the Meuse Argonne.

During World War I, total casualties of the regiment amounted to 644 killed in action and 2,587 wounded (200 of whom would later die of their wounds) during 164 days of front-line combat. Sixty members earned the Distinguished Service Cross and three of its members were awarded the Medal of Honor, including its famed 1st Battalion and later regimental commander, William Joseph Donovan.

Kilrush Men and Women in the British Forces

This includes the Army, the British Navy, the Royal Flying Corps, the Tank Corps, the Artillery Corps, the Machine Gun Corps, the Cavalry, the Medical Corps, the Army Veterinary Corps, the Service Corps and the Labour Corps. There was also the Merchant Navy.

A total of 206,000 Irishmen served in the forces of GB&I during WW1. Of these,

- 58,000 were already enlisted in the British Regular Army or Navy before the war broke out -
  - 21,000 serving regular soldiers, 18,000 reservists, 12,000 in the Special Reserve, 5,000 Naval ratings and 2,000 officers.
- Another 148,000 men were volunteers recruited from Ireland for the duration of the war.
- Of these 24,000 originated from the Redmondite National Volunteers.
- 26,000 joined from the Ulster Volunteers.
- 80,000 of the new recruits had no experience in either of the paramilitary formations.
- Of the wartime recruits, 137,000 went to the British Army, 6,000 to the Royal Navy and 4,000 to the Royal Air Force.

The Irish Regiments that Kilrush men fought in were:

Thirty-six soldiers with strong Kilrush connections died serving with the RMF and they reflect the general pattern of deaths in the regiment, with 1915 being the worst year. Most died serving with the 2nd RMF, with the 1st Battalion not far behind and France was where the vast majority died, although half of the deaths for 1915 occurred at Gallipoli or in Macedonia. The worst single day of fatalities was on 9 May, 1915, which saw six Kilrush men killed in action in France, which together with the Gallipoli landings, resulted in that month being the worst overall. (The Story of the RMF 1914-18 Martin Staunton)

The 1st Battalion landed at Gallipoli, Turkey, on the 25th of April, 1915, and remained there until the following January. It arrived on the Western Front in April, 1916, where it remained until the end of the war. The Battalion took part in the Battles of the Somme (1916), Messines (1917), Passchendaele (1917), Cambrai (1917), Somme (1918), and the final advances of 1918.

The 2nd Battalion landed in France on the 13th of August, 1914, and remained on the Western Front until the end of the war. In 1914 it took part in the Retreat From Mons, the 1st Battle of Ypres and the Defense of Givenchy. It also took part in the Battles of Aubers Ridge and Loos (1915), the Somme (1916), Passchendaele (1917), Somme (1918) and also in the final advances of 1918.

The Regiment raised 10 Battalions and was awarded 51 Battle Honours and 3 Victoria Crosses during the course of the war. The Regiment was engaged in battle 13 times at full strength and reduced to less than 6 officers and 300 men 10 of those times. 3,070 men of the Regiment died during the 1,566 days of action. 170 Claremen who fought with the Royal Munster Fusiliers lost their lives in WW1. The following Kilrush men fought for the RMF.

Private John Keane MM: Burton St Kilrush, died Sept 1916 age 20, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st, G/M on Thiepval Memorial in France. He won the Military Medal. ‘The death is announced of a brave Kilrush soldier, Private J Keane, of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was killed in action. He received the Military Medal and Parchment Certificate for bravery. Deceased is the son of Mr and Mrs Pat Keane Burton Street.’Clare Journal 1917.(TB) Brother of Michael.
The following Kilrush men fought with the Royal Munster Fusiliers:

Walter Aldridge, Sergeant H Blair, Patrick Blunney, Michael Breen, Patrick Breene, Thomas Breen, Joseph Brennan: Kilrush, Martin Brennan, Geo Brew, John Brew, Thomas Brew, James Buckley, John Burke, Martin Burke, Martin Burke, Ben Butler, Michael Butler, Martin Cahill, Patrick Cahill, Patrick Carroll, John Casey, Martin Casey, Peter Casey, Jack Clancy, T Cleary, Michael Clohessy, Pat Clohessy, Con Coleman, Private Coleman, John Conroy, Martin Conway, Michael Conway, John Cooney, Joseph Copely, John Copely, Michael Corbett, James Costelloe, John Costelloe, Sergeant Cotter, Con Coughlan, John Coughlan,

Michael Joseph Coughlan, Sgt G Crowe, P Crowe, John Crowe, Michael Crowe, Sinon Culligan, Stephen Culligan, Lee Curtin, Thomas Cusack, M Cushion, James Custy, John Daly, Martin Daly, Steve Daly, John Danaher, Pat Danaher, Thomas Deenihan, Michael Devers, Thomas Devers, Thomas Donoghue, Patrick Donohue, Tom Donohue, Jack Downes, John Downes, Pat Downes, James Doyle, Martin Duggan, Pat Duggan, Martin Egan, John Faulkner, Michael Faulkner, Joe Flanagan, Private Frank, John Frawley, John Frawley, Patrick Frawley, Pat McInerney, John Frawley, John Galvin, John Glynn, James Gorman, Martin Gorman, Martin Gorman, Matthew Gorman, Ralph Gorman, Michael Greene,


John Mack, Michael Mack, Peter Mack, Sinon Mack, Martin Madigan, Michael Madigan, John Madigan, John Mahony/Mahoney, Patrick Mahony, Jack Maloney, John Maloney, Patrick Maloney, Martin McCarthy, Martin McCarthy, Michael McCarthy, Bernard McCloskey, James McCormack, John McDonnell, W McGowan, John McGrath, Martin McGrath, Michael McGrath, John McGrath, Martin McGrath, Michael McInerney, Pat McInerney,


Lt R W Burke MC: Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. He was awarded the Military Cross in June 1917 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on an enemy trench. Although wounded he led his men until ordered to the rear. He had previously been awarded two Parchment Certificates for bravery, and had been Mentioned in Despatches. He was the son of Mr Burke the Manager of the National Bank in Kilrush.

The 1st Battalion landed in France in 1914 and engaged in various actions on the Western Front including; The action of St Eloi, The Second Battle of Ypres.(1915), The capture of Karajakoi in Salonika, The capture of Yenikoi in Salonika.(1916), the Third Battle of Gaza, Capture of the Sheria Position, Capture of Jerusalem, Defence of Jerusalem, Battle of Nablus. (1917)


The following Kilrush men fought with the Royal Irish Regiment:

Patrick Breen/Breene, Private Thomas Breen, Private Michael Delohery, 2nd Lieutenant Arnold Earls, Patrick Griffin, John Hickey, Private P Hogan, Christopher Kiely, James McDonald, Martin McGrath, Private Patrick McMahon, CQM Sergeant T O Donnell, J Reynolds.

The Regiment raised 13 Battalions and was awarded 46 Battle Honours and 8 Victoria Crosses, losing 5,890 men during the course of the war. The following Kilrush men fought with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers:

Patrick Michael (O’)Connell, Private Thomas Hayes, Pat King, Private H Nevin.
Kilrush Men in the Royal Irish Fusiliers

The Regiment raised a total of 14 Battalions and was awarded 40 Battle Honours and 2 Victoria Crosses, losing 3,330 men during the course of the First World War. **The following Kilrush men fought with the Royal Irish Fusiliers:**

Patrick Cooney, Private Charles Sexton.

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Kilrush Men in the Leinster Regiment

The Regiment raised 7 Battalions and was awarded 32 Battle Honours, 4 Victoria Crosses losing 1,980 men during the course of the war. **The following Kilrush men fought with the Leinster Regiment:**

John Burke, William Cunningham, T Devers, Private Michael Maloney, Sergeant P McMahon, Private Patrick McMahon, Francis McTigue, Michael Moloney.

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Kilrush Men in the Connaught Rangers

The Regiment raised 6 Battalions and received 42 Battle Honours and one Victoria Cross during the course of the war, losing 2,050 men. **The following Kilrush men fought with the Connaught Rangers:**

Private Patrick Brann, Private John Breen, Thomas Lennon, Joe Hawes, Thomas O’Halloran (Moyasta).
Kilrush Men in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers

The Regiment raised 11 Battalions and was awarded 49 Battle Honours and 3 Victoria Crosses, losing 4,780 men during the course of the war.

The following Kilrush men fought with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers:
2nd Lt Charles Martin Armstrong, J J T Carroll, Patrick Farrell, Norman Gore Hickman, Captain Poole Henry Hickman, Thomas Hickman, Lt William H Hynes, Private William Johnson, Martin Walsh MM.

J S Armstrong MC: Glebe House Kilrush. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Awarded the Military Cross. KM Son of Canon S C Armstrong Kilrush. In 1915 he wrote a letter to his father describing the very difficult conditions, especially the shortage of water and the dangers from snipers in the Dardanelles.

Kilrush Men in the Irish Guards

During the First World War, the Irish Guards were deployed to France and they remained on the Western Front for the duration of the war. During the course of the war, the Regiment was awarded 406 medals 4 of which were Victoria Crosses and lost over 2,300 officers and men. The following Kilrush men fought with the Irish Guards: (6 foot min height)
11,000 Irishmen were in the British Navy during WW1. The following Kilrush Men served in the British Navy.


2 Kilrush men died on the **HMS Monmouth & HMS Good Hope 1914**

The **HMS Monmouth** participated in the Battle of Coronel off the coast of Chile on 1 November 1914. Early in the battle, a 21 cm (8.2 inch) shell from **SMS Gneisenau** penetrated the armour of the forward 6 inch 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** which fired seventy-five 10.5 cm (4.1 inch) shells at close range. **Monmouth** and **Good Hope** both sank with a combined loss of 1,570 lives. There were no survivors from either ship.

**Patrick Conway**: Kilrush, died Nov 1914 age 32 on the **HMS Monmouth**, Royal Navy, G/M in England.

**Edward Leggatt**: Kilrush, died Nov 1914 age 44 on the **HMS Good Hope**, Royal Navy, G/M in England.

**Thomas Rowan**: Kilrush, died Jan 1915 age 34 on the submarine **HMS/ME-10**, Royal Navy, G/M in England.

**Submarines**
During WW1, Germany operated a policy of sinking merchant vessels on sight. By the end of the war, more than 3,000 British flagged merchant and fishing vessels had been sunk and nearly 15,000 merchant seamen had died.

The following Kilrush men served in the Merchant Navy:

C O Gerrard Hilliard, Thomas Martin, Patrick Milican, Lieut Poole, Chief Engineer William Poole, Con Reynolds, John Reynolds, Peter Reynolds, Thomas Twyford, Merchant Seaman Pat Walsh.

**The SS Eupion:** Eupion SS was a British steam powered tanker of 3,575grt. On the 3rd October 1918 when on route from Philadelphia for Limerick, Ireland she was torpedoed by German submarine UB-123 and sunk when 10 miles W from Loop Head, R. Shannon. Owner British Tanker Co, London. Christopher Clark (England), Charles A Walker (Canada) and Sidney Frederick Walters (England) all died and were buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Graveyard, Kilrush.

The following Kilrush men served in the Royal Flying Corps:

James Mitchell, Stephen Casey, John Daly, Michael Tinnican, A Woodroote, James Gorman DSM, Thomas O Donnell, James Quinn, Michael Shannon, Pat McInerney, Private Stephen Casey, Private Michael Tinnican.

The average life of a pilot in 1917 was 11 days. 14,000 pilots died in WW1. 8,000 in training. They had no parachutes. 4,000 Irishmen joined the RFC. On 1 April 1918, the RFC and the Royal Navy Air Service were amalgamated to form a new service, the Royal Air Force (RAF).
Kilrush Men in the The Tank Corps

At best, the early tanks could achieve a top speed of 4 miles per hour. On the battlefield this was rarely realised and in many cases infantry moved far faster. The machines were crewed by a Lieutenant, 3 Drivers and 4 Gunners, of which one was an NCO.

Interior conditions were truly appalling, being a combination of intense heat, noise and exhaust from the engine, violent movement as the tank crossed the ground and molten metal splash as bullets struck the plating.

Private John Masterson: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. He served in the Tank Corps in France.

Kilrush Men in the The Machine Gun Corps

In its short history the Machine Gun Corps gained an enviable record for heroism as a front line fighting force. Indeed, in the latter part of the war, as tactics changed to defence in depth, it commonly served well in advance of the front line. It had a less enviable record for its casualty rate. Some 170,500 officers and men served in the MGC with 62,049 becoming casualties, including 12,498 killed.

The following Kilrush men served in the Machine Gun Corps: Corporal Vincent Mitchinson Cox, Private Thomas Nevels (Neville) Moyasta, Private Pat Sullivan.

Kilrush Men in the Cavalry

The British cavalry were the first British Army units to see action during the First World War. Drummer Edward Thomas of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards is reputed to have fired the first British shot shortly after 06:30 on 22 August 1914, near the Belgian village of Casteau.

The following Kilrush men served in the Cavalry: Trooper Michael Egan, Trooper John Hickey, Trooper Matthew Honan, Trooper Thomas Houlihan, Trooper Chris Kiely, Trooper T Liddane, Private William Woulfe.
The Royal Regiment of Artillery at the time of the Great War comprised three elements:

**The Royal Horse Artillery**: armed with light, mobile, horse-drawn guns that in theory provided firepower in support of the cavalry and in practice supplemented the Royal Field Artillery.

**The Royal Field Artillery**: the most numerous arm of the artillery, the horse-drawn RFA was responsible for the medium calibre guns and howitzers deployed close to the front line and was reasonably mobile. It was organised into brigades.

**The Royal Garrison Artillery**: developed from fortress-based artillery located on British coasts. From 1914 when the army possessed very little heavy artillery it grew into a very large component of the British forces.

**The following Kilrush men served in the Artillery:**


**Sgt-Major P Clune**: Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in Dec 1918. ‘He had done consistent good work, and set a fine example of devotion to duty on occasions under heavy shell fire’. 
Medical care throughout the First World War was largely the responsibility of the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC). The RAMC’s job was both to maintain the health and fighting strength of the forces in the field and ensure that in the event of sickness or wounding they were treated and evacuated as quickly as possible.

The following Kilrush women were nurses and the Men served in the Medical Corps:


Nurse Cissie Moore: Kilrush. In May 1919 she was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal by the Greek Government for bravery and distinguished service at Salonika during the war.

Kilrush Women in the Great War

Kilrush Soldiers’ Thanks.

At the last Sewing Meeting of the Kilrush Ladies’ Society for the providing of comforts for Kilrush soldiers at the front, Miss H Armstrong, Hon Sec, read letters from eighteen Kilrush soldiers in the trenches, thanking the good ladies of their native town for providing them with all the good things sent to them. They thanked them from the bottom of their hearts, for they were in need of such comforts, as the weather was very severe out there.

Feb 1916

The Kilrush Soldiers Fund

We are glad to see the great success the ladies of Kilrush have achieved in aid of the fund for providing comforts for the brave soldiers and sailors who are engaged in fighting for the defence and liberty of their country in the trenches of the several battlefields, and keeping the ocean free of pirate Hunns. There are sewing classes held weekly in the Town Hall, as well as dances and other entertainments. Last week the Kilkee ladies produced an opera for the same laudable object and were very successful.

Jan 1916 SR
Kilrush Men in the Royal Engineers

The war of 1914-1918 relied on engineering. Without engineers there would have been no supply to the armies, because the RE’s maintained the railways, roads, water supply, bridges and transport. There would have been no communications, because the RE’s maintained the telephones, wireless and other signalling equipment. There would have been little cover for the infantry and no positions for the artillery, because the RE’s designed and built the front-line fortifications. They also maintained the guns and other weapons. By 1917, it had grown to a total manpower of 295,668.

The following Kilrush Men served in the Royal Engineers:


Kilrush Men in the Army Service Corps

The unsung heroes of the army in the Great War - the ASC, Soldiers cant fight without food, equipment and ammunition. In the Great War, the vast majority of this tonnage, supplying a vast army on many fronts, was supplied from Britain. Using horsed and motor vehicles, railways and waterways, they performed prodigious feats of logistics and were one of the great strengths of organisation by which the war was won.

The following Kilrush Men served in the Army Service Corps:

2nd Lt William Joseph Clancy, Private John Cox, Private Sinon Cullinan, Private John Foley, Private Pat King, John Talty.
Kilrush Men in the Labour Battalion

The Labour Corps was raised in 1915 and disbanded in 1921. The Corps grew to some 389,900 men (more than 10% of the total size of the Army) by the Armistice. The Corps was manned by officers and other ranks who had been medically rated below the "A1" condition needed for front line service. Many were returned wounded. Labour Corps units were often deployed for work within range of the enemy guns, sometimes for lengthy periods.


Kilrush Men in the Veterinary Corps

When the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) embarked for France in August 1914, its strength included 122 commissioned A.V.C. officers and 797 other ranks. Its principal responsibility was for the BEF’s 53,000 horses. The strength of the A.V.C. and the military animals increased dramatically as the reinforcements for the BEF and the New Armies came into the field. In all, the A.V.C. handled over 2 million animal ‘clients’ in the 51 months duration of the war. The ‘Returned to Duty’ numbers after treatment by the A.V.C. reached 80%.

The following Kilrush Men served in the Veterinary Corps: Captain C Armstrong, John Cunningham, Private Walter Gill, Trooper Thomas Soffe.

Kilrush Men who fought in Mesopotamia 1915-1918

There were many epic struggles fought along the banks of the River Tigris; from the seemingly unstoppable advance of the British throughout 1915 to the resurgence of their Turk opposition in 1916 culminating in the British humiliation at Kut-al-Amara in April 1916. British fortunes revived however as success after success finally led to complete British victory in the region in October 1918.

Kilrush men who fought in Mesopotamia: John Blake, Michael Blake, John Breen, John Costello, Joe Downes, Joe McCowan, Simon Moloney and Michael Walsh.
Kilrush Men who fought at the Somme in 1916

The Battle of the Somme started in July 1st 1916. It lasted until November 1916. For many people, the Battle of the Somme was the battle that symbolised the horrors of warfare in World War One; this one battle had a marked effect on overall casualty figures and seemed to epitomise the futility of trench warfare. By the end of the battle, the British Army had suffered 420,000 casualties including nearly 60,000 on the first day alone. The French lost 200,000 men and the Germans nearly 500,000.

Kilrush men who fought on the Somme in 1916.


Kilrush Men who fought in Ypres and Flanders

The principal town around which the fighting in Flanders revolved was Ypres. This region was fought over from October 1914 until practically the end of the war in November 1918. Millions died.

The following Kilrush Men fought in Ypres and Flanders:

Private James Brassill, John Burke, William Cunningham, Patrick Farrell, John Hickey, Thomas Christopher King, John Madigan, Anthony McInerney, John Sullivan, Martin Walsh, Robert Walsh,
Kilrush Men who fought in Gallipoli 1915

Gallipoli was one of the Allies great disasters in World War One. Gallipoli was the plan thought up by Winston Churchill to end the war early by creating a new war front that the Central Powers could not cope with. By the time the campaign ended, over 120,000 men had died: more than 80,000 Turkish soldiers and 44,000 British and French soldiers, including over 8,500 Australians and 2,721 from New Zealand. In the history of the Great War, the Gallipoli campaign made no large mark. Over 3,000 Irish men died in Gallipoli. More than 150 Claremen were wounded.

The following Kilrush Men fought in Gallipoli:


On April 25, 1915, the SS River Clyde was beached for the landing at Cape Helles during the Battle of Gallipoli. The ship carried 2,000 soldiers, mainly from the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. However, the plan failed and the River Clyde, lying under the guns of the Turkish defenders, became a death trap.

Kilrush Men who fought in Salonika & Nurses

Anglo-French forces began landing at the Greek port of Salonika on 5 October 1915. The troops were sent to provide military assistance to the Serbs who had recently been attacked by combined German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian armies. The intervention came too late to save Serbia. The campaign concluded with the surrender of Bulgaria on 30 September 1918.

Kilrush men who fought in Salonika 1915-1918 & Nurses.

2nd Lieutenant A R Armstrong, Captain C Armstrong, Private Steve Daly, Private Martin Gorman, Michael Honan, Patrick Lynch, Nurse Cissie Moore, Thomas O Halloran, Michael Purcell/Purtill, Private John Walsh.
Kilrush Men who died in Rue Du Bois on May 9th 1915

The following 8 Kilrush men died in Rue Du Bois:

Michael Breen (Kilrush), Michael Breen (Knock), James Buckley, John Honan, Michael Lahiffe (Killimer) John McGrath, Charles McMahon, (Geoffry) Goff Taylor.

“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. It was commissioned by Jessie-Louise Rickard in memory of her husband Colonel Victor Rickard, who is the other figure on horseback and was killed the following day.

Sgt-Major J.T.Leahy who was there described how “On a lonely dark road-side, lit up now and then by flashes from our own and German flares, arose to Heaven the voices of 800 men singing that glorious hymn, ‘Hail Queen of Heaven’. Every man had his rosary beads out, reciting the prayers in response to Fr Gleeson.” He then went down among the men, blessing and encouraging them.

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.

West Clare MP Colonel Artur Alfred Lynch in WW1

Colonel Artur Alfred Lynch: MP for West Clare (1909-1918). Led his own Brigade in the Boer War. He survived the War to practice as a doctor in London.

(16 October 1861 – 25 March 1934) was an Irish Australian civil engineer, physician, journalist, author, soldier, anti-imperialist and polymath. He served as MP in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and represented Galway Borough from 1901 to 1902, subsequently West Clare from 1909 to 1918. Unlike most of his compatriots, Lynch fought on the Boer side during the Boer War, in South Africa and raised his own Irish battalion towards the end of World War 1.
Kilrush Men who were Prisoners of War

Clare POW’s in a camp in Germany, May 1916. (Brian Honan) In July 1915 a Prisoner Relief Committee was established in Kilrush after Mr Nagle an Urban Councillor received a ‘very pathetic letter’ from a Kilrush POW.

The following Kilrush men were prisoners of war in WW1: Private Patrick Brassill, Gunner Pat Coleman, Private John Daly, Private John Danaher, Private Patrick Donohue, Trooper Michael Egan, Corporal James Gorman, Private Matthew Gorman, Trooper John Hickey, C O Gerrard Hilliard, Private John Hogan, Gunner Joe Manning, Gunner PJ Manning, Private W McGowan, Private John McSparrin, Private Patrick Moore, Chief Engineer William Poole, Private John Stafford, Michael Walsh.

The Clare People March 2015

Woodbines wanted for Kilrush POWs

The sale of the Glyn family in Kilrush is helping the soldiers who served for the Great War effort. This was a common practice for soldiers, especially those who were prisoners of war. They were often given cigarettes and tobacco to smoke in their free time.

The Clare People March 2015
Kilrush Men who suffered shell shock

Shell-shock, (what we would now call Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), was a term coined by doctors during the First World War to describe a range of physical and psychological symptoms that resulted in bizarre behaviour. Physical effects ranged from trembling, sweating, insomnia, diarrhea, and minor twitches to paralysis, blindness, and muteness. Victims also experienced anguish, anxiety, and the inability to control their emotions. They were often mocked and labeled cowards by their peers, causing many to desert the army. However, as more and more officers fell victim to the syndrome, it came to be recognized as a legitimate medical disorder.

The following Kilrush men suffered from shell shock in WW1:

Private Thomas Breen, Gunner Thomas Conway and Private John O’Brien.

Kilrush men Courtmartialed by a Clareman

November 1917

Three local soldiers, returning from leave, gave their rifles away to Irish Volunteers in Ennis, after having met Countess Markievicz on their train-journey from Kilrush. The trio, including two Munster Fusiliers, were subsequently apprehended after a chase through the county town. They opted to be courtmartialed at the Front. Edward/ Bob/John Bolger who was in the Australian Army was sternly reprimanded.

The two Royal Munster Fusiliers men were Michael Keane born 1891, a baker at Glynn’s Mill, from 9 Burton St. Kilrush. One of a family of 13 which included his brother John, who was killed in action at Ginchy in 1916. Michael was tried by his battalion commander, Lt.-Col. Robert Kane, who, perhaps fortunately, was also a Clare man. He survived his sentence of six months of continuous front-line duty.

The other (unrelated) was Patrick Keane, born 1894, a general labourer, from 9 The Glen, Kilrush. One of a family of 8 (5 enlisted) which included a brother Michael killed in action at Gallipoli in 1915, and Thomas who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Patrick Keane’s death sentence was commuted to continuous front line service in view of the large number of his family serving. He was placed in a fox hole between the lines until killed in action. He waited in this solitary post for several days until one night he detected an Officer who was on reconnaissance trapped and wounded in the enemy barbed wire. He crawled under fire, released the Officer and dragged him back to the safety of his lines. For this Keane was reprieved and survived the war.
The West Clare Recruitment Committee was established at a meeting in Kilrush in early March 1916. This meeting was chaired by J K Kett, JP, Kilkee, Chairman of Clare County Council. The attendance included: B Culligan, JP, Chairman of Kirush Urban District Council, W C Doherty, Chairman of Kilrush Board of Guardians, M Mescall Chairman of Kilrush Rural District Council (RDC), M Leyden, JP, Chairman of Ennistymon RDC, M Griffin Chairman of Kildysart RDC, and C E Glynn, controller of recruiting for West Clare, who organised the meeting.


Mr Glynn secured two paid recruiting agents, one civilian and one military, in each of the market towns of West Clare, to be paid 14s per week and 2s 6d for each successful recruitment.

After the War there is no doubt that Charles Glynn deeply regretted his involvement in recruitment in Kilrush during the War years.
Dear Sir Charles,

Will you allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for having appointed me to be Assistant Director for Recruiting in Clare, and I shall do everything in my power to assist you to make the scheme a success.

I called on some of the principal shopkeepers in Ennis and Kildysart to-night, and am glad to say they all promised to assist me in the recruiting and to do what they could to encourage farmers to join.

I enclose a letter received from Mr. Harding.

PROPOSED.

WEST CLARE RECRUITING COMMITTEE,
Kilrush, 23rd February, 1916.

DEAR SIR or MADAM,

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has requested us to form a West Clare Recruiting Committee, and has desired us to communicate with some of the most influential people in the district with the object of obtaining their assistance and cooperation, and especially with the view of forming local committees in their own districts throughout West Clare.

Will you kindly let us know by return of post if you and any of your friends are willing to act on same. Many ladies and gentlemen have already been approached and have been pleased to clearly themselves with the project, and we confidently anticipate that you will do likewise. Awaiting the favour of your immediate reply.

Yours faithfully,

B. CULLIGAN, J.P., Chairman Kilrush Urban District Council.
MICHAEL MESCAL, J.P., Chairman Kilrush Rural District Council.
W. C. DUGGERY, J.P., Chairman Kilrush Board of Guardians and Ahkeen Town Commissioners.
M. LEYDEN, J.P., Chairman Ennistymon Rural District Council.
M. GRIFFIN, J.P., Chairman Kildysart Rural District Council.
CHARLES E. GLYNN, Kilrush, Controller of Recruiting.

Attending the recruiting meeting at Kilrush.
U. P. Glynn, Esq., P.O. O.L.
C. E. Glynn.
J. Fay.
J. McManus.
Boyle, O'Gorman.
J. Walsh, P.P.
J. O'Rahilly, J.P.
J. Dowling.
J. P.
T. Ryan.
R. C.
M. O'Meara, M.C.
B. Culligan, J.P. P.C.
Canon Armstrong, LL.D.
Luke O'Riordan.
R. S. Brady, R.M.
J. Cusack, M.C.
M. O'Donnell, M.C.
J. Power, M.C.
J. J. B., d.d.
M. Kelly.
W. C. Curley.
W. Glynn, M.D.
J. O'Brien, M.D.
I. Roughan, M.D.
J. F. B. McCreadie.
Kiley, P. Back.
Colman, P. Back.
Awards and Medals won by Kilrush Men

The Victoria Cross (V.C.)

Level 1 Gallantry Award

This is the highest award for gallantry. It is awarded for an act of outstanding courage or devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

No Clareman won the Victoria Cross in WW1, however 37 Irishmen were awarded the Victoria Cross in WW1

The Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM)

Level 2 Gallantry Award

Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) was awarded to non-commissioned officers for gallantry in the field in the face of the enemy. The D.C.M. was the first official medal awarded to recognise an act of gallantry in the field by a member of the armed forces who was below the rank of officer. It was the other ranks' equivalent of the Distinguished Service Order.

John Bolger: Francis St Kilrush. Australian Army. In 1917 he handed over his rifle to Countess Makievcicz with two other soldiers the Keanes. He was severely reprimanded. He subsequently was decorated for bravery and won promotion. (See Clare Newspapers and WW1 pages 157 and 190) Edward Bolger DCM: Kilrush man Edward Bolger had been charged with drunkenness before he was wounded in France in 1917. He returned to the front in 1918 and went on to win the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sgt-Major P Clune DCM: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in Dec 1918 ‘He had done consistent good work, and set a fine example of devotion to duty on occasions under heavy shell fire’. (SR)

Sgt J Slattery DCM: Henry Street, Kilrush, Canadian Army. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a sum of £20 in May 1915. ‘During an attack he led a flanking party which rushed an enemy pill box. He personally shot eight of the defenders, and succeeded in cutting off a party of the enemy that were retreating. The success of the enterprise was largely due to him.’ He had already won medals in the Boer War. (SR) After the Boer War he went to America where he joined the U S Army. While there he was sent to Mexico and served during the troubles in that country. He next went to Canada to volunteer for the Great War. (Joe Power) Sgt M Slattery: Henry Street Kilrush. Canadian Army. Awarded DSM for bravery, KM

Sgt. Michael Kelly DCM: Hector Street. Leinster Regiment. He was awarded the DCM for ‘conspicuous Gallantry at Guillefont.’ He was one of the Leinster bombers who successfully attacked Guillefont on 3rd Sept 1916, and one of only five who survived the Guillefont attack. (Michael Kelly)
Awards and Medals won by Kilrush Men

The Military Cross (M.C.)

Level 3 Gallantry Award

Military Cross Medal (MC) was awarded to commissioned officers of Captain and below, as well as Warrant Officers, for valour during active operations.


Lt R W Burke MC: 16 Frances St, Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. He was awarded the Military Cross in June 1917 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on an enemy trench. Although wounded he led his men until ordered to the rear. He had previously been awarded two Parchment Certificates for bravery, and had been Mentioned in Despatches. He was the son of Mr Burke the Manager of the National Bank in Kilrush. (CJ)

Lieutenant J B MacLachan MC: Knockerra Kilrush. MC 1st CHB. He served three years in France. KM In 1918 he was awarded the Military Cross for bravery. (Joe Power)

The Military Medal (M.M.)

Level 3 Gallantry Award

The Military Medal was awarded to the non officer ranks of the British Army and Commonwealth Forces. It was an award for gallantry and devotion to duty when under fire in battle on land. On the reverse of the medal is inscribed “For Bravery in the Field”.

Private John Keane MM: Burton St Kilrush, died Sept 1916 age 20, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st, G/M on Thiepval Memorial in France. He won the Military Medal. ‘The death is announced of a brave Kilrush soldier, Private J Keane, of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was killed in action. He received the Military Medal and Parchment Certificate for bravery. Deceased is the son of Mr and Mrs Pat Keane Burton Street.’Clare Journal 1917. (TB) Brother of Michael. KM

James McCormack: Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Awarded the Military Medal for bravery.

Private Stephen McKnight: Kilrush, died March 1918, Royal Munster Fusiliers in Pozieres, G/M in France. (TB) He won the Military Medal (and 2 parchment Certificates KM) in Sept 1917. (SR) Son of Patrick and Ellen McKnight, Hector Street. Brother of James. (Morgan Roughan)

Martin Walsh: Kilrush, died June 1917, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He won the Military Medal.
Awards and Medals won by Kilrush Men

The Distinguished Service Medal (D.S.M.)

Level 3 Gallantry Award

It was an award for bravery whilst on active service at sea up to and including Chief Petty Officer.

The Distinguished Service Medal (D.S.M.) is equivalent to the Military Medal (M.M.).

Private James Gorman DSM: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Naval Air Force. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for bravery. KM

Private Ralph Gorman DSM: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for bravery. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Sergeant Thomas Keane DSM: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, Gallipoli, one of 5 Keane brothers from The Glen Kilrush (inc Michael and Pat). He received a pension. KM Wounded Sept 1916. (CJ) He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. (C E Glynn)

Mentioned in Despatches (MID)

“Mentioned in Despatches” is not an award of a medal, but as a commendation of an act of gallantry. It is when an individual is mentioned by name and commended for having carried out an noteworthy act of gallantry or service.

A Despatch is an official report written by the senior commander of an army in the field. A bronze oak leaf was issued and could be worn on the ribbon of the British Victory Medal.

Lt R W Burke: Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. He was awarded the Military Cross in June 1917 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on an enemy trench. Although wounded he led his men until ordered to the rear. He had previously been awarded two Parchment Certificates for bravery, and had been Mentioned in Despatches. He was the son of Mr Burke the Manager of the National Bank in Kilrush.

Joseph MacNamara: Kilrush, RNVR, Wireless Officer. Mentioned in Despatches.
Awards and Medals won by Kilrush Men

A Parchment Certificate

A Parchment Certificate was awarded for bravery and devotion to duty in the 16th Irish Division. It was signed by the Commanding Officer, Major General William Hickie from Tipperary.

Lt R W Burke: Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. He was awarded the Military Cross in June 1917 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on an enemy trench. Although wounded he led his men until ordered to the rear. He had previously been awarded two Parchment Certificates for bravery, and had been Mentioned in Despatches. He was the son of Mr Burke the Manager of the National Bank in Kilrush.

Private Thomas Devers: Burton St, Kilrush one of 5 brothers, Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM. Wounded in Oct 1916. (CJ) He received a a parchment certificate from Major General Hickie in which tribute is paid to his ‘gallant conduct and constant devotion to duty in the field during 1916.’ He had been wounded 4 times and fought at the Somme. His name was enterd in the records of the Irish Division. (CJ) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

John Keane: Kilrush, died Sept 1916 age 20, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st, G/M in France. He won the Military Medal and Parchment Certificate.

Private Stephen McKnight: Kilrush, died March 1918, Royal Munster Fusiliers in Pozieres, G/M in France. (TB) He won the Military Medal (and 2 parchment Certificates KM) in Sept 1917. (SR) Son of Patrick and Ellen McKnight, Hector Street. Brother of James. (Morgan Roughan)
Awards and Medals won by Kilrush Men & Women

Promoted for Bravery

**Thomas Lysaght:** Kilrush. He was promoted from Corporal to Lieutenant in Dec 1914 for repeated acts of bravery. *(TB)* **Captain Thomas Lysaght:** Henry Street Kilrush. Promoted throughout the war. *KM*

**Robert Lawrence AGD:** Kilrush. Adjutant General of the US Army in France. He has several decorations and was promoted from Captain to Major and then to Adjutant General of the 6th Division ‘for signal bravery and dash’. He had a thriving law practice in New York before the war. He visited Kilrush in March 1919. *(SR) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 180.*

**Quarter Master Sergeant W Mescall:** Kilrush, Royal Garrison Artillery. He was promoted to Sgt Major for bravery in April 1919. *(SR) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 182.* Sgt Major W Mescall: Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. *KM* (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Sergeant John Neenan:** Stewart Street. Kilrush. Irish Guards. Promoted in the field. *KM*

The Greek Distinguished Service Medal

**Nurse Cissie Moore:** Kilrush. In July 1919 she was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal by the Greek Government for bravery and distinguished service at Salonika during the war. *(SR) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 182.*

This was probably the Medal of Military Merit, instituted 28 February 1917 in Greece and awarded in 4 classes for heroism and leadership in combat.

The Purple Heart

The **Purple Heart** is awarded to members of the armed forces of the U.S. who are wounded by an instrument of war in the hands of the enemy and posthumously to the next of kin in the name of those who are killed in action or die of wounds received in action. It is specifically a combat decoration.

The 1914 Star

The 1914 Star was a bronze medal award was for those who served in France or Belgium between 5th August 1914 to midnight on 22nd November 1914 inclusive.

The recipients of this medal were responsible for assisting the French to hold back the German army while new recruits could be trained and equipped. Collectively, they fully deserve a great deal of honour for their part in the first sixteen weeks of the Great War. This included the battle of Mons, the retreat to the Seine, the battles of Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne and the first battle of Ypres. There were approximately 378,000 1914 Stars issued.

The 1914-15 Star

The 1914-1915 Star is very similar to the 1914 Star but it was issued to a much wider range of recipients. Broadly speaking it was awarded to all who served in any theatre of war against Germany between 5th August 1914 and 31st December 1915, except those eligible for the 1914 Star.

Like the 1914 Star, the 1914-15 Star was not awarded alone. The recipient had to have received the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. The reverse is plain with the recipient’s service number, rank, name and unit impressed on it. An estimated 2.4 million of these medals were issued.

The British War Medal, 1914-18

The British War Medal 1914-18 was awarded to officers and men of the British and Imperial Forces who either entered a theatre of war or entered service overseas between 5th August 1914 and 11th November 1918 inclusive.

Approximately 6.5 million British War Medals were issued. The recipient’s service number, rank, name and unit was impressed on the rim.
Awards and Medals won by Kilrush men

The Allied Victory Medal

It was decided that each of the allies should each issue their own Allied Victory Medal with a similar design, similar equivalent wording and identical ribbon.

Approximately 5.7 million Victory medals were issued. Interestingly, eligibility for this medal was more restrictive and not everyone who received the British War Medal also received the Victory Medal. The recipient's service number, rank, name and unit were impressed on the rim.

Mercantile Marine War Medal

The Board of Trade awarded this campaign medal, the Mercantile Marine War Medal, to people who had served in the Merchant Navy and who had made a voyage through a war zone or danger zone during the 1914-1918 war.

133,135 Mercantile Marine War Medals were awarded.

The Memorial Plaque

The Memorial Plaque was issued after the First World War to the next-of-kin of all British and Empire service personnel who were killed as a result of the war. The plaques were made of bronze, and hence popularly known as the "Dead Man's Penny", because of the similarity in appearance to the somewhat smaller penny coin. 1,355,000 plaques were issued, which used a total of 450 tonnes of bronze, and continued to be issued into the 1930s to commemorate people who died as a consequence of the war.
2nd Lt Charles Martin Armstrong

2nd Lt Charles Martin Armstrong: Died 8th Feb 1917 age 23, ‘The Pals T.C.D.’ Royal Dublin Fusiliers Unit 10th, G/M in France. Killed in action. The eight son of Canon S C Armstrong Glebe House Kilrush. (TB) He was also commemorated on a plaque in the Church of Ireland Kilrush.

Ancre British Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel
Departement de la Somme

The village of Beaumont-Hamel was attacked on 1 July 1916, and was finally captured on the 14th Nov. Following the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line in the spring of 1917, V Corps cleared this battlefield and created a number of cemeteries, of which Ancre British Cemetery was one. There are now 2,540 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery.

April 1917 Clare Journal
Private James Brassil (Brazil)

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

Larch Wood Cemetery. Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium. Plot: IV. A. 9.

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 cemetery was begun in April 1915 at the North-end of a small plantation of larches. The cemetery contains 856 burials and commemorations of the First World War.
Private John Breen

John Breen: Lived in Burton Street Kilrush, died 15th April 1917 in Mesopotamia, 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, died 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. **Killed in action. (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.

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**The Battle of Loos 25th – 28th September 1915.**  
A great deal of nonsense has been written about Loos. The real tragedy of that battle was its nearness to complete success. Most of us who reached the crest of Hill 70, and survived, were firmly convinced that we had broken through on that **Sunday, 25th September 1915.**

There seemed to be nothing ahead of us, but an unoccupied and incomplete trench system. The only two things that prevented our advancing into the suburbs of Lens were, firstly, the exhaustion of the "Jocks" themselves (for they had undergone a bellyfull of marching and fighting that day) and, secondly, the flanking fire of numerous German machine-guns, which swept that bare hill from some factory buildings in Cite St. Auguste to the south of us.

All that we needed was more artillery ammunition to blast those clearly-located machine-guns, plus some fresh infantry to take over from the weary and depleted "Jocks." But, alas, neither ammunition nor reinforcements were immediately available, and the great opportunity passed. **Richard Hilton**
Private Michael M Breen

Michael Breen: Born in Kilrush, lived in Knock, died 9th May 1915 age 30 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6217, G/M in France. Son of Thomas and Bridget Breen, Lower Burrane, Knock. Killed in action. (TB)

Le Touret Memorial
Richebourg-l’Avoue
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: 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. Colonel Victor Rickard is the other figure on horseback and was killed the following day. Sgt-Major J.T.Leahy who was there described how “On a lonely dark road-side, lit up now and then by flashes from our own and German flares, arose to Heaven the voices of 800 men singing that glorious hymn, ‘Hail Queen of Heaven’. Every man had his rosary beads out, reciting the prayers in response to Fr Gleeson.” He then went down among the men, blessing and encouraging them. 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 Patrick Breene**

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

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**Serre Road Cemetery No. 2. Beaumont-Hamel**

Departement de la Somme.
Picardie, France

Serre Road Cemetery No.2 was begun in May 1917. There are now 7,127 Commonwealth burials.

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**The Battle of Guillemont 3-6 September 1916**

*The 16th Division* was composed of seven battalions from Leinster, Munster and Connaught, five from Ulster and the 11th Royal Hampshire Regiment. The 47th Brigade was assigned the task of capturing the German strongpoint at the village of Guillemont. This had withstood repeated attacks since July. On 3 September, the 6th Connaught Rangers, 7th Leisters and the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers took the position in a feat of outstanding bravery. Lt. John Holland of the Leinsters was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The 16th Irish Division had 4,330 casualties in September, of whom 1,200 were killed.
Private Joseph Brennan

**Joseph Brennan:** Born in 1872 in Kilrush, died 21st August 1915 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. **Killed in action.** (TB)

**Helles Memorial. Gallipoli Canakkale, Turkey**

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

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 the 1911 census, Joseph Brennan stated he was aged 44, a Butcher, living at Burton Street, Kilrush, with his wife Bridget Brennan, aged 38. The house was recorded as a 3 roomed dwelling. They had been married for 14 years, and had 3 children, 2 of whom were alive. May Brennan, aged 13. Biddy Brennan, aged 10. All of the members of the family had been born in Co. Clare.

**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 Michael Browne

Michael Browne: Born in Kilmacduane, Moyarta, Kilrush, died 1st Nov 1914, Irish Guards 1st Bn. 1655, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres Belgium. Killed in action. (TB)

Panel 11
Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial
Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

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 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.

There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

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

James Buckley: Born in Kilrush lived in Kilkee, died 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5613, G/M in France. Killed in action. 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.

Le Touret Memorial Richebourg-l’Avoue Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France Plot: 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 nineteen officers and 374 men. That evening those who survived returned to the same place for prayer.

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

John Burke: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 14th Oct 1918 age 18, Leinster Regiment 2nd Bn.4737, G/M in Belgium. Killed in action. 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.
Lt R W Burke MC

Lt R W Burke MC: 16 Frances St, Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. He was awarded the Military Cross in June 1917 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on an enemy trench. Although wounded he led his men until ordered to the rear. He had previously been awarded two Parchment Certificates for bravery, and had been Mentioned in Despatches. He was the son of Mr Burke the Manager of the National Bank in Kilrush. (CJ) 2nd Lt. Richard Edward Walter Burke MC: Born in Dingle. Lived in Kilrush. Attended Castleknock College in Dublin. His family moved to Kilrush, where his father Edward George Burke, was the manager of the National Bank. He enlisted in the Royal Irish Regiment 3rd Bn. In 1914. He fought in Moore St. Dublin in 1916 against the Irish rebels. He subsequently went to France and won the Military Cross. (Dan Graham) So General Kelly-Kenny was not the only distinguished soldier to have lived in this building with a bank manager father. (Kilrush Co Clare First World War Memorial Facebook page)

June 1917

Aug 1915 CJ

Captain J J T Carroll:


“It is highly satisfactory to chronicle that the police of Kilrush District may plume themselves on the honour, which is undeniably theirs, from the part they have played in the present crisis. They are already represented at the front by some of their comrades, and during the last week the gallant District Inspector Carroll, of Kilrush, temporarily severed his connection with the Force, and is now quartered at the Curragh, preparatory to his departure for military duty on the continent. Not less worthy have his subordinates, Constables Doogue, Johnston, Morris and Halloran, of this district, proved their loyalty and unselfishness, having also volunteered their services at the front. It is certain that, in the event of their services being accepted they will on the battlefield add honour to themselves, and shed lustre on the Force to which they belong. It is men such as they who have made the fortunes of Empires. Some of our comrades have already fallen in battle, and such is the spirit which animates our R.I.C. men to-day like the soldiers of Agamemnon of old: “ Each stepping where his comrade stood. The moment that he fell....” RIC Magazine Dec 1914.
**Private Daniel Carey**

**Daniel Carey**: Born in Kilrush, died 15th Sept 1916 on the Somme (Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 September), Irish Guards 1st 9440 (Guards Division), G/M in Thiepval France. **Killed in action.** He was in the RIC. (TB)

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

**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.
2nd Lt William Joseph Clancy: Born in Kilrush, died 16th Oct 1918 age 38 at the Military Hospital Woolwich, Army Service Corps, 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).
Third Mate Christopher Clark

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.

Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, in the North East corner of the Cemetery.

In memory of
Christopher Clarke aged 30.
Sidney Walters aged 27.
John Walker aged 19.

Seamen of the steam ship Eupion who died from exposure on a raft.

Their vessel was sunk without warning by a German submarine 3rd Oct., 1918.

Erected by donation from the owners and subscriptions collected by J. J. Bradley. J Coffey Limerick

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]
Driver Michael Coleman

Michael Coleman: Born in Kilrush, died 30th Nov 1916 in Turkey, Royal Horse Artillery, 82nd Battery 53840, G/M in Iraq. (TB)

Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery
Baghdad
Baghdad, Iraq
Plot: XXI. P. 24.

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 Patrick Michael (O’) Connell

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

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. 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 Patrick Cooney**

**Patrick Cooney:** Born in Kilrush, died 26th June 1916, Royal Irish Fusiliers 1st Garrison G/494, 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.(TB)

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.
Leading Seaman Patrick Conway

Patrick Conway: Pound Street 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.

Plymouth Naval Memorial
Plymouth
Plymouth Unitary Authority
Devon, England
Plot: 1

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.
Private Joseph Copley

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

Pozieres Memorial. Pozieres Departement 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, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918. The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties.
Private Michael Corbett

Michael Corbett: Born and lived in (Grace Street) Kilrush, died 20th July 1916, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 3431. G/M in Loos France. Killed in action.(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 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 James Costello

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

Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery
Thessaloniki
Regional unit of Thessaloniki
Central Macedonia, Greece
Plot: 1597

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
Private Michael Joseph Coughlan

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

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

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.
Corporal Vincent Mitchinson Cox

Corporal Vincent Mitchinson Cox: Kilrush. In the Machine Gun Section of the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment. Killed in action in German East Africa on Aug 17 1916. Age 26. He qualified as an engineer. Son of Mr and Mrs Vincent Cox formerly of Kilrush. (CI)

The East African Campaign was a series of battles and guerrilla actions, which started in German East Africa and spread to portions of Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, British East Africa, Uganda and the Belgian Congo. The campaign was effectively ended in November 1917.

The strategy of the German colonial forces, led by Lieutenant Colonel (later Generalmajor) Paul Emil von Lettow-Vorbeck, was to divert forces from the Western Front to Africa. His strategy achieved only mixed results after 1916, when he was driven out of German East Africa and Allied forces became composed almost entirely of South African, Indian, and other colonial troops.

The campaign in Africa consumed considerable amounts of money and war material that could have gone to other fronts.

The Germans fought for the whole of World War I, receiving word of the armistice on 14 November 1918 at 7:30 a.m. Both sides waited for confirmation and the Germans formally surrendered on 25 November.

No entries exist for this soldier on lists generated for Clare soldiers or on war grave lists. There is a draft registration card for him on ancestry.com as enlisting to 61st Battalion, US Army. His address is given as 9-11 East 19th Street, New York, with Kilrush as place of birth. Crotty family headstones in Kilrush give the following “In loving memory of my dear husband Michael Crotty, Henry St, Kirush who died on 30th May 1930 aged 72 RIP. Erected by his loving wife and family. Also Thomas J. Crotty who was killed in action in France October 1918, aged 30.” (Keir McNamara)
Private William Cunningham


Private Cunningham’s Medals

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 October to 2nd November) 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 Thomas Cusack

**Thomas Cusack**: Born (1878) and lived in Kilrush, died 24th Oct 1916 age 38 on the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6173 (1st Div). G/M in France in [Feuquieres-en-Vimeau Communal Cemetery](#) which contains one Commonwealth burial of the First World War and three from the Second World War. **He died of wounds** (The 1st Division fought in the Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 September). 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**

**Departement de la Somme**

**Picardie, France**

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**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 Frégicourt 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
Michael Francis Daly: Kilrush, died Feb 1918 age 22 on the HM Romilly, Royal Naval Reserve 7185/TS, 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.
Private Thomas Deenihan (Dinihan)

**Thomas Deenihan:** Born in Kilrush (Burton Street), 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)

**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.

The landing at Suvla Bay took place on the night of 6th August 1915 against light opposition; but the British commander, Lieutenant General Frederick Stopford, had limited his early objectives and then failed to forcefully push his demands for an advance inland, and little more ground than the beach was seized. The Ottomans were able to occupy the Anafarta Hills, preventing the British from penetrating inland, which reduced the Suvla front to static trench warfare.
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 Chapel Street. (TB) They had 4 children, 3 of whom lived, 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]
Private Thomas Devers

Thomas Devers: Burton St, Kilrush one of 5 brothers that served, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. KM. Wounded in Oct 1916. (CJ) He received a a parchment certificate from Major General Hickie in which tribute is paid to his 'gallant conduct and constant devotion to duty in the field during 1916.' He had been wounded 4 times and fought at the Somme. His name was enterd in the records of the Irish Division. (CJ) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

John Devers: Kilrush one of 5 brothers, Royal Garrison Artillery, KM

Ml Devers: Kilrush one of 5 brothers, Royal Munster Fusiliers RMF, KM

Stephen Devers: Kilrush one of 5 brothers, Royal Navy, KM

Private Thomas Donoghue

Thomas Donoghue: Born in 1896 in Kilrush, died 11th Feb 1920 age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers 4617, G/M in Kilrush. (TB) Also commemorated on the Grangegorman Memorial Screen wall.

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]

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.
Private Patrick Farrell

Patrick Farrell: Born in Kilrush, lived in Wexford, died 24th May 1915 age 22, Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Bn 11666, G/M in Menin Gate in Ypres Belgium. Killed in action. His father Peter also died on May 25th 1915 in France. He was in the Royal Irish Regiment and died of wounds. He was born in Co Wexford. Son of Mary and Peter Farrell, Ferns, Co Wexford. (TB)

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 Second Battle of Ypres 22nd April – 25th 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 withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence.

There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres (June –Nov 1917) an offensive was 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.
Sapper William Fitzgerald

William Fitzgerald: Born in Limerick, lived in Kilrush, died 20th Sept 1917, Royal Engineers 90th Field Company 121416, G/M in Belgium. Killed in action. He left his personal effects to Mrs Mary Fitzgerald, Moore St, Kilrush.(TB)

Dochy Farm New British Cemetery III.C.1.
Langemark-Poelkapelle
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen),
Belgium

Dochy Farm, which had become a German strong point, was taken by the 4th New Zealand Brigade on 4 October 1917, in the Battle of Broodseinde. The cemetery was made after the Armistice when isolated graves were brought in from the battlefields of Boesinghe, St. Julien, Frezenberg and Passchendaele.

The cemetery now contains 1,439 burials and commemorations of the First World War.

The Third Battle of Ypres (June –Nov 1917) was an offensive was 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.
Corporal Patrick Gallagher: Royal Munster Fusiliers. Brother of Michael Gallagher. He was brought back to Clare to die of wounds received in the War. (Morgan Roughan) ‘Uncle Patrick Gallagher died 30th Nov 1915. I presume he was sent home to die. We have no information on him.’ (Kay Honan) He was aged 21.

‘In Loving Memory of Patrick Gallagher Died 1915 Aged 21 years.’ (Location: South east section side of new church) Grave No. 292 Church of Ireland Graveyard, Kilrush.

Church of Ireland Graveyard, Kilrush

Location: East of the town. The Church has been beautifully restored and is called the Teach Cheoil, on which grounds is the cemetery.
Michael 'Robineen' Gallagher: Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. (Joe Power) KM He enlisted in Dec 1914 at the age of 17. He was discharged subsequently for being under age. He went back to Kilrush, and a few weeks later re-enlisted with the Royal Garrison Artillery in Cork. From there he was sent to fight in all the major battles of the war. During the Battle of the Somme he was buried under a pile of rubble after a shell landed, and was sent to a hospital in Warrington for treatment. After the war he re-enlisted again and was sent to India. He died in Dec 1988. (Joe Power)

After the War there is no doubt that Charles Glynn deeply regretted his involvement in recruitment in Kilrush during the War years.
Martin Gorman: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 4th Oct 1918 age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 3621, G/M in France. Killed in action. Son of Martin and Ellen Gorman of Pound Street Kilrush. (TB)

Templeux-Le-Guerard British Cemetery
Templeux-le-Guerard
Departement de la Somme
Picardie, France

Templeux-Le-Guerard British Cemetery was begun by the 59th Division in April, 1917, and carried on by other units until August, 1917, and again in September and October 1918. There are now over 750 World War I casualties commemorated in this site.
Able Seaman John J Griffin

John Griffin: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 26th Nov 1914 age 29 on the HMS Bulwark, Royal Navy 215611, G/M in England. Son of John and Mary Griffin of Pound Street Kilrush. (TB)

Woodlands Cemetery
Gillingham
Medway Unitary Authority
Kent, England
Plot: Naval. RC. 8. 389.

Among the First World War burials in the naval section are those from HMS ‘Bulwark’. In all, Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery contains 835 burials and commemorations of the First World War.

‘It was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the battleship ‘Bulwark’ was blown up in Sherness Harbour this morning. Only twelve lives were saved... It is believed that the cause of the disaster was an internal magazine explosion, which rent the ship asunder. There was no upheaval of water, and when the smoke cleared, the ship had entirely disappeared.’ 738 lives were lost. Enniscorthy Guardian Nov 1914.

Following the outbreak of the First World War, Bulwark, along with the rest of the squadron was attached to the Channel Fleet, conducting patrols in the English Channel. On 26 November 1914, while anchored near Sheerness, she was destroyed by a large internal explosion with the loss of 736 men. Two of the 14 survivors died later in hospital. The explosion was likely to have been caused by the overheating of cordite charges that had been placed adjacent to a boiler room bulkhead.
Private Patrick Griffin

Patrick Griffin: Kilrush, died 24<sup>th</sup> Nov 1918 age 25, Royal Irish Regiment B Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> BN 16552, G/M in France. Son of Patrick and Maria Griffin, Kilrush. (TB)

Valenciennes (St. Roch) Communal Cemetery
Valenciennes. Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: I. E. 18.

Valenciennes remained in German hands from the early days of the First World War until 1-2 November 1918, when it was entered and cleared by the Canadian Corps. The cemetery now contains 885 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War.
The Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers. He enlisted in Jan 1916 with the 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, served in Salonika and Palestine (6th or 7th RMF) and was wounded in action on 15 March 1918 at Garza on the Nablus Road, Palestine. When the regiment was disbanded after the war in 1919, he joined the Connaught Rangers, and was sent to the Punjab in India.

While home on leave in 1920 he heard about and witnessed the activities of the British Army and the ‘Black and Tans’ during the War of Independence.

He returned to India and became the instigator of what became known as the ‘Connaught Rangers Mutiny’ on 29 June 1920, when he led a number of Irish soldiers against ‘British atrocities in Ireland’. He and sixteen other Irish soldiers were court marshalled and sentenced to death. However only one Irish soldier, John Daly, was executed, and Joe’s sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

After several years in solitary confinement in English prisons, he was released under an amnesty agreement after the 1923 Anglo-Irish Treaty. He returned to Kilrush as a hero, where he settled for the rest of his life. He died in 1972. (Joe Power)

In 1920 while home on leave, while present at a hurling match in his Army uniform he was ‘hustled off the ground by “Black and Tans” with the rest of the crowd of spectators, just, it seemed, for the hell of it... when I joined the British Army in 1914 they told us we were going to fight for the liberation of small nations but when the War was over and I went home to Ireland, I found that as far as one nation was concerned, my own, these were just words.’ Joe Hawes
Private Patrick Joseph Hayes

Patrick Joseph Hayes: Kilrush. Australian 17th Infantry, 2nd Aus Division. (AI) (PMcN)(KM) Killed in action in France on the July 26th 1916 (The Battle of Pozières 23 July - 7 August) (C E Glynn) G/M on Villers-Bretonneux Memorial in France. Service no 911. (findagrave website)

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

The Battle of Pozières (23 July – 7 August) was a two-week struggle for the French village of Pozières and the ridge on which it stands. Though British divisions were involved in most phases of the fighting, Pozières is primarily remembered as an Australian battle. The fighting ended with the Allied forces in possession of the plateau north and east of the village, in a position to menace the German bastion of Thiepval from the rear. The cost had been very large for both sides and in the words of Australian official historian Charles Bean, the Pozières ridge "is more densely sown with Australian sacrifice than any other place on earth."

The memorial is the Australian National Memorial erected to commemorate all Australian soldiers who fought in France and Belgium during the First World War, to their dead, and especially to name those of the dead whose graves are not known.

There are now 10,738 Australian servicemen officially commemorated by this memorial and named within the register.
John Hickey: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 28th Oct 1918, Royal Irish Regiment, 7th Bn (South Irish Horse), 25370, G/M in Belgium. He was reported missing in June 1918. **He died of wounds.** *(TB) (CJ)*

**Tournai Communal Cemetery Allied Extension. Tournai Arrondissement de Tournai Hainaut, Belgium Plot: IV. N. 13.**

The Allied extension now contains 689 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

The **Royal Irish Regiment** 7th (South Irish Horse) Battalion was formed in France on 1st September 1917 from the dismounted 1st and 2nd South Irish Horse.

On 4th July 1918 the battalion was transferred to the 21st Brigade in the 39th Division at Hellobroucq. It ended the war at Ellezelles, east of Renaix in Belgium.
Captain Poole Henry Hickman

Captain Poole Henry Hickman: (dob 8th June 1880) Kilmore, Knock, Kilrush, died Aug 15th 1915 age 35 in Gallipoli, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 7th Bn. G/M on the Helles Memorial in Turkey. He was the son of Francis William and Elizabeth B Gore Hickman. His two brothers Norman and Thomas also served (TB)

The first line was led by Captain H Poole Hickman of D Company, who came of a well-known Clare family, and was a barrister by profession. He never returned from the charge. As the Dublins appeared at the summit there was a splutter of fire along the ridge, which was lined by Turkish marksmen. The men wavered and swayed uncertainly for a minute or two before the shower of bullets.

Hickman was well in front, waving his revolver and shouting “On Dublins”. That was the last that was seen of him alive. From The Irish at the Front.

The 6th and 7th Dublins landed at Suvla on 7 August; a day after the first landings there had taken place. Unlike at V Beach at Helles, Suvla was barely defended but incompetence at the higher echelons of command led to the British troops not exploiting their early advantage, ensuring that the Suvla landings became static and allowing the Turks to reinforce their defences. The Dublins took part in the effort to capture a position known as Chocolate Hill (7–8 August), which was successfully taken, though at a heavy cost.

On 9 August the Dublins took part in the attempt to recapture Scimitar Hill, and managed to gain some ground, but experienced ferocious resistance from the Turks, that eventually forced the British to withdraw.

Clare Champion Sept 1915

Killed at Gallipoli.

DEATH OF GALLANT CLARE OFFICER

CAPT POOLE HICKMAN, B.L.

Captain Poole H. Hickman, B.L., son of Mr F. W. Gore Hickman, D.L., Kilmore, in this county, was killed in action at Gallipoli on the 15th April. The sad news caused deep regret throughout the county, for the deceased was a great favourite amongst all classes. He was very popular in legal circles, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. The deepest sympathy is felt for his family in their sad bereavement. Captain Hickman was only 35 years old. He had a brilliant collegiate course, and was a well known Rugby footballer, being Captain of the famous Wandering Club in 1908. He was called to the Bar in 1909. At the outbreak of the war he joined the 7th Dublin Fusiliers as a Lieutenant, and was soon promoted Captain, and placed in command of D Company. In his last letter home, he vividly described the operations on the Peninsula, in which his regiment took part, between the 7th and 15th August. After landing they were told off to take a hill three and a quarter miles distant, but they had not advanced one hundred yards when they were greeted with a hail of shrapnel. It was awe-inspiring, but ghastly. The advance continued; the enemy had the range on a yard, and a tornado of high explosives and shrapnel swept the place. The serious business had begun, and they were losing heavily. The boats was sent in advance and when they got cover the survivors was taken and at the point of the bayonet, the Turks falling in all directions. It was a magnificent performance, and they were congratulated on it, and called the place Fort Dublyn. It was an achievement which will even add gristle to the records of the Dublin Fusiliers.
Corporal John Honan

John Honan: Born lived and enlisted in Kilrush, died 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers 4319, G/M in France. Son of Michael and Honor Honan, Russells Lane, Kilrush. (TB)

Le Touret Memorial
Richebourg-l’Avoue
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: 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. Colonel Victor Rickard is the other figure on horseback and was killed the following day. Sgt-Major J.T.Leahy who was there described how “On a lonely dark road-side, lit up now and then by flashes from our own and German flares, arose to Heaven the voices of 800 men singing that glorious hymn, ‘Hail Queen of Heaven’. Every man had his rosary beads out, reciting the prayers in response to Fr Gleeson.” He then went down among the men, blessing and encouraging them.

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 Michael Houlihan

Michael Houlihan: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 18th Sept 1916 age 29, Irish Guards 2nd Bn, 7835, G/M in France. Son of Thomas and Mary Houlihan, Crofton St Kilrush. He died of wounds in the Battle of the Somme (Possibly in the build up to the Battle of Morval Sept 1916).(TB)

In September 1916, the 34th and 2/2nd London Casualty Clearing Stations were established at this point, known to the troops as Grove Town, to deal with casualties from the Somme battlefields. Grove Town Cemetery contains 1,395 First World War burials.
Private William Johnson

William Johnson: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 1st March 1917 Royal Dublin Fusiliers 1st Bn 25771, G/M in Thiepval France. Son of John and Bridget Johnson, Kilrush. Killed in action. (TB)

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

The Battle of the Somme: On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive 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. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.

In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.

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 Keane MM

John Keane MM: Born in Kilrush, lived on Burton St Kilrush, died 9th Sept 1916 age 20, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 4612 (16th Div), G/M on Thiepval Memorial in France. He won the Military Medal. Killed in action. (TB) (Battle of Ginchy, 9 September at the Somme)

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

‘The death is announced of a brave Kilrush soldier, Private J Keane, of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was killed in action. He received the Military Medal and Parchment Certificate for bravery. Deceased is the son of Mr and Mrs Pat Keane Burton Street.’ Clare Journal 1917.

On the 5th September 1916 the 16th Irish Division was ordered south of the Somme battlefield, the Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. entering the line facing the strategic town of Ginchy, having suffered 200 previous casualties by gas-shelling on the way. On the 9th September 1916 it took part in the ensuing 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.

The loss of Ginchy deprived the Germans of observation posts, from which they could observe all of the battlefield and eliminated the salient at Delville Wood, which had been costly to defend.

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.
Michael Keane: Born in Kilrush, lived in the Glen, Kilrush, died 26th April 1915 in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M on Helles Memorial in Turkey. His four brothers also enlisted. Son of Patrick and Mary Keane, Glen Street, Kilrush. Killed in action (TB)

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

The Helles Memorial commemorates over 21,000 Commonwealth servicemen who died in Gallipoli and have no known grave.

On April 25, 1915, the SS River Clyde was beached for the landing at Cape Helles during the Battle of Gallipoli. The ship carried 2,000 soldiers mainly from the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. However, the plan failed and the River Clyde, lying under the guns of the Turkish defenders, became a death trap.

At daybreak next day just three companies of Munsters, two of Hampshires and one company Dubliners had made it to the shelter of some dunes. On the 26th they took fort Sedd-el-Bahr overlooking the bay, charging and taking the village behind. Turkish counter-attacks were held off.

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.
Private Patrick Keane

10 June 1967 Clare Champion

Pat Keane: 1st RMF
9 The Glen, Kilrush.
One of a family of 8 (5 enlisted) which included Michael killed in action at Gallipoli in 1915, and Thomas who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He was sentenced to continuous action at the front for giving his rifle (at the behest of Countess Markievicz) to the Irish Volunteers in Ennis. He was placed in a fox hole between the lines until killed in action.

He waited in this solitary post for several days until one night he detected an Officer who was on reconnaissance trapped and wounded in the enemy barbed wire. He crawled under fire, released the Officer and dragged him back to the safety of his lines. For this Keane was reprieved and survived the war.
Sergeant Michael Kelly DCM

Michael Kelly DCM: Hector Street. Leinster Regiment 4962. He was awarded the DCM for ‘conspicuous Gallantry at Guillemont.’ He was one of the Leinster bombers who successfully attacked Guillemont on 3rd Sept 1916, and one of only five who survived the Guillemont attack. (Michael Kelly)

He was with the Leinster Regiment based in Fermoy and eventually ended up in Victoria Barracks, Cork. When the British left, he joined the Irish Army but was found dead in bed in 1924 in Waterford Barracks, aged 45. His death cert says he was 39! Previously, he had fought in the Boer War. (Michael Kelly)

Cork Examiner

Battle of Guillemont, 3–6 September

The 16th Irish Division was transferred from the Loos sector in August, having suffered 6,000 casualties of whom 1,496 had been killed.

The 16th Division was composed of seven battalions from Leinster, Munster and Connaught, five from Ulster and the 11th Royal Hampshire Regiment. The 47th Brigade was assigned the task of capturing the German strongpoint at the village of Guillemont. This had withstood repeated attacks since July. On 3 September, the 6th Connaught Rangers, 7th Leinsters and the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers took the position in a feat of outstanding bravery. Lt. John Holland of the Leinsters was awarded the Victoria Cross. The 16th Irish Division had 4,330 casualties in September, of whom 1,200 were killed.

The RMF 1st Battalion was then moved northwards to the South of Ypres in Belgium and absorbed the 8th RMF on 23 November to bring it up to a strength of 48 officers and 1,069 men by 1 December.
Private Christopher Kiely

Christopher Kiely: Born in Limerick, lived in Kilrush, died 4th Feb 1917 on the Somme, Royal Irish Regiment 7th Bn 25469, G/M in Thiepval France. Killed in action. (TB)

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

The Battle of the Somme: On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive 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. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.

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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 Thomas Christopher King**

**Thomas Christopher King:** Born in Offaly lived in Kilrush, died 22rd July 1917 age 39, Royal Scots Fusiliers 6th/7th Bn 23631, G/M in Belgium. **Died of wounds. (TB)**

**Mendinghem Military Cemetery. Poperinge Arrondissement Ieper West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium.**

Plot: II. F. 21.

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**In July 1917, 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.

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Mendinghem, like Dozinghem and Bandaghem, were the popular names given by the troops to groups of casualty clearing stations posted to this area during the First World War. **There are 2,391 Commonwealth burials from the First World War in this cemetery and 52 German war graves.**
Private Michael M Lahiffe

**Michael Lahiffe:** Born in Carrowdotia South, Killimer, lived at Islandavanna, Tiermaclane, Ennis. Died 9th May 1915 age 30 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5530, G/M on the Le Touret Memorial in France. Son of Patrick and Mary Lahiffe. **Killed in action.**

Le Touret Memorial  
Richebourg-l’Avoue  
Departement du Pas-de-Calais  
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  
Plot: 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. Colonel Victor Rickard is the other figure on horseback and was killed the following day. Sgt-Major J.T.Leahy who was there described how “On a lonely dark road-side, lit up now and then by flashes from our own and German flares, arose to Heaven the voices of 800 men singing that glorious hymn, ‘Hail Queen of Heaven’. Every man had his rosary beads out, reciting the prayers in response to Fr Gleeson.” He then went down among the men, blessing and encouraging them. 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.
Robert Lawrence AGD: Kilrush. Adjutant General of the US Army in France. He has several decorations and was promoted from Captain to Major and then to Adjutant General of the 6th Division ‘for signal bravery and dash’. He had a thriving law practice in New York before the war. He visited Kilrush in March 1919.
Engine Room Artificer 1\textsuperscript{st} Class (Pensioner) Edward Leggatt

Edward Leggatt: Kilrush, died 1\textsuperscript{st} Nov 1914 age 44 on the \textit{HMS Good Hope}, Royal Navy 159975, G/M in England. He died before the sinking of the Good Hope. Son of George and Mary Ann Leggatt Kilrush. (TB)

The \textit{HMS Monmouth} and \textit{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 \textit{Gneisenau} penetrated the armour of the forward gun turret of \textit{HMS Monmouth}. When it was clear that \textit{Monmouth} was out of action, \textit{Gneisenau} shifted fire to \textit{HMS Good Hope}. A short while later, drifting and on fire, \textit{Monmouth} was attacked by the newly arrived light cruiser SMS \textit{Nürnberg}.

\textit{Monmouth} and \textit{Good Hope} both sank with a combined loss of 1,570 lives. There were no survivors from either ship.

The \textbf{Plymouth Naval Memorial} commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War.
Private Thomas Lennon

Thomas Lennon: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 12\textsuperscript{th} Nov 1914 age 20, Connaught Rangers 1\textsuperscript{st} Bn 10135, G/M in France. Killed in action. Son of Margaret Lennon, Burton Street Kilrush. (TB)

The Rue-du-Bacquerot was a road close behind the Allied front trenches during the greater part of the First World War. This made it the natural line for a number of small Commonwealth cemeteries. One of these, begun in November 1914, was the nearest to the Estaires-La Bassee road and became known as Rue-du-Bacquerot No.1. The cemetery contains 637 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War.
John Lillis: Born in Scattery Island, died Sept 9th 1916, 8th Irish Battalion, King’s Liverpool Regiment (3rd Div). (Massachusetts and the Great War) G/M on the Thiepval Memorial in France. (Battle of Delville Wood, 14 July – 15 September at the Somme)

**Private John Lillis**


Born 5 May, 1880, in Scattery Island, son of Thomas (died 1906) and Margaret (Hanrahan) Lillis; brother of Mrs. Minnie Curren, Mrs. Charles O’Neil, Mrs. William M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. John F. Houlihan, Bridget, Anna, Patrick, and Thomas F., the last two deceased. Lumberman. Resident in Massachusetts twenty-five years. (Massachusetts and the Great War)

**Thiepval Memorial. Thiepval Departement de la Somme Picardie, France Plot: Pier and Face 1 D 8 B and 8 C.**

The Battle of Delville Wood 14 July – 15 September, 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.

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 Lynch

Michael Lynch: Born in Kilrush lived in Kilkee, died 1st May 1915 in Galipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 9548, G/M on the Helles Memorial in Turkey. Killed in action in Gallipoli. (TB)

The eight month campaign in Gallipoli was fought by Commonwealth and French forces in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock of the Western Front in France and Belgium, and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. The Allies landed on the peninsula on 25-26 April 1915; the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north of Gaba Tepe on the west coast, an area soon known as Anzac.

Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn: On the night of 1 May the Turks, almost out of ammunition but spurred by the then young Atatürk carried out a tremendous attack. "They crept up in the dark into our trenches bayoneting our men before we knew it had begun. Bayoneting on both sides was terrible. At dawn the Turks were mowed down, and heaps of bodies and streams of blood remaining everywhere." The battalion was reduced to 4 officers and 430 men, who attempted further attacks the following days, but by the 11th were down to 372 men.

The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth Battle Memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for more than 21,000 of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The United Kingdom and Indian forces named on the memorial died in operations throughout the peninsula, the Australians at Helles. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters.
Francis (Frank) Joseph Macnamara: Born in Kilrush, died 8th July 1917 age 25, King’s African Rifles 2nd 11565, G/M in Dar El Salaam War Cemetery, Tanzania. Son of William and Anne Macnamara (TB)

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. The Germans finally surrendered on 23 November 1918. Dar es Salaam War Cemetery now contains 1,764 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
**Private John Madigan**

**John Madigan:** Born and lived in Kilrush, **died 10th July 1917** age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Bn 4596, G/M in Belgium. **Killed in action.** He is also remembered on the WW1 Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of Michael and Nora Madigan, Kiltrellig, Kilbaha. (TB)

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**Coxyde Military Cemetery**
Koksijde
Arrondissement Veurne
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

This cemetery 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.

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The WW1 Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church.

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In May 1917 the 2nd RMF moved to near Nieuwpoort in Flanders for an intended amphibious landing with an impressive 43 officers and 1,070 men, which was aborted by a **surprise German attack on 10th July.** They went through severe shelling and gas.
Private John Mahoney/Mahony

John Mahoney/Mahony: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 16th July 1915, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5334, G/M in France. Died of wounds. Son of Mrs Mahoney, Crofton Street Kilrush. (TB)

Bethune Town Cemetery
Bethune
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: IV. D. 12.

ENNIS MEN KILLED.

News has been received of the deaths of two Ennis men at the front, Private McCormack, and Private John Mahony, of the Munster Fusiliers.

Of the latter Major Laurence Roche writes to his wife—
"It is with the greatest possible regret that I have to announce the death of your brave husband. He was killed in action early this morning, and fell side by side with his gallant officer, Lieut. Fitzpatrick. We buried both to-day with full military honours. On behalf of officers and men of old D Company I again tender to you our very deep sympathy. We have lost a brave and gallant soldier, and we shall all miss him very much."

Aug 1916 Clare Journal

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. Bethune Town Cemetery contains 3,004 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Lance Corporal Patrick Mahoney

Patrick Mahoney: Born in Kilrush, lived in Quebec, died 9th April 1917 age 27, Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment) 14th Bn 448723, G/M in France. Killed in action in the Battle of Vimy Ridge. Husband of Minnie Mary Mahoney No 5 Artillery St, Quebec. (TB) (CI)

Ecoivres Military Cemetery
Ecoivres
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: VI. C. 15.

Successive divisions used the French military tramway to bring their dead in from the front line trenches and, from the first row to the last, burials were made almost exactly in the order of date of death. Plots V and VI contain the graves of the men killed in the capture of Vimy Ridge in April 1917 (which includes Private P Mahoney). The Cemetery contains 1,728 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Driver Patrick Manning

**Patrick Manning**: Born in Kilrush, died 10\(^{th}\) Sept 1916 age 25 in **Turkey**, Royal Field Artillery 76\(^{th}\) Battery 53082, G/M in Iraq. **Died in Turkey**. He was a POW in Turkey and was also listed as wounded in June 1916. Son of Patrick and Maria Manning, 9 Pound Street, Kilrush.(TB)

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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 Michael McCarthy

**Michael McCarthy**: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 21\textsuperscript{st} Dec 1914 age 25, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2\textsuperscript{nd} Bn 5360, G/M in France. **Killed in action.** Son of John and Bridget McCarthy, Grace St, Kilrush. (TB)

Panel 43 and 44  Le Touret Memorial
Richebourg-L’Avoue
Department du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

The Le Touret Memorial commemorates over 13,400 British soldiers who were killed in this sector of the Western Front from the beginning of October 1914 to the eve of the Battle of Loos in late September 1915 and who have no known grave. This part of the Western Front was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the first year of the war, including the battles of La Bassée (10 October – 2 November 1914), Neuve Chapelle (10 – 12 March 1915), Aubers Ridge (9 – 10 May 1915) and Festubert (15 – 25 May 1915).
Private James McDonald

James McDonald: Born in Kilrush lived in Waterford, died 25th May 1915 age 35, Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn 8189, G/M in France. He died of wounds. (TB)

Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension
Bailleul
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: I. F. 75.

Bailleul was occupied on 14 October 1914 and it became an important railhead, air depot and hospital centre. BAILLEUL COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION contains 4,403 Commonwealth burials of the First World War; 11 of the graves made in April 1918 were destroyed by shell fire and are represented by special memorials.
Private John McDonnell

John McDonnell: Born and lived Kilrush, died 14th Oct 1916, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 4337 (16th Div), G/M in Kilrush. He is also commemorated on Grangegorman Memorial. He died of wounds in a Cardiff hospital. (The RMF 8th Bn fought in the Battle of Guillemont, 3–6 September at the Somme).

Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, near North East corner of the Chapel.

GALLANT KILRUSH MAN DIES IN HOSPITAL.

There has just been laid to rest in the Cemetery of Kilrush, a son of the old town who was one of the bravest of the gallant Munsters who have brought such laurels on the old flag of Ireland. This was Private John McDonnell, who was one of the Irish Brigade, and took part in over twelve months strenuous fighting against the Huns. Among the actions in which he took part in France and Flanders were Festubert, Neuve Chapelle, Le Bassée, Loos Loos, Guinchy, Richbourg, Vincy, Hulluch, Ypres, Arras and Contremaison; and Guillemont, Ginchy, Combles and Epipalil, in the big battles of the Somme. He was wounded in the latter battle, and died of his wounds in Cardiff Hospital. The gallant young Munster leaves a wife and child, also a mother and sisters. The remains were brought by his friends to his native place, and laid lovingly to rest by the Shannon’s shore, which he loved so well.

Clare Journal Oct 1916

Grangegorman Memorial Cabra County Dublin, Ireland Plot: Cenotaph, Panel 8. [Screen Wall]

A 26-year-old tailor from Moore Street before his enlistment into the 8th RMF, his remains arrived in Kilrush on 19 October, 1916, and lay overnight in the church before a Requiem Mass and funeral the following day, which witnessed "a cortege of large proportions"
John McGrath: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5788, G/M in France. Killed in action. (TB)

Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery
Souchez
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: XXIX. B. 24.

“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. It was commissioned by Jessie-Louise Rickard in memory of her husband Colonel Victor Rickard, who is the other figure on horseback and was killed the following day. Sgt-Major J.T.Leahy who was there described how “On a lonely dark road-side, lit up now and then by flashes from our own and German flares, arose to Heaven the voices of 800 men singing that glorious hymn, ‘Hail Queen of Heaven’. Every man had his rosary beads out, reciting the prayers in response to Fr Gleeson.” He then went down among the men, blessing and encouraging them. 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 Martin McGrath

Martin McGrath: Born and lived in Kilrush, died of wounds at sea 17th Aug 1915 (Gallipoli), Royal Irish Regiment 5th Bn 3425, G/M on Helles Memorial in Turkey. (TB) (Also known as Patrick)

Helles Memorial
Gallipoli
Canakkale, Turkey
Plot: Final resting place unknown. Name listed on Panel 55.

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.
Anthony McInerney was born in 1890 in Kilrush, the second youngest of seven children. He trained as a draper and worked at Cannocks Drapery Company of Limerick. After working for a time with Cannock’s he emigrated to South Africa and joined the South African Constabulary in Pretoria from 1904-1907. He emigrated to the USA in 1911 working in various American states as a dry goods salesman/clerk.

He joined the 29th British Columbia regiment of the Canadian Army on 17th March, 1915 and was posted to England July 1916 to complete his training.

In November 1916 he was sent to France and he fought with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Regiment, part of the 3rd Canadian Division, in Flanders. He fought at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele (3rd Ypres) where he was wounded by a shell on 26th October 1917. He was invalided back to England where he remained until September 1918 when he returned to France with the 29th British Columbia Regiment where he remained until April 1919.

He returned to Toronto with the army in May 1919 and from there back to the USA. He returned to Ireland in 1923 and died in 1959. He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. (Clare Museum)
John McInerney: Kilrush, RNRF, Navy, KM

He served on the HMS ‘Conopus’ in the Falkland Island Battle. The British, after the defeat at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November, sent a large force to track down and destroy the victorious German cruiser squadron. (and avenge the deaths of Patrick Conway and Edward Leggatt from Kilrush, in the Battle of Coronel.)

HMS Canopus was a predreadnought battleship of the British Royal Navy and the lead ship of the Canopus class. At the beginning of the First World War she was involved in the search for the German East Asia Squadron of Admiral Graf Spee. Too slow to follow Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's cruisers, she missed the Battle of Coronel, but fired the first shots of the Battle of the Falklands. Transferred to the Mediterranean.

The Battle of the Falkland Islands was a British naval victory over the Imperial German Navy on 8 December 1914 during the First World War in the South Atlantic. The British, after a defeat at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November, sent a large force to track down and destroy the victorious German cruiser squadron.

Admiral Graf Maximilian von Spee—commanding the German squadron of two armoured cruisers, SMS Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, the light cruisers SMS Nürnberg (1906), Dresden and Leipzig, and three auxiliaries—attempted to raid the British supply base at Stanley in the Falkland Islands. A larger British squadron—consisting of the battlecruisers HMS Invincible and Inflexible, the armoured cruisers HMS Carnarvon, Cornwall and Kent, the armed merchant cruiser HMS Macedonia and the light cruisers HMS Bristol and Glasgow—had arrived in the port only the day before.

Visibility was at its maximum, the sea was placid with a gentle breeze from the northwest, and the day was bright and sunny. The advance cruisers of the German squadron had been detected early on. By nine o'clock that morning the British battlecruisers and cruisers were in hot pursuit of the five German vessels, these having taken flight in line abreast to the southeast. All except Dresden and the auxiliary Seydlitz were hunted down and sunk.
Private Stephen McKnight MM

Stephen McKnight: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 22nd March 1918, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 3622 in Pozieres, G/M in France. Killed in action. (TB) He won the Military Medal (and 2 Parchment Certificates). Son of Patrick and Ellen McKnight, Hector Street, Kilrush. Brother of James McKnight who fought with the US Army in WW1. (Morgan Roughan)

Pozieres Memorial. Pozieres Departement de la Somme Picardie, France. 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, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918. The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties.
Private Charles McMahon

Charles McMahon: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5879, G/M in France. Killed in action. (TB)

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

Over 13,000 names are listed on the memorial of men who fell in this area before 25 September 1915 and who have no known grave.

“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. It was commissioned by Jessie-Louise Rickard in memory of her husband Colonel Victor Rickard, who is the other figure on horseback and was killed the following day. Sgt-Major J.T. Leahy who was there described how “On a lonely dark road-side, lit up now and then by flashes from our own and German flares, arose to Heaven the voices of 800 men singing that glorious hymn, ‘Hail Queen of Heaven’. Every man had his rosary beads out, reciting the prayers in response to Fr Gleeson.” He then went down among the men, blessing and encouraging them. 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 John McMahon

John McMahon: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 2nd June 1917, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6718, G/M in KILRUSH CHURCH OF IRELAND CHURCHYARD. He is also commemorated on the Grangegorman Memorial in Dublin. Son of Michael McMahon, Grace Street Kilrush. (TB)

Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, Grave No. 453, in the South West Corner of the Cemetery.

Grangegorman Memorial Cabra County Dublin, Ireland Plot: Cenotaph, Panel 8. [Screen Wall]
Lance Corporal Michael McMahon

Michael McMahon: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 10th Oct 1915 age 23, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6004, G/M in France. He died of wounds. Son of Thomas and Margaret McMahon, Burton Street. (TB)

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

The Loos offensive began on 25 September 1915. At first the 2nd RMF was in reserve. They then had to hold the line with over 200 casualties, leaving them with around 350 all ranks, reduced to 250 by the time the battle died down on 13 October.

Chocques was occupied by Commonwealth forces from the late autumn of 1914 to the end of the war. The village was at one time the headquarters of I Corps and from January 1915 to April 1918, No.1 Casualty Clearing Station was posted there. Most of the burials from this period are of casualties who died at the clearing station from wounds received at the Bethune front. Chocques Military Cemetery now contains 1,801 Commonwealth burials of the First World War,
Private Thomas McMahon (Grave unknown)

McMahon: Moyasta Kilrush. US Army. Died in France. His body was returned to Ireland in 1922 for burial. (Paddy Waldron).

The Freeman's Journal, Monday May 8, 1922 (Sharon Carberry USA)

"SAD HOMECOMING
Irish American Soldiers Who Died In France / Sixty Four Bodies From The Battlefields.

The bodies of sixth-four American soldiers, men of Irish birth, arrived in Dublin at noon yesterday on board the SS Millwater, having been exhumed from graves on French battlefields for re-interment in Irish soil. Claimed by relatives for burial in Ireland, the United States Government arranged for the removal of the bodies from France.

It is understood that the work of unloading the caskets will be commenced this morning, and the bodies will be removed to a City mortuary for storage pending their transfer by rail to their various destinations. Captain W. R. Buckley, U.S. Army, told a 'Freeman's Journal" representative that no ceremony will mark the landing of the bodies.

Accompanied by four convayers, Captain Buckley has arrived in Dublin in connection with the shipment, and will remain in Ireland till all the bodies are delivered. The names of the convayers are: Messers. Johnston, Stewart, Williams and Royed.

SALUTING THE DEAD

The SS. Millwater, which is a a small British coasting vessel, owned in Ipswich, received the caskets at Antwerp. Mr. Richard R., Willey, U.S. Vice-Consul at Dublin, was among those present when the vessel berthed at City Quay.

During the day the vessel was the centre of much interest, and those passing up and down the Liffey-side reverently saluted the remains, which are ranged in the holds of the vessel.

A number of relatives of the deceased have arrived in Dublin for the purpose of accompanying the remains on their last homeward journey.

Every province and practically all the counties are represented among the dead, which include Rev. Patrick J. Gallagher, Knights of Columbus Chaplain, whose body is consigned to Mr. James Galagher, Castlebar, Mayo."


Private Martin Hasset next of kin: Mr. James Hassett, Kilfara, Kilkee, Co. Clare. Entered service as M Hasset; CHICAGO IL. Buried in Kilkee (Kilferagh Graveyard).

Private Thomas McMahan next of kin: Mrs. Katherine McMahon Moyasta, Kilrush, Co. Clare. entered service at: NOT DETERMINED [using Ancestry.com]

Corporal John J. Murphy next of kin: Mr. John Murphey Aildavour, Connolly, Co. Clare. entered service at: NOT DETERMINED. Buried in Old Kilmaley Graveyard.
Private Charles McNamara

Charles McNamara: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 23rd Oct 1916 on the Somme, Camerons (Scottish Rifles 2nd Bn) 6893 (8th Div), G/M in Thiepval, France. Killed in action. (TB) (On the 23rd October the Scottish Rifles 2nd Bn took part in the attack and capture of the South part of Zenith Trench, and the attack of Orion Trench. This was in The Battle of Transloy Ridges 1 Oct – 11 Nov 1916 at the Somme)

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

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 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.

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.
Company Quartermaster Sergeant Michael Meade

**Michael Meade**: Born and lived Kilrush, died 21st Aug 1915 age 35 in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 5817, G/M in Turkey. **Killed in action in Gallipoli**. Husband of Annie Kearen Meade, Tralee. They had four children. (TB) He had also served in South Africa and after that on the North West Frontier in India.

In March 1915 the 1st battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers sailed for Gallipoli via Malta, on April 25th 1915, they landed on V Beach from the River Clyde, it was here on this beach that many a Munster soldier lost his life, gunned down by a hail of rifle and machine gun fire from the Turkish defenders as they struggled ashore loaded down with equipment. Michael Meade survived this initial onslaught. Later as the battalion progressed inland, he led his men in the continued fight in gullies and on the steep slopes of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

During the Suvla Bay offensive of August 1915, CQMS Michael Meade was again in the thick of battle, the 1st battalion was gathered on the slopes of 'Chocolate Hill', in preparation for the attack on Scimitar Hill on August 21st. Fighting on that day was intense, made difficult by dense prickly scrub.

'X' and 'Y' Companies, who had gone into action approximately 180 strong, came back out numbering 23 and 18 respectively, 143 men were reported as missing, among them CQMS Michael Meade.

Michael Meade lies somewhere on the slopes of Gallipoli, but his name is not forgotten, for it is commemorated for posterity on the Helles Memorial, Gallipoli. (Geraldine Quinn of London and John Meade of Cork.)

**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 those who died there and have no known grave. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.
Lance Corporal Mark S Mescal

Mark S Mescal: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 1st Dec 1917 age 23, Irish Guards 1st Bn 11452, G/M in Cambrai, France. Killed in action. Son of Michael Mescal, Vandaleur Street Kilrush. (TB) He is also remembered on the family gravestone in the Old Shanakyle Cemetery in Kilrush.

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

The CAMBRAI MEMORIAL commemorates more than 7,000 servicemen of the United Kingdom and South Africa who died in the Battle of Cambrai in November and December 1917 and whose graves are not known. The proposed method of assault was new, with no preliminary artillery bombardment. Instead, tanks would be used to break through the German wire, with the infantry following under the cover of smoke barrages. The attack began early in the morning of 20 November 1917 and initial advances were remarkable. However, by 22 November, a halt was called for rest and reorganisation, allowing the Germans to reinforce.

From 23 to 28 November, the fighting was concentrated almost entirely around Bourlon Wood and by 29 November, it was clear that the Germans were ready for a major counter attack. During the fierce fighting of the next five days, much of the ground gained in the initial days of the attack was lost. Lance Corporal Mark S Mescal died on the 1st Dec 1917.
Patrick Milican: Born in Kilrush, died 4\textsuperscript{th} Nov 1916 age 19 on the SS \textit{Huntsvale}, Mercantile Marine Unit, G/M in England. Son of Michael and Bridget Milican. (TB)

The 5,609 ton British cargo/transport SS \textit{Huntsville} was torpedoed and sunk by German submarine UB-43, 200 miles east of Malta \textit{en route} from Salonika to Algiers. Seven men were lost.

The First World War section of the Tower Hill Memorial commemorates almost 12,000 Mercantile Marine casualties who have no grave but the sea.
Second Lieutenant James Mitchell

2nd Lt James Mitchell: Cappa Kilrush, died 26th April 1916 age 34, Canadian Royal Flying Corps 18th Squadron, G/M in France. Son of James and Ellen Mitchell, Cappa, Kilrush. (TB)

Bruay Communal Cemetery Extension
Bruay-la-Buissiere
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: A. 10.

The extension to the communal cemetery was begun by French troops in October 1914. When the French Tenth Army handed over this part of the line to Commonwealth forces in March 1916, the 22nd Casualty Clearing Station, which was established at Bruay, continued to bury in it. Nearly half the burials in the extension are from the Canadian Corps who occupied this sector from early in 1917.
Private John Moloney

**John Moloney**: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 1st May 1915 age 33 in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 6346, G/M in Turkey. **Killed in action in Gallipoli.** Husband of Johannah Moloney, Crofton Street, Kilrush. (TB)

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

On the night of 1 May 1915 the Turks, almost out of ammunition but spurred by the then young Atatürk carried out a tremendous attack. "They crept up in the dark into our (1st RMF) trenches bayoneting our men before we knew it had begun. Bayoneting on both sides was terrible. At dawn the Turks were mowed down, and heaps of bodies and streams of blood remaining everywhere." The battalion was reduced to 4 officers and 430 men, **who attempted further attacks the following days, but by the 11th were down to 372 men.**

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.
Private Patrick Moloney

Patrick Moloney: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 24th August 1916 on the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 4921 (1st Div), G/M in Thiepval France. Killed in action. (TB)

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

August 1916: The 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers went into the front line, a quarter of a mile north of Bazentin le Petit, where it found itself in a sector which had been the scene of bitter fighting and was badly exposed to enemy fire.

On 24th August, orders were received by the Battalion that an attack was to be made on the 400 yards of the old German trench still remaining in enemy hands. The effort was doomed to failure from the start. It is said that another Commanding Officer had declined to deliver the attack. The artillery preparations was misdirected and inaccurately delivered; the outer sectors of the objective were to have been blown in by trench mortars, which completely failed; the attack was ordered by daylight and as a consequence of faulty preparations the enemy was completely unshaken.

At 7 a.m. the assault was delivered and the Germans immediately opened a heavy fire from concealed machine-gun emplacements and held up the attack. (Pat McNamara Parteen)
**Gunner Simon Moloney**

**Simon Moloney:** Born and lived in Kilrush, died 3rd Aug 1916 in Mesopotamia, Royal Garrison Artillery 2nd Bn 57579, G/M in Iraq. Son of Mrs Susan Moloney Grace Street Kilrush. (TB)

**Basra War Cemetery**
**Al Basrah**
**Basra, Iraq**
**Plot: VI. N. 5.**

During the First World War, Basra was occupied by the 6th (Poona) Division in November 1914, from which date the town became the base of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. A number of cemeteries were used by the MEF in and around Basra; Makina Masul Old Cemetery was used from December 1914 to October 1916 and the Makina Masul New Extension was begun alongside the old cemetery in August 1917. **These two sites, enlarged later when more than 1,000 graves were brought in from other burial grounds, now form Basra War Cemetery.**

‘A cemetery in Iraq that contains the graves of thousands of British servicemen who died in the two World Wars has been completely destroyed. The graveyard in Basra has been left without a single one of its 4,000 headstones still standing after repeated vandalism and looting in the years since the fall of Saddam Hussein. Among the items missing from it are the both the Cross of Remembrance and the bronze plaques from the Wall of Remembrance, which carries the names of the fallen. While some of the gravestones have simply crumbled in Basra fierce heat, and some removed by a local caretaker for safekeeping, others are thought to have been stolen by looters and sold for use as building materials.’ Nov 2013

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Able Seaman William Moran

William Moran: Born on Scattery Island lived in Cappa, died 6th Oct 1914 age 39 on the battleship HMS Majestic off Gallipoli, Royal Navy 181311, G/M in England. Husband of Annie Moran of Cappa. (TB) (Drowned KM) He had 5 children (CC) Son of Patrick and Margaret Hannah Moran Scattery Island.

Plymouth Naval Memorial
Plymouth
Plymouth Unitary Authority
Devon, England. Plot: 1

At the time of William’s death (6th Oct 1914), the Majestic was accompanying the First Canadian Troop Convoy. It was later torpedoed (27th May 1915) by U-21 off the Gallipoli Peninsula with the loss of 49 men. The photo shows the battleship’s final moments. (TB)

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.
James Joseph Murray: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 23rd Sept 1915, East Yorkshire Regiment 11th Bn 11/373, G/M in England. (TB)

Ripon Cemetery
Ripon
Harrogate Borough
North Yorkshire, England

During the First World War, Ripon Military Hospital contained 670 beds, and served the military camps at Ripon. Ripon Cemetery contains 122 scattered burials from this period.
Private John Michael Nolan

John Michael Nolan: His parents lived in Killimer Co Clare. He lived in Queensland Australia, where he was a plumber. He died 3rd June 1918 age 42, Australian Infantry 9th Bn 2194. G/M in France. He was wounded by gas and died the same day. Son of John and Margaret Nolan, Knockerra, Killimer. In 1916 he received a shell wound to the head. (TB)

Ebblinghem Military Cemetery
Ebblinghem
Departement du Nord
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: I. P. 19.

The cemetery was begun by the 2nd and 15th Casualty Clearing Stations, which were located in Ebblinghem in April 1918 at the beginning of the German offensive. They used the cemetery until July. Further graves were added after the war from two nearby churchyards. Ebblinghem Military Cemetery contains 441 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Private Philip O'Donnell

Philip O Donnell: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 5th Nov 1918 age 21, Royal Munster Fusiliers 3rd Bn 9983, G/M in Scotland. Died from wounds. Son of Philip and Mary O'Donnell. (TB)

During the First World War, Edinburgh was headquarters to the 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th Battalions of the Royal Scots, with the 7th Battalion at Leith. The 2nd Scottish General Hospital (1,000 beds) occupied Craigleith Poorhouse, the Edinburgh War Hospital (2,600 beds) was in the Asylum buildings at Bangour and the Leith War Hospital (585 beds) in the infirmary at Leith.

The port of Leith was used by hospital ships from north Russia and about 4,500 officers and men passed through it.

Edinburgh (Comely Bank) Cemetery contains 225 burials of the First World War, most of them forming a war graves plot in Section D.
Private Thomas O Halloran

**Thomas O Halloran:** Born in Kilkee lived in Moyasta, died 30th Nov 1915 age 25, in Salonika, Connaught Rangers 5th Bn 6137, G/M in Greece. **Killed in action.** (TB) He is also remembered on the Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church. Son of Patrick and Winifred O’Halloran, Dunlickey Road, Kilkee.

The Memorial Stone in the grounds of Kilkee Catholic Church.

Doiran Memorial. Doirani Regional unit of Kilkis Central Macedonia, Greece

The Doiran Memorial stands near Doiran Military Cemetery, which is situated in the north of Greece close to the Macedonia border and near the south-east shore of Lake Doiran. It stands roughly in the centre of the line occupied for two years by the Allies in Macedonia, but close to the western end, which was held by Commonwealth forces. It marks the scene of the fierce fighting of 1917-1918, which caused the majority of the Commonwealth battle casualties.

**From October 1915** to the end of November 1918, the British Salonika Force suffered some **2,800 deaths in action**, 1,400 from wounds and 4,200 from sickness. The campaign afforded few successes for the Allies, and none of any importance until the last two months. The action of the Commonwealth force was hampered throughout by widespread and unavoidable sickness and by continual diplomatic and personal differences with neutrals or Allies. On one front there was a wide malarial river valley and on the other, difficult mountain ranges, and many of the roads and railways it required had to be specially constructed.

The memorial serves the dual purpose of Battle Memorial of the British Salonika Force (for which a large sum of money was subscribed by the officers and men of that force), and place of commemoration for more than 2,000 Commonwealth servicemen **who died in Macedonia and whose graves are not known.**
**Gunner T O’Shea**

**T O’Shea**: Lived in Kilrush, died 3rd Jan 1919, Royal Garrison Artillery 283002, G/M in Labasheeda (Killofin) Cemetery. Husband of Ellen O’Shea Kilrush. *(TB)*

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**Killofin Cemetery, Labasheeda.**

Grave no. 140, near the West boundary.

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Location: To Killofin Cemetery, take the R 473 from Ennis to Labasheeda. At the end of the village take a right turn up the hill.

The cemetery is on the left side of the road and is signposted. This cemetery is situated on the ruins of a 12th Century Church.

It has many flat headstones and vaults, and is still active. There are excellent views over the Shannon Estuary.
John O’Sullivan: Lived in the Glen Kilrush, died Oct 18th 1917 age 33, Royal Field Artillery. Killed In Action. (PMcN) SR

Wimereux Communal Cemetery
Wimereux
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: VI. D. 33.

Wimereux was the headquarters of the Queen Mary's Army Auxilliary Corps during the First World War and in 1919 it became the General Headquarters of the British Army. Wimereux Communal Cemetery contains 2,847, Commonwealth burials of the First World War, two of them unidentified.

Buried among them is Lt.-Col. John McCrae, author of the poem "In Flanders Fields."
Second Lieutenant Herbert Parker Peacocke

2nd Lt Herbert Parker Peacocke: Lived in Kilrush, died 3rd July 1916 age 20 on the Somme (Battle of Albert, 1–13 July), South Lancashire Regiment 8th Bn (25th Div), G/M in Thiepval France. Killed in action. Son of Mr T. Twiss and Mary E M Peacocke Kilrush. (TB)

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

‘While cheering his men on he was wounded. His Commanding Officer writes: Lieutenant Peacocke led his men in a gallant charge against the German lines. Lieutenant Peacocke was in the Provincial Bank at Cork when he volunteered and joined the Cadet Corps of the Leinster Regiment, from which he was gazetted into the South Lancashires.’ (Kilrush County Clare: Notes from c 1760 to 1960 by Senan Scanlan. Clare Library)

The Battle of Albert, 1–13 July: On July 1st the attack was made by five divisions of the French Sixth Army either side of the Somme, eleven British divisions of the Fourth Army north of the Somme to Serre and two divisions of the Third Army opposite Gommecourt, against the German Second Army of General Fritz von Below. They were met with a hail of machine-gun fire and most did not reach the German line.

There were 60,000 casualties (19,240 men were killed), before the attack was halted around noon. The French Sixth Army had 1,590 casualties and the German 2nd Army had 10,000–12,000 losses.

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.
Sergeant Michael Purtell: Born in Kilrush Co Clare. He was aged 26 when he enlisted in the US Army 308 Infantry 1709878 in Sep 1917. He lived in New York City. He served abroad from April 1918. He died of Typhoid Fever on the 2nd December 1918. His next of kin was his sister Della Moylan who lived at the same address as Michael, 1495 Lexington Avenue, New York. G/M in France.

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.

The immense array of headstones rises in long regular rows upward beyond a wide central pool to the chapel that crowns the ridge.

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.
Private Michael Purtell

Michael Purtell/Purtill: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 10th Sept 1916 age 34 in Greek Macedonia, Royal Munster Fusiliers 6th Bn 483, G/M in Greece. Killed in action. Son of Thomas and Mary Purtill, Moore Street. (TB)

From the Allied base at Salonika, a road ran north-east across the Struma river to Seres, and it was this road that the right wing of the Allied army used for the movements of troops and supplies to the Struma front during the Salonika Campaign. Struma Military Cemetery contains 947 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.
Private John Regan

John Regan: Born in Kilrush lived in Ennis, died 3rd May 1915 in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 6353, G/M in Turkey. Killed in action.(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. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names.

The eight month campaign in Gallipoli was fought by Commonwealth and French forces in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock of the Western Front in France and Belgium, and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. The Allies landed on the peninsula on 25-26 April 1915; the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north of Gaba Tepe on the west coast, an area soon known as Anzac.

Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn: On the night of 1 May the Turks, almost out of ammunition but spurred by the then young Atatürk carried out a tremendous attack. "They crept up in the dark into our trenches bayoneting our men before we knew it had begun. Bayoneting on both sides was terrible. At dawn the Turks were mowed down, and heaps of bodies and streams of blood remaining everywhere." The battalion was reduced to 4 officers and 430 men, who attempted further attacks the following days, but by the 11th were down to 372 men.

The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth Battle Memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for more than 21,000 of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The United Kingdom and Indian forces named on the memorial died in operations throughout the peninsula, the Australians at Helles. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters.
Peter Reynolds: Born in Kilrush lived in New South Wales Australia. Wounded in France, August, 1917; died in Secondee, Gold Coast West Africa (Ghana), Sept 1918. Admiralty ship "SS Panayiotis" Son of William and Bridget Reynolds No 8 Moore St Kilrush. (TB) KM35th Bn Australian Expeditionary Force (Merchant Service).

The SS Panayiotis docked at Iddo Wharf in Lagos on Sept 11th 1918. Dr Gray (a European Private Medical Doctor), reported that three of the ‘native’ passengers were suffering from influenza. These passengers were quickly isolated and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Lagos. The ship was immediately disinfected and quarantined. Two other ships docked that day in Lagos with infected passengers, and on one of them the SS Bida the passengers were simply allowed go ashore. The virus spread rapidly through Lagos and Nigeria with thousands of deaths. (Toyin Falola, Emily Brownell)

Although the statistics for “Spanish” flu mortality in Africa by whole countries are very inexact, the worst hit states appear to have been those where three features came together: first exposure to the pandemic only in its most virulent, second-wave form; being part of an extensive transport network by sea or by land; being regularly traversed by large numbers of people on the move, such as soldiers, sailors and migrant workers. That all three features coincided most fully in countries like South Africa, Kenya, Cameroon, Gold Coast, Gambia, Tanganyika and Nyasaland, and that these appear to have sustained the highest flu mortality (more than 5 percent of their populations) is unlikely to be coincidental. Nor is it likely to be coincidental that flu mortality in North Africa (where the toxic trio of features was not simultaneously present) probably did not rise above 1 percent of the population.

Significant differences in mortality across the continent notwithstanding, it is estimated that, in toto, the pandemic carried off some 2.4 million Africans (about 1.8 percent of the continent’s population); of these, 2.2 million were in sub-Saharan Africa, where the mortality rate may have reached 2.3 percent overall. Since, as elsewhere in the world, the bulk of those who died were young adults between eighteen and forty, the effect on societies was disastrous in terms of loss of labour, reproductive capacity, parents, breadwinners and family structures. For the continent, it was a sudden demographic, social and economic catastrophe without precedent.
Petty Officer Thomas Rowan

Thomas Rowan: Kilrush, died Jan 21st 1915 (3rd April 1918) age 34, Petty Officer on the submarine HMS/ME-10 that sank off the coast of Heligoland, G/M in England. He left behind his wife Theresa who lives in Portsmouth and his father James in Kilrush. (TB)

Portsmouth Naval Memorial
Portsmouth
Portsmouth Unitary Authority
Hampshire, England
Plot: Final resting place unknown. Name listed on Panel 7.

HMS E10 sailed from Harwich for operations NNW of Heligoland. No further contact was made with the submarine after parting company with HMS E5. It is believed that E10 was destroyed by an enemy mine.

The HMS E-10 submarine that was lost off Heligoland.
**Bombardier Martin Scanlan**

**Martin Scanlan**: Born in Kilrush in 1890, died 9th Feb 1916 age 28, Royal Field Artillery 3778, G/M in Kilrush. Son of Mrs Mary Scanlan, 71 Moore St, Kilrush. (TB) He is also commemorated on a panel on the Grangegorman Memorial. Brother of Thomas who died in March 1920 and Patrick Scanlan.

Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, grave no.555, near the North boundary of the Cemetery.
Private Patrick (Paddy) Scanlan: Born in Kilrush 1879, lived in Limerick, died 20th Nov 1917 age 38, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 6750, G/M in France. He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Cambrai.

Croisilles Railway Cemetery. Croisilles Departement du Pas-de-Calais Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Plot: I. C. 22.

The Railway Cemetery now contains 181 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

The Battle of Cambrai. The proposed method of assault was new, with no preliminary artillery bombardment. Instead, tanks would be used to break through the German wire, with the infantry following under the cover of smoke barrages. The attack began early in the morning of 20 November 1917 and initial advances were remarkable. However, by 22 November, a halt was called for rest and reorganisation, allowing the Germans to reinforce.

From 23 to 28 November, the fighting was concentrated almost entirely around Bourlon Wood. During the fierce fighting of the next five days, much of the ground gained in the initial days of the attack was lost.
**Private Thomas Scanlan**

**Thomas Scanlan**: Born in Kilrush, died 19\textsuperscript{th} March 1920 age 33, Labour Corps and Royal Munster Fusiliers G/4627, G/M in Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard. Also commemorated on a panel at Grangegorman Memorial. Son of Mrs. Mary Scanlan, Moore St. Brother of Martin who died in Feb 1916 and Patrick. (TB)

*Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, grave no.555, near the North boundary of the Cemetery.*
Sgt J Slattery DCM: Henry Street, Kilrush, Canadian Army. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a sum of £20 in May 1915. ‘During an attack he led a flanking party which rushed an enemy pill box. He personally shot eight of the defenders, and succeeded in cutting off a party of the enemy that were retreating. The success of the enterprise was largely due to him.’ He had already won medals in the Boer War. (SR) After the Boer War he went to America where he joined the U S Army. While there he was sent to Mexico and served during the troubles in that country. He next went to Canada to volunteer for the Great War. (Joe Power)
John Sullivan: Born in Kilrush, died 17th Oct 1917, Royal Field Artillery D Battery 83rd Brigade 3844, G/M in Belgium. Killed in action.(TB)

The Third Battle of Ypres (June–Nov 1917) was an offensive mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

For much of the First World War, the village of Boesinghe (now Boezinge) directly faced the German line across the Yser canal. Bard Cottage was a house a little set back from the line, close to a bridge called Bard’s Causeway, and the cemetery was made nearby in a sheltered position under a high bank. There are now 1,639 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery.
Private Thomas Sullivan

Thomas Sullivan: Born in Kilrush lived in Knock Co Clare, died 21st Dec 1914, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5842, G/M in France. Killed in action.(TB)

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

In early December 1914 the 2nd RMF aided in the evacuation of the Ypres Benedictine Convent, whose occupants subsequently established Kylemore Abbey in Connemara, Ireland.

In October 1914, II Corps of the British Expeditionary Force moved north from Picardy and took up positions in French Flanders where they were immediately engaged in the series of attacks and counter attacks that would become known as the ‘race to the sea’.

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 the heaviest fighting of the first year of the war.
Private John Talty

John Talty: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 2nd Nov 1918, Royal Army Service Corps M/416111, G/M in Old Shanakyle Cemetery, Kilrush. (TB) In the 1911 census, John Talty was a 20 year old Railway Clerk, living with his parents and 2 sisters. He was the only son of Michael & Margaret Talty, of Stewart Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare. He was buried privately, and there is no note of his military service on the headstone.

In loving memory of
Jack Talty
died
Nov. 2nd 1918
aged 23 years.

Old Shanakyle Cemetery, Kilrush.
Grave no. 138
In the middle of the East section of the Cemetery.
Private (Geoffry) Goff Taylor

(Geoffry) Goff Taylor: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5455, G/M in France. Killed in action. (TB)

The Touret Memorial
Richebourg-l'Avoue
Departement du Pas-de-Calais
Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France
Plot: 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. Colonel Victor Rickard is the other figure on horseback and was killed the following day. Sgt-Major J.T. Leahy who was there described how “On a lonely dark road-side, lit up now and then by flashes from our own and German flares, arose to Heaven the voices of 800 men singing that glorious hymn, ‘Hail Queen of Heaven’. Every man had his rosary beads out, reciting the prayers in response to Fr Gleeson.” He then went down among the men, blessing and encouraging them. 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.
Able Seaman Thomas Twyford

**Thomas Twyford:** Born in Kilrush, died 13th March 1918 age 32 on the **SS Castlebar**, Mercantile Marine Unit, G/M in England. Husband of Teresa Twyford (nee Hillian) Carrigrohane Co Cork. (TB)

The 508 ton **SS Castlebar** disappeared at sea. She departed Glasgow on 12th March 1918 for Limerick with a cargo of wheat. The vessel was reported to have passed Fanad Head on 14th March. She was listed as missing on 7th August 1918.

The First World War section of the Tower Hill Memorial commemorates almost 12,000 Mercantile Marine casualties who have no grave but the sea.
Assistant Steward Charles A (John) Walker

Charles A Walker: Canada, died 3rd Oct 1918 age 25 on the SS Eupion torpedoed off Loop Head. G/M in Kilrush. (TB) Son of Charles and Sarah Elizabeth Walker, of 20, Edward St., Brantford, Ontario. Born at Brantford, Canada. Buried at Kilrush [Church of Ireland] graveyard (along with Christopher Clark and Sidney F Walters), 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]
Private Martin Walsh MM

**Martin Walsh**: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 1st June 1917, Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6745, G/M in Belgium. **Killed in action.** He won the **Military Medal**. Son of Mrs Joanna Walsh. (TB)

Kemmel Chateau Military Cemetery
Heuvelland
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium

Kemmel Chateau was north-east of Kemmel village and the cemetery was established on the north side of the chateau grounds in December 1914. It continued to be used by divisions fighting on the southern sectors of the Belgian front until March 1918. There are now 1,135 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery.
**Gunner Michael Joseph Walsh**

**Michael Joseph Walsh**: Lived in Cappa Kilrush, died Oct 1917, Gunner on H.M.S. "Vivid." (which was a Naval Land Base), Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, G/M in Scattery Island Graveyard. Husband of Mrs Walsh Cappa Pier. (TB)

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The RNVR was formed in June 1903 by the ‘Naval Forces Act 1903’. Volunteers joining up agreed to serve ‘either ashore or afloat’ and therefore performed a wide range of duties. At the outbreak of World War One, volunteers reported to their divisional headquarters. Some men were drafted into ships of the fleet, but many were ordered to join the Royal Naval Division.
Gunner Michael Walsh

Michael Walsh: Born in Kilrush, died 6th May 1916 in Mesopotamia, Royal Garrison Artillery 86th Heavy Battery 34518, G/M in Iraq. He was a POW and died due to neglect in Turkish hands after Kut. (TB)

Kut War Cemetery
Al Kut
Wasit, Iraq
Plot: A. 3.

After a siege of 147 days, Townshend surrendered Kut on 29th April 1916. The following day 277 British and 204 Indian officers, together with 2,592 British and 6,988 Indian other ranks were taken into captivity, together with 3,248 Indian non-combatants.

Of the 2,592 British troops captured at Kut, about 1,750 died on the march or later in the camps, and of the 6,988 Indian troops, about 2,500 died in similar fashion. On 6 May 1916, the Turks began the 1,200-mile forced march of the British and Indian prisoners across the Syrian Desert from Kut. Mounted Arab and Kurdish guards prodded over 2,500 British soldiers with rifle butts and whips on the long death march. Starvation, thirst, disease, and exhaustion thinned out the British column, and only 837 soldiers survived the march and the years in captivity. Gunner Michael Walsh died on the 6th May 1916.

Kut War Cemetery was made between October 1915 and May 1916 and was increased in size when graves were brought in from other sites after the Armistice. The cemetery now contains 420 First World War burials.
Private Robert Walsh

Robert Walsh: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 12th Aug 1917 age 18, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 8/4364, G/M in Belgium. Died of wounds. Son of John and Bridget Walsh, Hector Street, Kilrush. (TB)
Also wounded in Oct 1916. (CJ)

Brandhoek New Military Cemetery
Ypres (Ieper)
Arrondissement Ieper
West Flanders (West-Vlaanderen), Belgium
Plot: VI. F. 1.

Brandhoek New Military Cemetery contains 530 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

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


Buried in the Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard, in the North East corner of the Cemetery.

In memory of
Christopher Clarke
aged 30.
Sidney Walters
aged 27.
John Walker
aged 19.

Seamen of
the steam ship Eupion
who died from exposure
on a raft.

Their vessel
was sunk without warning
by a German submarine
3rd Oct., 1918.

Erected by
donation from the owners
and subscriptions collected by
J. J. Bradley. J Coffey Limerick

**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]
**Gunner Charles Wheeler**

**Charles Wheeler:** Born in Kilrush lived in Cork, died 18\(^{th}\) May 1918 age 25, Royal Horse Artillery 2\(^{nd}\) Bn 69465, G/M in France. **Died of wounds.** Husband of K Wheeler, Carrigrohane, Co Cork. (TB)

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**Mont Huon Military Cemetery**  
Le Treport  
Departement de la Seine-Maritime  
Haute-Normandie, France  
Plot: V. H. 1B.

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During the First World War, Le Treport was an important hospital centre and by July 1916, the town contained three general hospitals. As the original military cemetery at Le Treport filled, it became necessary to use the new site at **Mont Huon.** There are now 2,128 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery.
Private Walter Aldridge: Pound St/Hector Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served in France. KM (No RMF records found) No Aldridge in RMF. (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)


Captain Samuel Carter Armstrong: Glebe House Kilrush. Army Veterinary Corps. KM Son of Canon S C Armstrong Kilrush. He served in France, Salonica and Palestine. The oldest of the Armstrong brothers he was aged 33 in 1917.

2nd Lt Charles Martin Armstrong: Glebe House Kilrush. Killed in action 8th Feb 1917 age 23. ‘The Pals T.C.D.’ 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers (and later the 10th Bn, 190th Brigade in 63rd Royal Naval Division), G/M in France. The eight son of Canon S C Armstrong Kilrush. He served in Gallipoli and France. (TB) ‘Shortly after the beginning of the war he joined D Company 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers commonly known as ‘The Pals’ and made up mostly of members of the Rugby football clubs, Dublin, graduates and undergraduates of Trinity College. He was at the landing of the 10th Division at Suvla Bay, and went through a large part of the fighting there until invalided to Malta, and subsequently home…. The Captain of the his company writes… About seven o’clock in the morning he had gone down our line to relieve a brother officer. In passing an exposed part of the line an enemy sniper caught him. He was killed absolutely instantaneously and was buried in a military cemetery behind the lines.’ Clare Journal April 1917. ‘The 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 10th RDF) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

2nd Lt James Septemus Armstrong MC: Glebe House Kilrush, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Awarded the Military Cross (London Gazette 8th March 1919). KM Son of Canon S C Armstrong Kilrush. In 1915 he wrote a letter to his father describing the very difficult conditions, especially the shortage of water and the dangers from snipers in the Dardanelles. He was aged 24 in 1917.
Michael Barnett: Born in Kilrush 15th Oct 1887. Royal Navy K29683 from Dec 1915 - Feb 1916. The ship he served on was the Victory II. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Charles Barrett: Born in Kilrush 19th July 1878. Royal Naval Reserve Service C1435. 1908 - 1955. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860-1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.

Private Nicholas Barry: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) Private Nicholas Barry: Born in Kilrush. He lived in Blackboy Hill Western Australia. He was a Labourer aged 26 when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force (3714 11th Bn.) in April 1915. He was wounded in action in France in July 1916. His was married to Bridget Barry Caherfinick Doonbeg, and his father was Thomas Barry, Lissynealon, Cree. (National Archives of Australia)

Michael Joseph Behan: Born in Kilrush 29th July 1878. Royal Naval Reserve Service D2940. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.


Private M Black: Henry Street Kilrush. Irish Guards. KM


Sergeant H Blair (Clair ? 2nd RMF): Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers (6373). His death was reported in a Clare paper on the 24th January 1917. (Kilrush County Clare: Notes from c 1760 to 1960 by Senan Scanlan. Clare Library) No Blair in RMF [M J Clair MC has an address in Cork attached note from 1921, could be originally from Clare, landing date suggests 2 Bn. recheck found him promoted 2/Lt.8-12-1917 and in 2 Bn., 6 Bn. and back to 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Gunner Michael Blake: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Mesopotamia. (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Sergeant Pat Blake: Henry Street Kilrush. Australian Infantry. Patrick Blake (AI) MA

Sergeant Patrick Blake: Born in Kilrush. He lived in Queensland. He was a Labourer aged 26 when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force (4731) in 1915. He was married to Margaret Blake, Henry Street, and they had 3 children. (National Archives of Australia)

Gunner Pat Blunney: Pound St/Hector Street Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery.


Sinon Blunnie: Born in Kilrush 28th Oct 1st 1893. Royal Navy SS114683 from Aug 1913 - March 1919. The first ship he served on was the Vivid II. The last ship he served on was the New Zealand. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928) Stoker Sinon Blunney: Kilrush. Navy.

Private Michael Blunnie: High Street Kilrush. He enlisted into the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers 4633 (and later the 2nd RMF) in March 1915. He was discharged in March 1919. He contracted Malaria in 1917 in Salonica. He was wounded in action in Sept 1918. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)
Private Christopher Bolger: John Street Kilrush. Royal Engineers. KM Brother of Philip Edward.

Private ‘Babs’ Philip Edward Bolger DCM (also known as John or Bob): Australian Infantry 3761. KM Francis St Kilrush. Australian Army. In 1917 he handed over his rifle to Countess Makievicz with two other soldiers the Keanes. He was severely reprimanded. He subsequently was decorated for bravery and won promotion. Edward Bolger DCM: Kilrush man Edward Bolger had been charged with drunkenness before he was wounded in France in 1917. He returned to the front in 1918 and went on to win the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Philip Bolger: Kilrush. Australian Infantry. (AI)MA Private Philip Bolger: Francis Street Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 28 when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force 8/29th Reinf 3761 in 1916 in Melbourne. His next of kin was his brother Christopher Bolger, Market Square, Kilrush. Wounded in France in Sept 1917, and July 1918.

He was Awarded the DCM on the 8th Nov 1918. ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rushed a machine-gun post single-handed, and despatched five of the team with the bayonet. When the remaining man endeavoured to train the machine gun on him he slewed it round, though his hand was shattered in doing so, and grappled with the enemy, whom he killed. He then dismounted the gun, which he carried with him to the R.A.P., where he was ordered to proceed. His gallant and determined action at a critical moment enabled our advance to proceed with few casualties.’ London Gazette 30th Oct 1918. (National Archives of Australia)(UNSW)

Philip Edward Bolger: Born in Ennis 20th April 1889. Royal Navy 233886 from May 1905 – 7th July 1915. The first ship he served on was the Emerald. The last ship he served on was the Cumberland. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

She was sent to West Africa after the beginning of World War I in August 1914 and captured 10 German merchant ships in September. Cumberland spent the rest of the war on convoy escort duties and patrolling for German commerce raiders.
**Philip ‘Babs’ Bolger**: ‘Babs joined the navy on May 15 1906 aged 16, with a rating of boy sailor, second class... On July 7 1915 in Halifax Nova Scotia, Babs made his final and successful run... and achieved his goal of deserting by hiding out, while HMS Cumberland sailed in convoy for the UK.... Babs arrived in Melbourne Australia in October 1915... Then to Babs horror, stories began to emerge of rebellion in Dublin in April 1916. This was something beyond Babs comprehension, since from a very young age, Babs and his peers regarded themselves as British through and through. Babs brother Chris was serving in France with the Royal Engineers and his brother Thomas was serving in the RIC back home in Kilrush. Finally on July 17 1916 Babs enlisted in the Australian army.... Babs fought with the 29th Battalion throughout the spring and summer of 1917. In September the 29th Bn was engaged in one of the most savage fights of the early autumn, the battle of Polygon Wood. The Australian Battalions were heavily committed to the battle and on September 26, Babs was shot during an advance... After several weeks recovering in Liverpool, he was allowed a visit home to Kilrush... and in early December he was considered fit to return to active service.

He and two other soldiers walked to Moyasta to catch the train on the famous West Clare Railway to travel to Ennis... When the train eventually departed from Ennistymon a new passenger, Constance Georgine Markievicz had boarded. What happened on the train from Ennistymon to Ennis remains a mystery... There was a reception of townsfolk awaiting in Ennis... Babs being seriously intoxicated, decided to become an active participant and was duly arrested and sent forward for court martial and sentenced to detention for 84 days... It wasn’t until February 21 1918 that Babs returned to France and it was a further week before he rejoined his unit... he died in May 1944 in the town of Warrnambool Victoria.... named as Patrick Bolger... Babs was buried in an unmarked grave in Warrnambool Cemetery the day after he died.’ *(Brendan Bolger – his great uncle was Babs Bolger – Clare Champion 12th Oct 2017)*

**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 Great Uncle was Maurice Braham) His Mother was A Jane Braham, 40, Varna Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

**Private Patrick Brann**: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Connaught Rangers. Invalided and given a pension.KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private James Brazil (Brazel)**: Hector St Kilrush, died 4th May 1915 age 29 (2nd Battle of Ypres), Canadian Infantry. *James Brazel (Brassil)*: Kilrush. *(CI)* G/M Reference: I.V.A. 9 Larch Wood (Railway Cutting) Cemetery Ypres in Belgium. Son of James and Bridget Brazil Hector St Kilrush. *(TB)*

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. *(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)* (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Corporal Michael Brassill:** Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Served in Gallipoli. Invalided and given a pension.*KM*(an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private Patrick Brazil/ Brassill:** Hector Street, Kilrush. He was a Waiter aged 19 when he enlisted in Oct 1902 into the Royal Munster Fusiliers 7170. He transferred into the Royal Army Medical Corps (3303) in 1909. He served with BEF from Aug 1914 to Oct 1915, and from July to Dec 1918. He served with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from Dec 1915 to July 1918. He was discharged in Feb 1919. He married Mary Barry in Kilrush in 1906 and they had 3 children. His parents were James and Bridget and his brother was Michael, 7 Hector Street, Kilrush. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) **Private Patrick Brassill:** Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Army Medical Corps. POW in Germany. He was also in Palestine. KM  See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 62. (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private John Breen:** Burton Street Kilrush, died 15th April 1917, Connaught Rangers, (RMF) G/M in Egypt. *(TB)* (Drowned in torpedoed transport KM) Drowned on the **SS Arcadian.** 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 Navyydestroyer. 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. *(Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)*

**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) **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)* *(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)*
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. ‘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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private Thomas Breen: Born on the Ennis Road, Kilrush in 1893. Lived on Pound Street. He was a Labourer aged 22 when he enlisted in Oct 1915 into the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers 6606 & Royal Irish Regiment 3017 in Oct 1917. He was married in Feb 1916 to Margaret Glynn and they had a daughter Mary Glynn. Married in Feb 1916. His mother was Kate Breen. Suffered from malaria and shell shock. Served with the Med. Expeditionary Force. (British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com) Private Thomas Breene: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM Hospitalised twice during the war. (Grand uncle of Morgan Roughan)


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) 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 3 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private Patrick Breene: The Glen Kilrush. Aged 37 when he enlisted in 1898. 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers 6146. He was discharged in 1914. He fought in the Boer War 1901-1902. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) Patrick Breene: Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers RMF. KM
Daniel Brennan: Born in Kilrush 12th June 1881. Royal Navy 200173 from July 1898–4th Jan 1915. The first ship he served on was the Northampton. The last ship he served on was the Vivid I. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Petty Officer 1st Class D I Brennan: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Joseph Brennan: Burton St Kilrush, killed in action on Scimitar Hill Suvla Bay, 21st August 1915 age 44, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M on the Helles Memorial Turkey. Husband of Bridget Brennan Grace Street Kilrush.

‘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.’ (TB) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private Martin Brennan: Burton St Kilrush Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM No Martin Brennan in RMF. [No Record RMF but several of this name in other Fusilier Regs] Eddie Lough

Lieutenant Arthur Brew: Henry Street Kilrush, Royal Army Medical Corps. KM.

Warrant Officer Charlie Brew: Kilrush. Royal Navy. He was a Naval Bandsman. KM

Private George Scott Brew: John Street Kilrush. Aged 18 when he enlisted in 1905 in the 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers 4608. His father was Thomas Brew (in the 5th RMF). (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) Geo Brew: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM.

Private John Brew: 3 Pound Street Kilrush. Aged 37 when he enlisted in 1916 in the Irish Guards 11202. He was previously with the Royal Irish Regiment for 7 years. His mother was Margaret Brew. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) John Brew: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM.

John Brew: Born in Kilrush 4th March 1884. Royal Navy 311351 from Feb 1907 – 16th Dec 1915. The first ship he served on was the Vivid II. The last ship he served on was the Pembroke II. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)
John George Brew: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) John George Brew: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 43 when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force in August 1915 in Adelaide into the B Company Base Infantry. His next of kin was his mother Mrs Susan Brew, Adelaide, South Australia. He was discharged in Oct 1915 at his own request, and then re-enlisted in Jan 1916. He was discharged again in June 1916. (National Archives of Australia)

Gunner Michael Brew: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. In France for 18 months. Invalided and rejoined the Army Service Corps. KM. Michael Brew: Kirush. Born in 1884. Served in the Great War. (Sharon Carberry/ancestry.co.uk)

Patrick Joseph Brew: Born in Kilrush 15th Jan 1895. Royal Naval Reserve Service TS7197. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives. Stoker Patrick Brew: Kilrush. Royal Navy Reserve Force. KM

Sergeant Richard Brew: Born in Kilrush about 1896. He was aged 21 and living in the Bronx New York when he enlisted on the 10th Sept 1917 into Co K 308th Infantry 1709791. He served overseas from April 1918 to Dec 1918. He fought at Soissons and Lorraine, and was wounded severely on the 23rd Aug 1918. He was 18% disabled when he was discharged in Oct 1919. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

Private Thomas Scott Brew: John Street Kilrush. He was a weigh Master aged 43 when he enlisted into the 5th RMF 6185 in September 1914. He had previously served with the Royal Irish Dragoons. His wife was Margaret Brew. He was discharged in Nov 1914 due to medical reasons. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)Private Thomas Brew: John Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM.

John Francis Browne: Kilrush. Australian Army. MA John Francis Browne: Kilrush. He was a Miner aged 28 when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force in August 1915 in Queensland. His next of kin was his sister Mrs Annie Delaney. (National Archives of Australia)

James Buckley: Born in Kilrush lived in Kilkee, killed in action 9th May 1915 at Rue Du Bois in the Battle of Aubers Ridge, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, G/M in France. (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. 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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

George Buffham: Born in Kilrush 1st Nov 1885. Royal Navy 214081 from Feb 1901– Jan 1920. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. The last ship he served on was the London. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Lieutenant P Bunfield: Chapel Street Kilrush. Worcesters. Wounded in action, 18 months in hospital. KM

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)

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 Gulleghem and Steenbeek. Belgian troops on the left reached Iseghem, French troops surrounded Roulers and more Belgian troops captured Cortemarck. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private John Burke: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM 9 John Burke’s in RMF. [Can’t tell which one]Eddie Lough

Private Martin Burke: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM

Private Martin Burke: Pound Street / Hector Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He received a pension.KM KM [3 in RMF can’t tell which]Eddie Lough

Margaret Burke: Nurse. Tullabrack, Kilrush. Australian Army(AI)
**Private Patrick Burke:** High Street Kilrush. Born in 1877. He was a Labourer when he enlisted in March 1915 into the 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers 547973. He was posted to Salonica in Sept 1916, and then later into the Labour Corps. He was discharged in 1919 due to ill health and lived at 2 Duggan's Lane in Limerick. He was aged 42 when he enlisted into the 6 Labour Corps 691734 in May 1919. After the war he lived on Moore Street, Kilrush. (Sharon Carberry/British Army WWI Service Records, 1914-1920)

**Lt Richard Edward Walter Burke MC MID:** 16 Frances St, Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. He was awarded the **Military Cross** in June 1917 for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on an enemy trench. Although wounded he led his men until ordered to the rear. He had previously been awarded **two Parchment Certificates** for bravery, and had been **Mentioned in Despatches**. He was the son of Mr Edward Burke the Manager of the National Bank in Kilrush. (CJ) (See Clare WW1 Individual Profiles) 2Lt Richard Edward Walter Burke MC, attached to Connaught Rangers. 30135/18 Jun 1917(C). MC. 2nd Bn Royal Irish Regt. (fold3.com)

**Gunner Thomas Burke:** Pound Street /Hector Street Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Home service and invalided. KM.

**Private Ben Butler:** Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was three years in France. He recovered from wounds. KM [Benjamin Butler RMF 4357, Royal Fus. 102115, Lab. Corps 407068. RMF 8Bn.] Eddie Lough(an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private Michael Butler:** Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was two years in France when he was invalided and received a pension. KM. The other Michael Butler in the RMF died. [4009 in 8 Bn. KIA. 8121 Butler date shows 2 Bn.]

**Gunner Michael Butler:** Kilrush. Aged 37 when he enlisted in 1915. Royal Garrison Artillery 5970. He married Mary Butler in 1893 and they had 6 children. Discharged in 1916 due to rheumatism. (British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Patrick Butler:** Born in Kilrush 1st April 1899. Royal Naval Reserve Service TS7094. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives. **Stoker Patrick Butler:** Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM
Private James Cahill: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Engineers. KM.

Gunner James Cahill: Malt House Lane, Kilrush. He was aged 35 when he enlisted in Nov 1914. Royal Garrison Artillery 5967. He married Anna Cahill in 1893 and they had 3 children. (British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

Private Martin Cahill: Moore Street Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Invalided and died. KM No Martin Cahill in RMF.

Martin Cahill: Moore Street Kilrush. He was a butcher aged 30 when he enlisted in 1917 in the Royal Garrison Artillery 8013. He was married to Mora Taylor and they had 5 children. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) [A Martin Cahill, Moore St. Kilrush enlisted in the RGA 8013 in Cork on 25-4-1917 and was discharged 7-8-1917 unfit for war service, claimed to have 5 years in Clare Militia previously] Eddie Lough

Private Patrick Cahill: Burton Street Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 17 when he enlisted in 1912 into the 2nd Leinster Regiment 9906. He went AWOL in June 1913. He was discharged in July 1914. His parents were James and Annie Cahill. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) Gunner Patrick Cahill: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery 31252. His father was James Cahill. He was a Labourer aged 20 when he enlisted in 1914. His father was James Cahill. He deserted in Jan 1915. (British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

Driver Pat Cahill: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery, KM.

Private Patrick Cahill: Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM 4 Patrick Cahill’s in the RMF. [can’t id the Kilrush one]

Gunner Tim Cahill: Malt House Lane (Moore St) Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Wounded in France. KM Timothy Cahill: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 35 when he enlisted in 1914 into the Cork Royal Garrison Artillery 614014 & 3556. He served in France from Aug 1915 to Nov 1917. He lived in Thomas Street after the war. His father was George Cahill. (British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)
Private John J Canny: Born in Kilrush about 1896. He was aged 22 and living in Norwich, New York when he enlisted on the 14th May 1918 into the M G School Camp Hancock Ga. 376165. He did not serve overseas, and was discharged in Jan 1919. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)


Able Seaman Michael Carroll: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Patrick Carroll: Born in Kilrush 17th March 1889. Royal Navy 235757 from Jan 1906 – July 1926. The first ship he served on was the Boscawen III. The last ship he served on was the Vivid II (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Private Patrick Carroll: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. 8th Bn Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in action and received a pension. KM [After eliminating some I would go with 8 Bn.] Eddie Lough P Carroll: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded July 1916. He lost an arm. (CJ) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private Richard Carter: Born in Kilrush, Co Clare. He was aged 26 when he enlisted in the US 306 Field Artillery 1723146 in Oct 1917. He lived in New York City. He served overseas from March 1918 to Jan 1919. He was slightly wounded at Chateau Thierry. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919 Ancestry .com)

Private John Casey: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded twice in France. KM 9 John Casey’s in RMF [Two were discharged with SWB 7/1900 AND 5/6535 INDICATING THE 7th and 5th Bns, however in award rolls 1900 shown as 1Bn. and 6535 as 9 Bn. and later 1 Bn. not unusual for transfers between many Bns. ??]

Private Martin Casey: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. Wounded at Gallipoli. Invalided with a pension. KM (On the 24.04.1915 the 1st Landed at Cape Helles)
Private Peter Casey: Alley Lane Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France, invalided with a pension. KM. 3 Peter Casey’s in RMF. 1 died. [5333 2Bn. was fully discharged on termination of engagement, a regular soldier, 5956 was discharged to the reserve, might be your man if wounds not so bad, date suggests 8 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Private Stephen Casey: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Air Force. KM

Private Arthur Charles: Moore Street Kilrush. He was aged 26 when he enlisted in 1914 into the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers 6226. He was discharged in Sept 1915 due to medical reasons. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Daniel Clancy: John Street Kilrush. 4th Hussars. Wounded July 1915. (CJ) The 4th Queen's Own Hussars regiment, which was based in Dublin at the commencement of the First World War, landed in France as part of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade in the 2nd Cavalry Division in August 1914 for service on the Western Front. The regiment took part in the Great Retreat in September 1914, the First Battle of Ypres in October 1914 and the Second Battle of Ypres in April 1915. The regiment also helped halt the German advance at the Battle of Moreuil Wood in March 1918 in a conflict that saw the regiment’s commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel John Darley, killed in action.

Private Jack Clancy: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM [J Clancy 3 Bn. RMF 5931 but he is a Sgt, who won a DCM; James Clancy G/2200 RMF, but no info. on Bn. was discharged medically unfit 14-8-1918]

Private Jack Clancy: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) He was a labourer aged 31 when he enlisted in 1916 in Melbourne into the 10th Reinf 21st Bn. 4087. His father was Timothy Clancy, Canada. He served in France. (UNSW)

Private James Clancy: Born in Kilrush about 1892. He was aged 26 and living in Olean, New York when he enlisted on the 27th Feb 1918 into Battery F 304 FA 1713443. He served overseas from April 1918 to April 1919, when he was demoted from Corporal to Private. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

Warrant Officer Ml Clancy: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM


2nd Lt William Joseph Clancy: Born in Kilrush, died 16th Oct 1918 age 38, 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’. (SR)(TB) Lt William J Clancy: ‘ Died Oct 16th 1918 at the Military Hospital Woolwich. Dearly loved son of John and Winifred Clancy, Moore Street, Kilrush, Co Clare R.I.P.’ (Death Notice Clare newspaper, Kilrush County Clare: Notes from c 1760 to 1960 by Senan Scanlan. Clare Library) Lieutenant Clancy: Moore Street Kilrush. Army. Wounded and died after an operation. KM 1918: The Liverpool Scottish was involved in the defence of the Givenchy sector during the Battle of Estaires, sustaining such losses that they absorbed the 2/10th Battalion that had landed in France in February 1917. 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Christopher Clark: England, died 3rd Oct 1918 age 29, on the SS Eupion sunk off Loop Head, Mercantile Marine Unit. (TB) 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. 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. (TB)(Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Sergeant T Cleary: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM [found nothing]


Private Michael Clohessy: Chapel Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. Invalided with a pension. KM [A Michael Clohessy from “Tulbally Owen, Clare” was in the Royal Navy 287272?] Eddie Lough
Private Pat Clohessy: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Invalided home and died. 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 in Oct 1916. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Private Patrick Clohessy: Chapel Street Kilrush. Invalided and died at home. KM No records available.

Private Francis Clune: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Irish Guards. He served in France. KM

Sgt-Major P Clune DCM: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery 27067. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in Oct 1918. ‘He had done consistent good work, and set a fine example of devotion to duty on occasions under heavy shell fire’. (SR) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 177.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has done consistent good work, and set a fine example of devotion to duty, on occasions under heavy shell fire.


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) 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)
Gunner Pat Coleman: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Captured in Gallipoli. Died in Captivity. KM (no records available)

Private Coleman: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded at the front in May 1916. (CJ) (see Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Joseph Connell: Born in Kilrush 20th Jan 1880. Royal Navy 194581 from July 1897 – March 1917. The first ship he served on was the Northampton. The last ship he served on was the Majestic. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamen Services 1853-1928) Able Seaman Joe Connell: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Peter Connell: Born in Kilrush 9th July 1883. Royal Navy 204129 from April 1899 – July 1913. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. The last ship he served on was the Sydney. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamen Services 1853-1928) Able Seaman Peter Connell: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

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) 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

J Connelly: Kilrush. He died in the Great War. (Tom Burnell)

Private Joe Connors: Moore Street Kilrush. City of London Regiment. KM

Private John Conroy: The Glen Kilrush. 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served three years in France. KM Private John Conroy: Kilrush. He was a labourer aged 44 when he enlisted in Sept 1914
into the 5th RMF 6221 & 129654 (travelled to France with the 2nd RMF as a Corporal in 1914) back to the 5th RMF and later into the Labour Corps. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

**Gunner John Conway:** Power (Pound ?) St Kilrush. He was a Mill Hand aged 17 when he enlisted in 1919 into the Irish Guards 14331. He was discharged in June 1920. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)

**Private Martin Conway:** Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded. KM 2 Martin Conway’s in RMF [Conway 3711 was in 9 Bn. Conway 9782 date suggests 1 Bn., both discharged through sickness not wounds] (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private Michael Conway:** Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded and disabled. (He lost a hand) He received a pension. KM Only 1 Michael Conway in the RMF [This MC probably 6 Bn. but this man discharged to reserves, ? not if he lost a hand, his award roll entry shows 6 Bn. and later 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough. (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

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

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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E) **Patrick Conway:** Born in Kilrush 4th Jan 1886. Royal Navy 215609 from July 1901 – Nov 1914. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamus Services 1853-1928)
Gunner Thomas Conway: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. He served for three years in France and suffered from shell shock. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private John Cooney: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded and gassed. He was invalided with a pension. KM 3 John Cooney’s in the RMF. [Two John Cooneys discharged to reserves, so probably not your one. The other John Cooney is 5919 and date suggests 2 Bn. however no SWB found for this man??] Eddie Lough (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Patrick Cooney: Kilrush, died 26th June 1916, Royal Irish Fusiliers 1st Garrison (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. (TB) Private Pat Cooney: Malt House Lane. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed in Action in France. Same person? KM The 1st Garrison Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers was deployed to India in Feb 1916. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private John Copely: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served three years in France. KM. Private John Copely: Burton St Kilrush. 9th RMF 4644 (and later in the Royal Irish Fusiliers 1917). He was a labourer aged 35 when he enlisted in 1915. He married Kate McGonigal in April 1914 and they had 2 children. He survived the War. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

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

‘About 2am 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 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.’ (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private 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. G/M in Loos France. (TB) KM

‘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), 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private Andrew Corry: Born in Kilrush Co Clare on the 13th June 1888. Lived in New York City. He was aged 30 when he enlisted on the 30th July 1918 into Syracuse Recruitment Camp NY, and later to the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal Md 2755173. He did not serve overseas and was discharged in Dec 1918. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

James Costello: Born in Mullagh, lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 3rd Nov 1915 in Greek Macedonia (Possibly at Kosturino), Royal Munster Fusiliers 7th Bn, G/M in Greece. He was the son of Mrs Norah McGrath Ennis Road Kilrush. (TB) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private John Costelloe: Grace Street Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served in France. KM. 3 John Costelloe’s in the RMF. [not enough info found to indicate which was the Kilrush man]

Sergeant Cotter: The Glen Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served in France. KM.

Sergeant Stephen Cotter: The Glen Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 20 when he enlisted in 1887. He served with the 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers 2353 during the War. He had previously served in the East Indies, South Africa, and Gibraltar. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Private Con Coughlan: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served in France. KM. [Cornelius Coughlan 5756 was listed as 1 Bn. Another Cornelius Coughlan RMF 4313 was IN 8 Bn. and later 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Private John Coughlan: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France and then rejoined again. KM. 4 J Coughlan’s in the RMF. [Only one of the four survived the war 4382 KIA, 3893 and 3197 “died” 459 date suggests 9 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Driver John Coughlan: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. KM

Private Michael Coughlan: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 43 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 into the S R Black Watch 3523. He was discharged in March 1915. He married Catherine in 1891 in Dundee, and they had a daughter Ellen Coughlan. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)
Private Michael Joseph Coughlan: Burton Street Kilrush, died of wounds 14th May 1916 age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn, G/M in France. Son of Mrs M Coughlan Burton Street Kilrush. (TB)KM

‘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 Battalion; the first read “Irishmen! Heavy uproar in Ireland. English guns are firing at your wifes 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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons) These Placards were presented to the Irish People by the Queen on her visit in 2011, and are now on display in Collins Barracks Museum in Dublin.

Private John Cox: Stewart Street Kilrush. Army Service Corps. KM

Corporal Vincent Mitchinson Cox: Born in Kilrush, lived in Rhodesia where he worked as an Engineer for the London and Rhodesian Mining Co. In the Machine Gun Section of the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment. Killed in action in German East Africa (Tanzania) on Aug 17th 1916, age 26. Grave unknown. Second son of Mr and Mrs Vincent Cox Kilrush. (CI)

‘On war being declared Mr Cox enlisted in the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment and early in last year (1915) arrived in East Africa. There he took part in many engagements, the first beig at Taavo in April 1915. During the Salanta Hill action of Feb 12 last (1916) Corporal Cox had an extraordinary escape. The maxim he had charge of was directly hit by a German shell, which exploded, but strangely, with very slight wounds to the gun team. Among other engagements in which the Kilrush soldier took part were those of Mbuyuni, Taveta, Reata and Latima. Sinc then he went forward with his regiment in Smut’s general advance.’ Clare Journal Oct 1916 (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)


Thomas J Crotty: Born in Kilrush, 8 Henry Street. 61st Battalion, US Army 5th Div. Killed in Action 3rd Oct 1918 age 30 in The Meuse-Argonne Offensive (Sept 26-Nov 11 1918). G/M in Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush. (Paddy Waldron) Private Thomas Crotty: Born in Kilrush Co Clare about 1887. Lived on Varick St New York City. He was aged 31 when he enlisted on the 29th April 1918 into 2 Co 152 Depot Brigade, and then Sup Co (and later Co D) 61 Infantry until his death 2793941. He
served overseas from June 1918. He fought at St Mihiel, and was killed in action on the 13th Oct 1918 (not the 3rd Oct). His next of kin was his father Michael Crotty. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive, was a major part of the final Allied offensive of World War I that stretched along the entire Western Front. It was fought from September 26, 1918, until the Armistice of 11 November 1918, a total of 47 days. The Offensive was the largest in United States military history, involving 1.2 million American soldiers, and was one of a series of Allied attacks known as the Hundred Days Offensive, which brought the war to an end. The battle cost 28,000 German lives and 26,277 American lives, making it the largest and bloodiest operation of World War I for the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), which was commanded by General John J. Pershing.

(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

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 name as follows: Thomas J. Crotty, consigned to Mr. Michael Crotty, Henry Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare. (John P. Quinlan ww2irishaviation.com)

[Sergeant G Crowe: Kilrush. 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in March 1917 (Messines Sector). (CJ) The only G Crowe in the RMF that was a Sgt. [This man KIA, from Waterford?, perhaps lived in Kilrush for a time, date suggests 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough]

[Sergeant John Crowe: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served for three years in France. KM Sgt G Crowe: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in March 1917. (CJ) [found a Sgt. John Crowe RMF 7995, no Medal Card found but SWB record shows him joining in 1908, discharged due to wounds received 1919. 1 or 2 Bn. 20 year man] Eddie Lough]

[Private Michael Crowe; Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served for three years in France. KM No Michael Crowe in the RMF. [Found nothing] Eddie Lough]

[P Crowe: Kilrush. 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in Sept 1916. (CJ) Only one P Crowe in the RMF [8 Bn.] Eddie Lough (The RMF 8th Bn fought in the Battles of Guillemont and Ginchy in September 1916 at the Somme)]

[James T Culligan: He enlisted in the 28th infantry supply company on 19 May 1914 and was discharged honorably 4 Jun 1920. He was born in Philadelphia on 3 Sep 1892, but married in Kilrush on 7 May 1919; his rank or profession at the time of his marriage in 1919 was soldier. He died 27th April 1936 and was buried in St Raymond’s Cemetery, New York City. His wife Brigid (Delia) Talty was a daughter of the Michael Talty immortalised by Percy French’s ‘Are you right there, Michael?’ and a sister of John Talty of the Army Service Corps (M/416111) who died on 2 Nov 1918. She was born in Ireland and migrated in 1919 and was naturalised in 1919. She died on the 15th March 1963. (Paddy Waldron)]
Private John Culligan: Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. KM

Sinon Culligan: Kilrush. Canadian Infantry (CI) (No records available)


Private Stephen Culligan: Stewart Street Kilrush. 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Badly wounded in France. KM Wounded in Oct 1916. (CI) The only S Culligan in the RMF. [8 Bn. M Card below shows discharge to reserves ?badly wounded?]

Private Sinon Cullinan: Vandeleur Street, Kilrush. He was aged 19 when he enlisted in 1917. Army Service Corps South Irish Horse 2464. He was a groom during the War. His father was James Cullinan. He was a labourer before the War. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com) Sinon Cullinan: Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers, KM.

John Cunningham: Burton Street Kilrush. He was a farmer aged 48 when he enlisted in 1916 in the Army Veterinary Corps 20705. He was previously in the Royal Field Artillery for 20 years. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Private John Cunningham: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Labour Battalion. Wounded in France working on the railways. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

William Cunningham: Turnpike Ennis, (born in Kilrush) died Oct 1914 age 29, Leinster Regiment, G/M in Belgium. Brother of John Cunningham. (TB) (see Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

William Cunningham: Turnpike Ennis, (born in Kilrush) killed in action 20th Oct 1914 age 29, in The Battle of Armentieres (13th Oct to 2nd Nov 1914). 2nd Bn Leinster Regiment, G/M in Belgium. Brother of John Cunningham. (TB) 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 1914) 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)(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private Thomas Cusack: Born (1878) and lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 24th Oct 1916 age 38 at the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6173 (1st Div). G/M in France in Feuquieres-en-Vimeau Communal Cemetery. He died of wounds (Possibly from the Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 September). 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.

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 Comblie 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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)(an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Thomas Cusack: Kilrush. He was a labourer aged 21 when he enlisted in Oct 1915 into the Machine Gun Corps 6592. He served in France in 1917. He married Amy Pickler in Bradford in Dec 1908. (British Army WW1 Service Records fold3.com)

Private M Cushion: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM No Cushion in RMF on MRI Cards

Private James Custy: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM Only one James Custy in the RMF 6018.[Found in 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough
Private John Daly: Grace Street Kilrush. RAF. KM

Private John Daly: Grace Street Kilrush. He was a labourer aged 18 when he enlisted in 1903 into the Dorset Regiment 47403. He served in India and Gibraltar. He was taken prisoner with the 2nd RMF (7414) on the 27th Aug 1914. He was released in Nov 1918. His parents were Oliver and Bridget Daly. Private John Daly: Chapel Street, Kilrush. He was aged 35 when he enlisted in Aug 1919 into the Leinster Regiment 35394 and later into the Dorset Regiment. He had previously served for 15 years with the RMF 7414. He was discharged in Aug 1920.(British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) Private John Daly: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM 9 John Daly’s in the RMF. Private John Daly: Stewart St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn. Captured at Mons. POW for four years.

Private Martin Daly: Stewart Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM Only 1 Martin Daly in the RMF 3921. [Found 6 Bn. and later 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Trimmer Michael Francis Daly: Kilrush, died 10th Feb 1918 age 22 on the HM Romilly, Royal Naval Service, G/M in England. Son of Michael and Bridget Daly, John St, Kilrush. (TB) (HM Romilly was 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private Oliver Daly: Stewart Street Kilrush. City of London Regiment. KM.

Private Steve Daly: Stewart Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served three years in Salonika (6th or 7th ?).KM 2 Stephen Daly’s in the RMF that survived war. [Agree 6 or 7 Bn. for 5012. The other man 7289 suggests 2 Bn.]

Private John Danaher: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Captured at Mons. He was a POW for four years. KM Private John Danaher: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. Invalided with a pension. KM (same person?) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private Pat Danaher: Alley Lane Kilrush. 7th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in Gallipoli. KM Only 1 Patrick Danaher in the RMF. [This man 95 is shown to be in 7 Bn. then to 2 Bn. and also to 6 Bn. However I have found another P. Danaher RMF 7189 IN 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough. (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Leading Seaman John Deenihan: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM.
Thomas Deenihan: Kilrush, died of wounds 11th August 1915 in Suvla Bay Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 6th, G/M in Helles Memorial, Turkey. (TB) Private Thomas Dinihan: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed In Action in France. KM. ‘August 6th (1915) saw the Battalion-strength, 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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Private Michael Delohery: Born in Kilrush 20th Sept 1875, lived on Chapel Street Kilrush, died 30th Dec 1916 age 38, Royal Irish Regiment 3rd Bn (Reserve), G/M in Kilrush. Died at home of illness contracted during service. Husband of Ellen Delohery. (TB) KM 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 it moved to Templemore (Co. Tipperary). (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Driver Michael Devers: Burton Street, Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 17 when he enlisted in 1908 into the Clare RFA 3708 (Special Reserve). He served with the BEF in France from Aug 1914 to Sept 1915. He was discharged in March 1916 for medical reasons. His parents were Stephen and Lizzie Devers. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) Private Michael Devers: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served in France. KM There were 5 Devers brothers from a family of 10 who served in the Great War. Their parents were Stephen Devers who was a shoemaker and his wife Lizzie of Burton Street. The eldest is Able Seaman William (35) of the Royal Navy, Thomas in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, John (31) in the Royal Garrison Artillery, Michael (26) in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Able Seaman Stephen (24) in the Royal Navy. (Clare People 28th March 2017)

Able Seaman Stephen Devers: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM There were 5 Devers brothers from a family of 10 who served in the Great War. Their parents were Stephen Devers who was a shoemaker and his wife Lizzie of Burton Street. The eldest is Able Seaman William (35) of the Royal Navy, Thomas in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, John (31) in the Royal Garrison Artillery, Michael (26) in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Able Seaman Stephen (24) in the Royal Navy. (Clare People 28th March 2017) Stephen Devers: Born in Kilrush 25th August 1893. Royal Navy J7484 from Feb 1910 – March 1921. The first ship he served on was the Impregnable. The last ship he served on was the Vivid I. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)
**Private Thomas Devers:** Burton St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 4313 (16th Div). KM. Wounded in Oct 1916. (CJ) He received a **parchment certificate** from Major General Hickie in which tribute is paid to his ‘gallant conduct and constant devotion to duty in the field during 1916.’ He had been wounded 4 times and fought at the Somme (Probably at the Battle of Ginchy, 9 September). His name was entered in the records of the Irish Division. (CJ) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 125.

**T Devers:** Kilrush. Leinster Regiment. Wounded in July 1916. (CJ) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons) He was the second oldest of 5 brothers who served in the War. There were 5 Devers brothers from a family of 10 who served in the Great War. Their parents were Stephen Devers who was a shoemaker and his wife Lizzie of Burton Street. The eldest is Able Seaman William (35) of the Royal Navy, Thomas in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, John (31) in the Royal Garrison Artillery, Michael (26) in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Able Seaman Stephen (24) in the Royal Navy. (Clare People 28th March 2017)

**Able Seaman William Devers:** Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM. There were 5 Devers brothers from a family of 10 who served in the Great War. Their parents were Stephen Devers who was a shoemaker and his wife Lizzie of Burton Street. The eldest is Able Seaman William (35) of the Royal Navy, Thomas in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, John (31) in the Royal Garrison Artillery, Michael (26) in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Able Seaman Stephen (24) in the Royal Navy. (Clare People 28th March 2017)

**Private Michael Dillon:** Kilrush. Australian Infantry. (AI) He was a Labourer aged 25 when he enlisted in 1915 in Kalgoorlie WA into the 12th Bn. 3809 (Later with the 52nd Bn.). His brother Thomas lived in Boulder WA. He was wounded in action in France in March 1916.(University of NSW http://tinyurl.com/p4bf9k6)

**John Dolan:** Kilrush. Canadian Infantry (CI) DOB 24/3/1882. Born in Kilrush Co Clare and lived in Renfrew Ontario. He was a Labourer when he enlisted in June 1917 into the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force 2497759. His father was Michael Dolan Kilrush. He enlisted in Toronto. (Library and Archives Canada)

**Private Thomas Donoghue:** Burton Street Kilrush, died 11th Feb 1920 age 24, 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers, G/M in Kilrush. (TB) The WW1 Service Medal and Award Rolls 1914-1920 ancestry.com, show he was in the 9th Bn and later the 1st RMF Bn. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Driver John William Donohue:** Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) He was a Blacksmith aged 38 when he enlisted in 1916 in Sydney into the ASC Reinf 12862. His father was John Donohue Kilrush. He served in France. (UNSW)
Private Patrick Donohue: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was a POW in Germany. KM [Patrick Donoghue RMF 5823 was in the 8 Bn. ref 8/5823 in SWB records] Eddie Lough (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)


Private Jack Downes: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. He served in Egypt and Palestine. KM (No records available)

Gunner Joe Downes: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Served in Mesopotamia. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)


John Downes: Hector Street Kilrush, Co Clare. Australian Imperial Force. He was a labourer aged 40 when he enlisted in Sept 1915 in Brisbane into the 2nd Remount Unit 1862. He had previously served for 8 years in the RGA in Malta and India. He was discharged in June 1916. His mother was Mrs M Downes, Hector Street, Kilrush. (UNSW) (AI) MA

Private Pat Downes: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in Gallipoli. Invalided with a pension. KM Only 1 Patrick Downes in the RMF 6166. [Transferred from 18n. RMF to the Royal Irish Fusiliers] Eddie Lough (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Gunner James Doyle: Glen Street, Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 19 when he enlisted in 1908 into the Royal Artillery 29874. He served with the BEF in France from Oct 1915 to July 1917. He married Margaret Carrig in Feb 1917 in Kilrush. He was discharged in April 1918, due to Alcoholic Insanity caused by Service. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) Private James Doyle: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM

Gunner Michael Doyle: High Street Kilrush. He was a labourer aged 30 when he enlisted in 1915 in the Royal Garrison Artillery 5966. He married Margaret Clohessy in March 1913 and they had 3 children. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) Michael Doyle: Kilrush, Royal Garrison Artillery, KM
Private Martin Duggan: Pound St /Hector St, Kilrush. 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers 4609. Wounded in France. Hospitalised in England. KM Wounded in May 1918. (SR) Only one Martin Duggan in the RMF.[He was in 9 Bn. ref. SWB number 9/4609. Later found transferred to 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Private Pat Duggan: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Invalided. KM [Only Patrick Duggan wounded and discharged 9/4413 so 9 Bn.]

Private Patrick Joseph Duggan: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force MA He was alabourer aged 28 when he enlisted in 1915 in Blackboy Hill WA into the 11th Bn. 3777. He had previously served for 4 years with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He was wounded in action in France in Aug 1916. His mother was Susan Duggan WA. (UNSW)

Thomas Duggan: John St Kilrush. Canadian Field Artillery. Wounded in France July 1915, KM (CJ) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 50. (No records available)

Private James Dunleavy: Born in Kilrush about 1893. Lived in Brooklyn New York. He was aged 24 when he enlisted on the 30th May 1917 into Battery C 12 FA 128808. He served abroad from Jan 1918 to Aug 1919. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

Private Pat Dunleavy: Kilrush. Irish Guards, Wounded in France. KM.

Private Michael Dwyer: Moore Street Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. He served in France. KM (No records available)

Private Thomas Dwyer: Kilrush, Co. Clare. 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers 4836. (Eric Shaw & Eamonn Dillon)

2nd Lieutenant Arnold Earls: Kilrush. Served with the Officer Training Corps in TCD during the Easter Rising with his regiment, the 5th Royal Irish Regiment. (Eamonn Dillon)

William John Edwards: Born 19th July 1882 in Kilrush. Royal Navy 196674 from Nov 1897 – Mach 1923. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. The last ship he served on was the Vivid. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)
Private Martin Egan: The Glen and later Pound Street, Kilrush (an employee of M Glynn & Sons). He was a Labourer aged 19 when he enlisted in April 1915 into the 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers 3801. He transferred in Aug 1915 to the Royal Irish Regiment, and joined the MEF in Sept 1915, and served in Egypt. He was discharged in April 1919, with a 30% Disability. His father was Thomas Egan, and he survived the War. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com)

Private Martin Egan: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM He later joined the National Army during the Civil War, and was accidentally killed on the 12th Aug 1922.

Trooper Michael Egan: The Glen Kilrush. South Irish Horse. He was captured by the Germans and then released. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)


On Jan 3rd 1918, the patrol vessel HM 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.

James Francis Enright: Born in Kilrush 13th April 1895. Royal Naval Reserve Service TS7176. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.

Patrick Farrell: Born in Kilrush, lived in Wexford, killed in action 24th May 1915 age 22 at Mouse Trap Farm in the 2nd Battle of Ypres, Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd, 4th Div, G/M in Menin Gate, Ypres, Belgium. His father Peter also died on May 25th 1915 in France. He was in the Royal Irish Regiment and died of wounds. Son of Mary and Peter Farrell, Ferns, Co Wexford. (TB)

Mouse Trap Farm 24 May 1915: The Royal Dublin Fusiliers started the day at Ypres 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 one in the history of the RDF, the CWGC describes it as "Located half-a-mile north of Wielte, 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. The British at that time had no defences against gas attack, indeed the large-scale use of gas by the Germans on the Western Front had begun at Second Ypres. The 2nd Dublins Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Loveband of Naas, died the following day. The Battalion did not take part in any more major battles for the rest of the year.

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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

*Private John Faulkner: Grace Street Kilrush. Labour Battalion.* KM

*Private John Faulkner: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. KM [See J. Falkner or John Falkiner, same number 4515. To France 3-1-15 probably to 2nd Bn. Another John Falkner RMF 3991 WAS IN 8 Bn. Medals forfeited , deserted] Eddie Lough

*Private Michael Faulkner: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded twice in France. KM No Faulkner in the RMF. [Various spellings of this name, a Michael Faulkner 16792 was in Royal Irish Fusiliers??] Eddie Lough

*Patrick Farrell: Kilrush, died May 1915 age22 in Flanders, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, G/M in Belgium. (see Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

*Richard Seaward Featherstone: Born 4th March 1863 in Kilrush. Royal Navy 107700 from Jan 1879 – 17th July 1918. The first ship he served on was the Impregnable. The last ship he served on was the Pembroke II. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)*

*Private Michael Finnucane: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Cyclist Corps. Wounded in France. He received a pension. KM

*William Fitzgerald: Kilrush, killed in action 20th Sept 1917 (3rd Battle of Ypres/Passchendaele July-Nov 1917), Royal Engineers 90th Field Company 121416 (9th Scottish Division), G/M in Belgium. He left his personal effects to Mrs Mary Fitzgerald, Moore St, Kilrush. (TB)*
Battle of the Menin Road Ridge: On 20th September, the Allies attacked on a 14,500 yards (13,300 m) front and captured most of their objectives, to a depth of about 1,500 yards (1,400 m) by mid-morning. The Germans made many counter-attacks, beginning around 3:00 p.m. until early evening, all of which failed to gain ground or made only a temporary penetration of the new British positions. The German defence had failed to stop a well-prepared attack made in good weather. The Third Battle of Ypres (June – Nov 1917) 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. (see Profiles of the Clare War Dead A-E)

Captain J F J Fitzpatrick: Assistant organiser of recruitment in Kilrush. (Joe Power)

Lance Corporal Joe Flanagan: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Invalided and received a pension. KM The only J Flanagan in the RMF. [Date suggests 6 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Gunner Michael Flanagan: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 20 when he enlisted in April 1891 into the Royal Artillery 84576. He served in India from 1892 to 1903. He was posted to France with the BEF from the 18th Aug 1914 to the 15th Dec 1914. He served at Home until the 13th Feb 1919. He was discharged from the labour Corps 229455 aged 49 in 1919. He married Annie Rochford in 1903 in Limerick and they had 5 sons, Daniel, John, Michael, Patrick and William. British Army WW1 Service Records fold3.com)

Gunner Joseph Flannigan: High Street Kilrush. He was aged 42 when he enlisted in 1916, in the Royal Garrison Artillery 7971. He married Mary Sullivan in July 1916, and they had one son John. He was discharged in 1916.(British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com)


Private John Foley: Chapel Street Kilrush. Army Service Corps. KM

Private Martin Foley: Company C 54th Battalion of Engineers 2416570. He departed New York on the Marutenia on the 30th June 1918. His father was Michael Foley Tullycrine, Kilrush. (U.S., Army Transport Service, Passenger Lists, 1910-1939)

Petty Officer William Edwin Fortescue: Kilrush. Born in London. HMS Lion Royal Navy 179920. KM WW1 Star, Victory Medal, British War Medal, and Royal Humane Society (The Royal Humane Society is a charity that grants awards for acts of bravery in the saving of human life and, also, for the restoration of life by resuscitation.) (Ancestry.UK)

Private Frank: Burton Street. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. Invalided with a pension. KM [??there is a Frank Burton RMF 8544 discharged, date suggests 1 Bn. to the Balkans] Eddie Lough

Frawley: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Irish Guards. KM

Private John Frawley: Burton Street Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 18 when he enlisted in 1893 into the Royal Irish Regiment 2/4946. He served in India, South Africa (1902-1905) and with the BEF in France from Aug 1914 to Nov 1915. His mother was Ellen Frawley. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)

Private John Frawley: Chapel Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served for one year in France. He received a pension. KM Only one J Frawley in the RMF. [The Medal Role Index Card shows that he was mentioned in despatches, there are other medal cards and rolls and a Silver War Badge record. He was a regular soldier, joined 1911, was in India 1914 and France 6-4-15 WITH THE 2 Bn. RMF. He was later transferred to the Royal Defence Corps 87353 He is named as James] Private John Frawley: Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. He received a pension. KM (same person ?)
Private Patrick Frawley: Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. Invalided. KM Only 2 Patrick Frawley’s in the RMF. The other died. Patrick Frawley 6337 was with the 2 Bn. RMF discharged no longer fit for war duties. He enlisted in the RGA Cork 21-8-1916, was discharged after a month. Eddie Lough. Patrick Frawley: Moore St Kilrush. He was aged 43 when he enlisted in Aug 1916, in the Cork Royal Garrison Artillery 7970. He married Margaret Frawley in Dec 1906 and they had 2 sons and 2 daughters. He was discharged in Sept 1916. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com)

Private Patrick Frawley: Chapel Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. Invalided with a pension. KM (same person ?)

Private Simon Frawley: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 44 when he enlisted in Oct 1914 in Cardiff into the 9th Service Bn Welsh Regiment 2623. He was discharged on the 18th Feb 1914, due to defective vision and age. His next of kin was Tom Frawley Kilrush. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) Private Simon Frawley: Chapel Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM Private Simon Frawley: Moore Street Kilrush. Served in France. KM No Simon Frawley in the RMF.

John Gallagher: Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. (C E Glynn)

Michael ‘Robineen’ Gallagher: Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. He enlisted in Dec 1914 at the age of 17. He was discharged subsequently for being under age. He went back to Kilrush, and a few weeks later re-enlisted with the Royal Garrison Artillery in Cork. From there he was sent to fight in all the major battles of the war. During the Battle of the Somme he was buried under a pile of rubble after a shell landed, and was sent to a hospital in Warrington for treatment. After the war he re-enlisted again and was sent to India. He died in Dec 1988. (Joe Power) Gunner Michael Gallagher: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM

Gunner Michael Gallagher: Burton Street Kilrush. He served in Egypt and Greece and Gallipoli (Nov 1915) with the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers 7748 from Feb 1915 to March 1916, and was discharged for medical reasons. He re-enlisted in July 1916 into the Garrison Artillery 282964 (208 Siege Battery) and served in France and Belgium. He was buried by a shell explosion and developed shell shock. He was treated in an English hospital. He re-enlisted in the RGA again in Nov 1919. He was discharged in March 1920 for medical reasons. His mother was Mrs Kate Gallagher Burton Street. His brother was Patrick. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Corporal Pat Gallagher: Brother of above. He was brought back to Clare to die of wounds received in the War. (Morgan Roughan)

Private John Galvin: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France and died in England. KM 4 John Galvins in the RMF [not enough info found to state which Galvin]
A / Sergeant John Galvin MID: Kilrush. He was a Chain Surveyor aged 24 when he enlisted in Aug 1896 into the Royal Engineers 232. He served with the BEF from the 28th Aug 1914 until the 3rd April 1918. He was discharged on the 14th Feb 1919. He was Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazette 18th June 1915) He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1918. He married Edith Annie in Pontypool in March 1905 and they had 5 children, one deceased – Mary. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)


Patrick Galvin: Born in Kilrush 3rd March 1893. Royal Naval Reserve Service A6522. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.

Private Dan Garry: Grace Street Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. Served in France. KM (No records available)

Private John Francis Gavin: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) He was a Labourer aged 42 when he enlisted in 1915 in Cunnamulla Queensland into the 26th Bn 1512. He served in France. He was wounded in July 1916, receiving many machine gun bullets through the chest and lungs. He was discharged in Nov 1917 as he was unfit for further service. (UNSW)

Private Walter Gill: Kilrush. Army Veterinary Corps. KM

Chris Gillack (Gillic): Kilrush. Royal Army Medical Corps Navy. KM Christopher Gillic: 37 Vandeleur Street. He enlisted in the Navy. His parents were Thomas and Honora Gillic. His younger brother was Jeremiah Gillic. (see below). Kilrush Great War Memorial facebook page.
**Jer Gillack (Gillic)**: Kilrush. Royal Army Medical Corps Navy. KM

**C E Glynn**: Kilrush. Owner of the Mills in Kilrush. Responsible for recruiting over 416 men from Kilrush for the Great War. In 1919 he published a booklet on the Kilrush Men who fought with the British Army, Navy and the Merchant Navy. By then he regretted that he had been involved with recruitment in Kilrush.

**Henry R Glynn**: Kilrush. He had entertained Lord Winbourne at his Kilrush House residence in 1915, and played his part in securing recruits, principally from Kilrush. Owner of the Mills in Kilrush. He died in Nov 1916 aged 51 after little more than a weeks illness. At the time of his death he was a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for County Clare, as well as being a member of Clare County Council. (Joe O’Muircheartaigh clare People Dec 2016)

**Private John Glynn**: Pound Street / Hector Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in Egypt and Palestine. KM[RMF 6th Bn September 1917 : moved to Egypt for service in Palestine.] Eddie Lough

**James Goodwin**: Born in Kilrush 29th Oct 1894. Royal Naval Reserve Service A7503. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.

**Private James Gorman DSM**: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Naval Air Force. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for bravery. KM

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**30066 - 11 MAY 1917**

Honours to the **Mercantile Marine**.

….. in recognition of zeal and devotion to duty shown in carrying on the trade of the country during the war: To receive the **Distinguished Service Medal**.

A.B. James Gorman.
Corporal James Gorman: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. He served in France. He was captured and was a POW in Germany. KM Not on RMF POW list. 4 James Gorman’s in the RMF [no info. to point to any of the four]

Private John Gorman: Moore Street Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. Wounded. KM (No records available)

Private Martin Gorman: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Engineers. Home service. He received a pension. KM Private Martin Gorman: Hector Street, Kilrush. Enlisted in 1918 aged 48. Royal Engineers, Transportation Branch 338933. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com)

Private Martin Gorman: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 4th Oct 1918 age 24 at La Pannerie South, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 3621, G/M in France. Son of Martin and Ellen Gorman of Pound Street Kilrush. (TB) Private Martin Gorman: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in Salonika. Killed in France. KM ‘At 2 a.m. on the 4th (October 1918) the Battalion received orders to attack Le Catelet and take La Pannerie South, a small village….The enemy was in force… and in a strong position… At 5 a.m. the Battalion went forwards… and immediately became involved in street fighting, and suffered heavy casualties from machine gun nests concealed in the village…. In spite of lack of co-operation on both flanks and rear, the Munsters had taken and proceeded to hold La Pannerie South.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

Private Martin Gorman: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. KM


Private Matthew Gorman: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn. Captured at Mons. A POW in Germany. KM Matthew (O’) Gorman: Clare. 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers 9982. POW in Nov 1917. (SR)

Private Ralph Gorman DCM: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 71655. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bravery 21/10/1918. KMM Only one R Gorman in the Royal Munster Fusiliers 6006 (and later 71655 in the Machine Gun Corps). [Can’t find any more info. on a quick search. Going to the Balkans in Nov. 1915 could have been joining 1 Bn. 6 Bn. or 7 Bn. His citation for DCM shows him in the MGC] Eddie Lough


Able Seaman John Griffin: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 26th Nov 1914 age 29 on the HMS Bulwark, Royal Navy. G/M in England. 738 lives were lost. Son of John and Mary Griffin of Pound Street Kilrush. (TB) Following the outbreak of the First World War, HMS Bulwark, along with the rest of the squadron was attached to the Channel Fleet, conducting patrols in the English Channel. On 26 November 1914, while anchored near Sheerness, she was destroyed by a large internal explosion with the loss of 736 men. Two of the 14 survivors died later in hospital. The explosion was likely to have been caused by the overheating of cordite charges that had been placed adjacent to a boiler room bulkhead. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K) Born 26th Nov 1885.

‘It was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the battleship ‘Bulwark’ was blown up in Sherness Harbour this morning. Only twelve lives were saved... It is believed that the cause of the disaster was an internal magazine explosion, which rent the ship asunder. There was no upheavel of water, and when the smoke cleared, the ship had entirely disappeared.’

Private John Lorigan Griffin: Born in Kilrush about 1889. Lived in New York City. He was aged 24 when he enlisted on the 20th Feb 1913 into Co L 4th Infantry 2339750 (3rd Div). He served abroad from April 1918 until his death in Feb 1919. He fought at Champagne-Marne, the Aisne and...
Chateau-Thierry (Champagne). He was demoted from Sergeant to Private on the 13th Feb 1919. He died as a result of drowning on the 20th Feb 1919 in Baden-Württemberg Germany. G/M in USA. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

**Patrick Griffin**: Kilrush, died 24th Nov 1918 age 25, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Regiment 63rd (Royal Naval) Division, G/M in Valenciennes France. Son of Patrick and Maria Griffin. (TB) The 63rd (RN) Div were fighting till the last minute of the war. They ended the war 11/11/18 capturing their objective for that day, the Mons-Givry Road. The Div HQ opened at Harveng. The 63rd were to have advanced into Germany with the Army of Occupation, but this was cancelled on the 13th Nov 1918. On the 17th Nov 1918 the Army of Occupation marched through the Divisions outpost line. The Division were withdrawn to Valenciennes 26/11/18 and the King visited the Div there 05/12/18. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

**Private Patrick Griffin**: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Engineers. Labour Battalion. KM

**Constable Halloran**: RIC Constable in Kilrush. RIC Magazine Dec 1914. Served in WW1.

**Private Patrick Hannon**: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM 2 Patrick Hannons in RMF [Nothing more found]

**Private Thomas Hannon**: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM Wounded in Aug 1916. (CI) 2 Thomas Hannons in RMF [4421 Hannon was a deserter, 5743 Hannon started in 2 Bn. and later 1 Bn. can’t be certain it’s your man]

**Sergeant Cornelius Hanrahan**: Kilrush. He was aged 35 when he enlisted on the 4th Nov 1914 into the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers 8/1471. He served with the BEF during 1915 /16 /17. He was transferred to the 4th Bn RMF in Dec 1917. He was discharged in Dec 1918. He married Elizabeth in 1907 and they lived in Glasgow. (British Army WW1 Service Records fold3.com)

**Petty Officer Harris**: Kilrush. Gymnasium Instructor. Royal Navy. KM

**Frederick Harris**: Born 2nd May 1879 in Kilrush. Royal Navy 181159 from Jan 1908 – Jan 1920. The first ship he served on was the Devonshire. The last ship he served on was the Impregnable. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928) Petty Officer 1st Class Fred Harris: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM
Commander Geo Harris: Kilrush. Royal Navy. Commander Torpedo Boat. KM

Joseph Harris: Born 28th March 1882 in Kilrush. Royal Navy 196169 from Oct 1897 – Oct 1919. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. The last ship he served on was the Vivid I. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928) Leading Seaman Joseph Harris: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Gunner Michael Hastings: Henry Street Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Served for four years in France. KM

Private P Haugh: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Labour Battalion. KM Only a D Haugh in RMF. [no more to add]


‘File relates to Liam Haugh’s receipt of a military service pension in respect of his service with the IRA and National Forces in the service periods between 1 April 1920 and 30 September 1923 during the War of Independence, Truce Period and Civil War. Liam Haugh and references state that Haugh returned to Ireland from the United States of America during 1920 with a quantity of arms and ammunition and joined the IRA. From late 1920 he served as a Brigade Adjutant and was involved in training IRA members. Claimant and references state that Haugh also took part in attacks on British forces at Kilrush, Moyasta and [Tullymire] during 1921 and according to Sean Liddy had been responsible for the shooting of an RIC man in Kilrush on 12 August 1920. Subject’s service continued through the Truce Period and he joined the National Army in February 1922. Liam Haugh served throughout the Civil War and reached the rank of Colonel before the Defence Forces reorganisation of early 1924 saw him demoted to the rank of Commandant. He retired from the Defence Forces in March 1928 but served once again during the Emergency (Second World War) until retiring once again on 22 August 1943 while serving at the rank of Commandant…Awarded 5.5 years service for pension purposes in 1928.’ (Ireland, Military Service Pension Index, 1916-1923 ancestry.com)
Joe Hawes (1883-1972): Lived in Moore Street Kilrush. Born in Tubber. He enlisted in Jan 1916 with the 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers 7902. He served with the 6th or 7th RMF in Salonika and Palestine and was wounded in action on 15 March 1918 at Gaza on the Nablous Road, Palestine. He served with the Connaught Rangers 35178 in 1919. He served in the Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers. While home on leave in 1920 he heard about and witnessed the activities of the British Army and the ‘Black and Tans’ during the War of Independence. He returned to India and became the instigator of what became known as the ‘Connaught Rangers Mutiny’ on 29 June 1920, when he led a number of Irish soldiers against ‘British atrocities in Ireland’. He and sixteen other Irish soldiers were courtmartialed and sentenced to death. However only one Irish soldier John Daly was executed, and Joe’s sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. (Joe Power)

Gunner John Hayes: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM


Private Patrick Joseph Hayes: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. He was a labourer aged 29 when he enlisted in Sept 1916 in Cootamundra NSW into the 1st Depot Bn. 4371 30th Bn. He was discharged in April 1917 due to desertion. His mother was Mary Hayes, Bannore, Lisdeen P.O. (UNSW)

Driver Pat Hayes: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Served in France. KM

Private Thomas Hayes: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Served in Egypt. KM

John Hickey: Born and lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 28th Oct 1918, Royal Irish Regiment, 7th Bn (South Irish Horse), 25370, 39th Div, G/M in Belgium. He was reported missing in June 1918. (TB)(CJ)

The Royal Irish Regiment 7th (South Irish Horse) Battalion was formed in France on 1st September 1917 from the dismounted 1st and 2nd South Irish Horse (16th Div). In 1918 they were in action on the Somme suffering very heavy casualties. On the 18th of April 1918 the battalion was reduced to
cadre strength. On 4th July 1918 the battalion was transferred to the 21st Brigade in the 39th Division at Hellbroucq. It ended the war at Ellezelles, east of Renaix in Belgium. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K) Trooper John Hickey: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush, South Irish Horse. Served in France, captured and became a POW in Germany. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Acting Sergeant Major Michael Hickey: Kilrush Co Clare. He served with the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers 1509. He enlisted in Oct 1914 after having retired from the RMF earlier. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Private Pat Hickey: Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM

James Hickson: Born 4th Aug 1882 in Kilrush. Royal Navy 271486 from Feb 1904 – June 1920. The first ship he served on was the Firequeen II. The last ship he served on was the Colleen. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamen Services 1853-1928)

Private John Francis Hickey: Born in Kilrush on the 25th Feb 1895. Lived in New York City. He was aged 23 when he enlisted on the 28th May 1918 into the 21 Co Training Dep MG Training Centre, Camp Hancock Georgia and later Co C 318 MG Bn 3323873, with which he served abroad from June 1918 to June 1919. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

C P O Gerrard Hilliard: Kilrush. Merchant Service SS Dacre Hill. He was a POW in Germany for the entire duration of the war. KM

August 1914: Many British merchant ships were detained in German waters, all but one in Europe. The dates, mostly from Lloyds are described as approximate, but as the German authorities appear to have used delaying tactics as the war approached, it is more than likely the majority were seized on the 4th August 1914. Most were also released post-war: Dacre Hill, 2,674/1906, Chartered Shipping, Liverpool-reg. Ran blockade to East Africa, damaged by British forces but escaped, reached Tanjong Priok, Dutch East Indies 14/5/16 as Marie or Maria; released post-war.

Private John Hogan: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn. Wounded and captured at Mons. Three and a half years as a POW. KM Private John Hogan: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 26 when he enlisted in 1902 into the Royal Munster Fusiliers 7167. He was taken prisoner at Etreux on the 27/8/1914 and repatriated in Aug 1916 to Switzerland, and returned to England in June 1918. He was wounded in the thigh in Etreux. He was discharged in July 1918 for medical reasons. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)
Private Patrick Hogan: Burton Street Kilrush, Co Clare. He was a butcher aged 19 when he enlisted in 1902 in the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers 6992 (and then the 2nd and 3rd Bn RMF). He served from 1914 – 1919 and was discharged in March 1919. He was wounded at La Basse (bullet wound to the shoulder 2nd RMF) on the 21st Dec 1914. He married Bridget Danaher in July 1913 and they had a daughter Elizabeth. He died aged 60 on the 1st Oct 1943. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) Corporal Pat Hogan: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private P Hogan: Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. Wounded in October 1916. (Limerick Leader/D.Murrihy)

Private John Honan: Born, enlisted and lived in Grace Street Kilrush, killed in action 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois age 24 in the Battle of Aubers Ridge, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, G/M in France. Son of Michael and Honor Honan, Russells Lane Kilrush. (TB) ‘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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

Corporal Martin Honan: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM Only one Martin Hogan in RMF 5619. He served in the Balkans. [Rolls show him in 2 Bn. and later transferred to 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Trooper Matthew Honan: Chapel Street Kilrush. South Irish Horse. KM Trooper Matthew Honan: The Glen Kilrush. South Irish Horse. KM

Company Sergeant Major Michael Honan: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served for three years in Salonika. KM Only 2 Michael Honan’s in the RMF. [Honan 192 held the rank of senior Sgt. A/WO/C/11. This was a Warrant Officer grade 2 which could equate to a C/Sgt. Rank, date suggests 6 Bn.] Eddie Lough Sergeant Michael Honan: Born in Kilkee in 1891. He was a Casual Labourer aged 23 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 into the 6th RMF 6/29426 (and 192), then the 3rd RMF, then the 1st RMF and in April 1917 the 7th Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served in the MEF from Nov 1915 to April 1917. In 1919 he was in the Labour Corps 562729 when he was discharged, and his address was Grace Street Kilrush. His parents were Michael and Honor Grace St Kilrush. (Sharon Carberry/British Army WWI Service Records, 1914-1920)
Private Michael Honan: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM Private Michael Honan: Chapel Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served for two and a half years in France. KM Only 2 Michael Honan’s in the RMF. The other was a CSM. [Honan 4630 was initially in 9 Bn. then 8 Bn. and later 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Private Stephen Honan: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM Only one S Honan in RMF [10204 was in 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Leading Seaman F Hopkins: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Private Pat Horan: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM Only one P Horan in RMF [Listed as 4 Bn. in SWB record] Eddie Lough

Michael Houlihan: Lived in Pound St/Hector St Kilrush, died of wounds 18th Sept 1916 age 29, Irish Guards 2nd Bn 7835 (Guards Div), in the Battle of Flers–Courcelette, 15–22 September, G/M in France. Son of Thomas and Mary Houlihan, Crofton St Kilrush. He died of wounds in the Battle of the Somme. (TB) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Patrick Houlihan: Born 12th Dec 1877 in Knocknagarhoon, Moyarta Kilrush. Royal Navy 285307 from May 1897–Aug 1921. The first and last ship he served on was the Vivid II. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Trooper Thomas Houlihan: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. South Irish Horse. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private John Francis Howard: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. MA (AI) He was a Labourer aged 39 when he enlisted in 1916 in Kalgoorlie into the 5th Reinf 44th Bn. 2585. He was wounded in action in France in Oct 1917, and in July 1918. His brother was Patrick Joseph Howard SA. (UNSW)

George Hudson: Born 2nd Nov 1879 in Kilrush. Royal Navy 356156 from Nov 1897–April 1920. The first ship he served on was the Melampus. The last ship he served on was the Woolich. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)
William H Hynes: Worked in the Provincial Bank in Kilrush. (Son of Dr Hynes from Ennis) Royal Dublin Fusiliers promoted to Lieutenant in Feb 1915. (CJ)

A.C. Johnson: Former RIC Constable in Kilrush. (CJ)

Private William Johnson: Born and lived in Grace Street Kilrush, killed in action 1st March 1917 (just after the the attack at Sailly-Saillisel Feb 28th 1917 at the Somme), Royal Dublin Fusiliers 1st Bn, 29th Div, G/M in Thiepval France. Son of John and Bridget Johnson. (TB)

Sailly-Saillisel: On 28th February 1917, 86th Brigade of 29th Division in XIV Corps, conducted an attack on German trenches, Potsdam Trench and Palz Trench close to the village of Sailly-Saillisel. 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and 1st Lancashire Fusiliers conducting the attack, the majority of the gains were held against the subsequent German counter-attacks. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

Private Denis Keane: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Army Medical Corps. Served four years in France. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private John Keane MM: Burton St Kilrush, killed in action 9th Sept 1916 age 20 in the Battle of Ginchy, 9 September at the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 4612 (16th Div), G/M on Thiepval Memorial in France. He won the Military Medal 21/10/1916. 'The death is announced of a brave Kilrush soldier, Private J Keane, of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was killed in action. He received the Military Medal and Parchment Certificate for bravery. Deceased is the son of Mr and Mrs Pat Keane Burton Street.' Clare Journal 1917. (TB) Brother of Michael.

On the 5th September 1916 the 16th Irish Division was ordered south of the Somme battlefield, the Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn. entering the line facing the strategic town of Ginchy, having suffered 200 previous casualties by gas-shelling on the way. On the 9th September 1916 it took part in the ensuing 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K) KM


Private Michael Keane: The Glen Kilrush, killed in action in the attack on Sedd-el-Bahr 26th April 1915 in Gallipoli. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M on Helles Memorial in Turkey. 'At daybreak next day just three companies of Munsters, two of Hampshires and one company
Dubliners had made it to the shelter of some dunes. **On the 26th** they took fort Sedd-el-Bahr overlooking the bay, charging and taking the village behind. Turkish counter-attacks were held off. 

His four brothers also enlisted. Son of Patrick and Mary Keane. Brother of Pat and Thomas. ‘In reference to his Majesty’s congratulations to Mr Wm Slade, commercial porter at Reading, for having six sons in his Majesty’s Forces, we call attention to the fact that Mr Pat Keane, Kilrush, Co Clare, has five gallant sons in his Majesty’s Forces.’ Clare Journal Nov 1914. (TB) **KM (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)**

**Private Michael Keane:** Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served three years in France. 

**KM Private Michael Keane:** born 1891, a baker at Glynn’s Mill. 9 Burton Street Kilrush. He was sentenced to continuous action at the front for 6 months for giving his rifle (at the behest of Countess Markievicz) to the Irish Volunteers in Ennis. He had opted to be courtmartialed at the Front by Captain RG Keane from Tulla. He survived the War. One of a family of 13 which included his brother John who died in **at Ginchy** in 1916. (**See Clare WW1 Individual Profiles**) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private P Keane:** Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served four years in France. **KM**

**Patrick Keane:** Thomastown) Kilrush. Older brother of Thomas. He was a Clerk aged 20 when he enlisted in 1902 in the Royal Regiment of Artillery 4999. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) Paddy Waldron

**Able Seaman Pat Keane:** Kilrush. Royal Navy. **KM**

**Pat Keane:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Seriously wounded in France. **KM** Wounded in May 1918. (**SR**) **Private Patrick Keane:** 9 The Glen, Kilrush. One of a family of 8 (5 enlisted) which included Michael killed in action at **Gallipoli** in 1915, and Thomas who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He was sentenced to continuous action at the front for giving his rifle (at the behest of Countess Markievicz) to the Irish Volunteers in Ennis. He opted to be courtmartialed at the Front by Captain RG Kane from Tulla. His death sentence was commuted to continuous front line service in view of the large number of his family serving. He was placed in a fox hole between the lines until killed in action. He waited in this solitary post for several days until one night he detected an Officer who was on reconnaissance trapped and wounded in the enemy barbed wire. He crawled under fire, released the Officer and dragged him back to the safety of his lines. For this Keane was reprieved and survived the war. (**See Clare WW1 Individual Profiles**) 

**Private S Keane:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. **KM**[not found]
**Sergeant Thomas Keane:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, Gallipoli, one of 5 Keane brothers from The Glen Kilrush (inc Michael and Pat). He received a pension. **KM**

Wounded Sept 1916 (Ginchy). **(CJ)** He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal according to C E Glynn (only for seaman). Possibly awarded the Military Medal instead.

**Thomas Keane:** Kilcarroll (Thomastown) Kilrush. He was aged 20 when he enlisted in 1917. Royal Field Artillery 205187. His father was Michael Keane. He survived the War. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Leading Seaman Dan Kellard:** Kilrush. Royal Navy. **KM**

**Private Joe Kelleher:** The Glen Kilrush. 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers. **KM**


**Private John Kelleher:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. **KM**

8 John Kelleher’s in the RMF. [??]

**Private Martin Kelleher:** The Glen Kilrush. 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded, invalided with a pension. **KM** Only 1 Martin Kelleher in RMF.[8 Bn.]

**Private Thomas Kelleher:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. **KM** Only 1 Thomas Kelleher in RMF.[First in 9 Bn. then 8 Bn. and lastly 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough

**Daniel Joseph Keller:** Born 25th July 1886 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy 221536 from July 1902 – April 1920. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. The last ship he served on was the Vivid I. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seaman’s Services 1853-1928)

**Private Andrew Kelly:** Burton Street, Kilrush. Aged 40 when he enlisted in 1915. Royal Munster Fusiliers 6402 & Royal Irish Rifles G662. He survived the War. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Private John Kelly:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Wounded in France, invalided with a pension. **KM**
Sergeant Michael Kelly DCM: Hector St, Kilrush. Leinster Regiment 4962. He was one of the Leinster bombers who successfully attacked Guilleminot on 3rd Sept 1916. (He was one of only five who survived the attack.) He received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous Gallantry.

'Michael Kelly joined the Leinster Regiment in Dublin on 15/01/1897 and was in Birr three days later. He went to Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1898 with the Kings County Militia and was there until 1900. He then left for South Africa until 1902. He was in Cape Colony and Transvaal. He was at home from 1902 to 1916 except for periods of training in Blackdown, Devonport and Deepcut. In 1906 he married Annie Deasy in Fermoy and they had five children. He was in France from 1916 to 1920 and joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 20/09/1918. He was promoted to corporal on 07/08/1914 and sergeant on 09/01/1915. He was with the Leinster Regiment based in Fermoy and eventually ended up in Victoria Barracks, Cork. When the British left, he joined the Irish Army but was found dead in bed in 1924 in Waterford Barracks, aged 45.' (Michael Kelly)

Private Michael Kelly: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM

Private Pat Kelly: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded and disabled in France. He received a pension. KM [Found 10 P. Kelly in RMF, 2 discharged with SWB records. No Bn. info with either. Eddie Lough]


Patrick Kelly: Main Street Kilrush. East Lancashire Regiment 21129. Joined 1902, discharged 20-11-15. Eddie Lough He was a Labourer aged 18 when he enlisted in 1902 into the Lancashire Fusiliers 9108. (fold3.com)

James Kendrick: Born in Kilrush 13th Nov 1884. Royal Naval Reserve Service B3521. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.
Gunner John Kendrick: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. MA (AI) He was a Seaman aged 32 when he enlisted in Dec 1914 in Seymour Victoria into the 4th Rein 14th Bn. 12 1778. He served in Gallipoli. He re-enlisted in Feb 1917 into the 7th Medium Trench Mortar Battery. He was discharged illegally absent in Aug 1917. His mother was Mary Ann Kendrick Limerick. (UNSW)

John Kennedy: Pound Street Kilrush, Co Clare. He was a labourer aged 39 when he enlisted in 1915 in the Royal Munster Fusiliers 9th Bn. He previously served in the RMF 1586. He was discharged due to weak eyesight. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Christopher Kiely: Born in Limerick, lived in Kilrush, killed in action 4th Feb 1917 on the Somme, Royal Irish Regiment 7th Bn 25469, G/M in Thiepval France. (TB) The 7th (South Irish Horse) Battalion was formed in France as part of the 49th Brigade in the 16th (Irish) Division from the dismounted 1st and 2nd South Irish Horse in September 1917 ?. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)

Trooper Chris Kiely: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. South Irish Horse. Served in France. KM

Private Patrick Kiely: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Killed In Action in Gallipoli. KM No records available.

Private Pat King: Burton Street Kilrush. Army Service Corps. Served three years in France. KM

Pat King: Kilrush. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. (an employee of M Glynn & Sons) (C E Glynn)

Thomas Christopher King: Born in Offaly lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 22nd July 1917, in the build up to The Battle of Pilckem Ridge (31 July – 2 Aug 1917), age 39, Royal Scots Fusiliers 6th/7th Bn 23631, 15th (Scottish) Division, G/M in Belgium. (TB) On the 7th May 1916, the 6th (Service) Battalion transferred to 45th Brigade, 15th (Scottish) Division and amalgamated with 7th Bn to become 6/7th Bn. The Battle of Pilckem Ridge (31 July – 2 Aug 1917), was the opening attack of the main part of the Third Battle of Ypres, which 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead F-K)
Robert Lawrence AGD: Kilrush. Adjutant General of the US Army in France. He has several decorations and was promoted from Captain to Major and then to Adjutant General of the 6th Division ‘for signal bravery and dash’. He had a thriving law practice in New York before the war. He visited Kilrush in March 1919. (SR)See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 180. Major Robert Lawrence: Born in Kilrush on the 4th March 1874. Worked at J H Laswrence 2465 Broadway New York City. He was aged 43 when he enlisted on the 4th March 1917 into the 53 Infantry Adjutant Generals Dept. He served abroad from July 1918 to March 1919, and fought at the Meuse-Argonne. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

Lieutenant Cyril Lee (Pro Treaty): A native of Kilrush. On the 27th of August 1922, Lieutenant Cyril Lee died when as leader of a party of National Army soldiers they were ambushed at Clondrohid County Cork. He had served with the British Army for twelve years before joining the National Army. He died several hours after receiving a bullet wound to the head. He was buried in the area surrounding Collins’ Grave in Glasnevin.

Engine Room Artificer Edward Leggatt: Born 27th Feb 1870 in Kilrush, died 1st Nov 1914 age 44 on the HMS Good Hope, Royal Navy159975, G/M in England. He died before the sinking of the Good Hope. Son of George and Mary Ann Leggatt 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. An Engine Room Artificer (ERA) was a fitter, turner or boilermaker, able to read and write and was competent in the workings of engines and boilers, and trained in the maintenance and operation and uses of all parts of marine engines. See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)His first ship was the Asia in April 1891.

Thomas Lennon: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 12th Nov 1914 age 20 (in the First Battle of Ypres), Connaught Rangers 1st Bn 10135, 7th (Ferozepore) Brigade, 3rd (Lahore) Division, G/M in France. Son of Margaret Lennon, Burton Street Kilrush. (TB)

The 3rd (Lahore) Division was an infantry division of the British Indian Army. It was formed by General Kitchener while he was Commander-in-chief of India between 1902 & 1909. The division was sent to France at the outbreak of the Great War, landing at Marseilles on 26 September 1914 as part of the Indian Corp. The 3rd Division finally got into action piecemeal at the simultaneous Battles of La Bassee, 1st Messines and Armentieres along the British part of the Western Front in October–November 1914. In early November 1914 the Ferozepore Brigade (with the 1st Connaught Rangers) was transferres to the Indian sector between Givenchy and Neuve-Chapelle (in France). (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)
Private Geo Lennon: Malt House Lane Kilrush. KM

Trooper T Liddane: The Glen Kilrush. South Irish Horse. KM


Battle of Delville Wood (14 July – 15 Sept 1916) 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Gunner Michael Lillis: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Corporal Denis Lynch: Born in 1875 in Kilrush, County Clare. Previous occupation – Collier. Previous service in the Kings Royal North Lancashire Regiment from 1914 - 1917. Enlisted in the Kings (Liverpool) Corps 100901 in Coventry on the 16th June 1918. Served as Corporal in 1919. Service in France from 1915 – 1918 and again in 1919. Awarded the 1914 – 1915 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. (Clare Library)

Private Michael Lynch: Born in Ballynote Kilrush lived in Kilkee, killed in action 1st May 1915 in Galipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M on the Helles Memorial in Turkey. (TB) Private Michael Lynch: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed in Action in France. (same person?) KM 'On May 1st the Turks attacked in force about 10.30pm....A platoon of W Company which was in reserve...put up a great fight... The Turks charged time after time, but were beaten back each time with the bayonet. At dawn the Battalion was reinforced by the 1st Essex, and a final charge forced the Turks to retire, leaving piles of dead in front of the trench... As the Battalion had no bombs of any sort, the men were at great disadvantage, but outfought the enemy when it came to close-quarter work.' (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)
Private Patrick Lynch: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM 10 Pat Lynches in the RMF. [??]

Private Patrick Lynch: Stewart Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers (6th or 7th Bn). Served in Salonika and France. KM

Peter Paul Lynch: Born in Ballynote, Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Service SB2664. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives. Stoker Peter Lynch: Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM

Sergeant Timothy Lynch: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 44 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 and served with the 166th Battery Royal Field Artillery 51150. He had previously served with the RGA. He served in France, where he was wounded with a Gun Shot Wound to the thigh in 1916. He died in Hampshire Hospital on the 24th Jan 1941 aged 69. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)

John Francis Lysagt: Born in 1881 in Kilrush, County Clare. Previous occupation – Draper. Previous service in the 2nd City of Royal Regiment of Fusiliers 1900 - 1911. Enlisted in the City of London Regiment on the 21st July 1901. (Clare Library)

Thomas Lysaght: Kilrush. He was promoted from Corporal to Lieutenant in Dec 1914 for repeated acts of bravery. (TB) Captain Thomas Lysaght: Henry Street Kilrush. Promoted throughout the war. KM

Charles Mack: Killed in France. (C E Glynn) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private John Mack: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM No Macks below in RMF !!!on MRI Cards. [These Mack names could be Mahons or McNamaras etc, Too many needles in the haystack, need more info. to pin down] Eddie Lough


Stoker Patrick Mack: Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM
Private Peter Mack: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM

Sinon Mack: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Corporal WJ Mack: Moore Street Kilrush. Wounded in France. KM

Captain AS MacLachan: Kilrush. Indian Army. KM

Captain Duncan MacLachan: Kilrush. IAR (Indian Army Reserve of Officers). Served in East Africa. KM

Lieutenant J B MacLachan MC: Knockerra Kilrush. MC 1st CHB. He served three years in France. KM In 1918 he was awarded the Military Cross for bravery. (Joe Power)

Major J S MacLachan: Kilrush. Royal Engineers. Secret Service. KM

Private R B MacLachan: Kilrush. TDF. Executive Engineer. KMLt J B MacLachlan: Canadian Artillery. Mentioned in Despatches 11th July 1919 LG.

Private Charles MacNamara: Moore Street Kilrush. Army. Missing. KM (No records available)

Sergeant Francis (Frank) Joseph Macnamara: Born in Kilrush, died 8th July 1917 age 25, King’s African Rifles 2nd 11565, G/M in Dar El Salaam War Cemetery, Tanzania. Son of William and Anne Macnamara Moore St Kilrush. (TB) The King’s African Rifles including the 2nd Batt of 4 companies served with distinction mainly in German East Africa (Tanzania). They were involved predominantly with the 1st Division of Smut's invasion force throughout 1916 and along with the Gold Coast and Baluchi Regiments became the mainstay of the force throughout 1917 and 1918. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)
Mentioned in Despatches on 5th Oct 1918. KM

Private John Madigan: Born and lived in Vandeuler Street Kilrush, killed in action 10th July 1917 age 24, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, G/M in Belgium. Son of Michael and Nora Madigan Kiltrellig, Kilbaha. (TB) KM

In May 1917 the 2nd RMF moved to near Nieuwpoort in Flanders for an intended amphibious landing with an impressive 43 officers and 1,070 men, which was aborted by a surprise German attack on 10th July. They went through severe shelling and gas. ‘The Germans had projected a raid on a large scale on the British trenches near Nieuport, and as a feint on the 10th (July 1917) concentrated a violent bombardment on the Munsters’ camp… Scarceley a hut in the camp escaped damage…Four officers were wounded, seven rank and file were killed, and thirty –seven wounded.’ (The 2nd Munsters in France HS Jervis) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Private Martin Madigan: Malt House Lane Kilrush. 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France for three years where he was wounded. KM Only 1 Martin Madigan in the RMF. [This man in 9 Bn. and later 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough On the 30th May 1916 the 9th Battalion was broken up with 6 Officers, 283 other ranks going to the 1st RMF. (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private Michael Madigan: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed In Action in France. KM Only 1 Michael Madigan in the RMF [In 1 Bn. 7995 and later to 2 Bn. 35240] Eddie Lough

Gunner John Magner: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Served in France for three and a half years. KM

Private Patrick Magner: Burton Street Kilrush. He was a Carter when he enlisted in 1916 into the 16th Bn York and Lancs 27004. He was discharged in Sept 1917 due to sciatica. (British Army WW1 Service Records fold3.com) Private Pat Magner: The Glen Kilrush. Yorkshire and Lancashire. Two and a half years Home Service. He received a pension. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)


Private John Mahoney/Mahoney: Born and lived in Pound St /Hector St Kilrush, died of wounds at La Basse Canal 16th July 1915, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, G/M in France. Son of Mrs Mahoney Crofton Street. (TB)
The Battalion remained defending the same sector as previously. It knew the line ten miles to the north and south of the La Basse Canal like a book, and this same area was the scene of the new fight. By the end of May (1915) the Battalion bombers under 2nd Lieutenant J O’Brien (Clare Abbey House Clarecastle?), were distinguishing themselves by daring raids..... The bombing raids of the Battalion drew congratulations from the Divisional commander. The trench work, however, was not carried off without loss, the week ending July 19th (1915) for instance, cost the Munsters 43 in killed and wounded.’ (The 2nd Munsters in France HS Jervis) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

2nd Lt Michael Maloney: Born in Kilrush County Clare about 1887. Lived in New York City. He was aged 27 when he enlisted on the 15th Sept 1914 into 65 Co CAC and later Co F 347 Infantry 2105911. He became an Officer with the 801 Infantry in June 1918 and was overseas from Sept 1918 to July 1919. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

Lance Corporal Patrick (Paddy) Mahoney: Born (13/3/1890) in Pound St/Hector St Kilrush, lived in Quebec, killed in action in the Battle of Vimy Ridge 9th April 1917 age 27, Canadian Infantry 14th Bn 448723, G/M in France. (TB) (CI) He was a Labourer when he enlisted in Quebec in Oct 1915 into the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force 448723. His wife was Minnie May Mahoney, Quebec. (Library and Archives Canada)

The Battle of Vimy Ridge (The Battle of Arras 9 April – 16 May 1917) had incredible significance for Canada as a young nation. For the first time ever the Canadian Corps, with all four of its divisions attacked as one, under Canadian leadership with sole members from Canada. This tactical victory clearly showed how effective and powerful the Canadian Expeditionary Forces had become. This single Canadian offensive amounted to the capture of more land, prisoners and armaments than any previous offensive. After a week of intense Allied bombardment, the Canadian Corps attacked the ridge at 5:30 am on 9 April, Easter Monday, or Bloody Easter. Timing and co-ordination were critical — the troops moved up the long western slope of the ridge, just behind a rolling artillery barrage designed to keep the Germans hidden in their bunkers and away from their machine guns as long as possible. In wind, sleet and snow, an initial wave of more than 15,000 Canadians stormed the ridge and captured most of the German positions by the afternoon of the first day. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Private Patrick Mahony: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France.KM [2 Patricks and 2 Patrick Josephs and 2 O’Mahonys in RMF. Both Patricks happen to be in 2 Bn. and nearest fit is 6807, who has an SWB record] Eddie Lough(an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Thomas Stephen Mahony: Born 24th Dec 1895 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy K22564 from May 1914 – May 1922. The first ship he served on was the Vivid II. The last ship he served on was the Cairo. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)Stoker TS Mahony: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM
Sapper John Martin Malone: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. MA He was a Miner aged 45 when he enlisted in April 1917 in Perth into the Depot Unit and then the Tunnellin Company. He was discharged in May 1917 for giving the wrong age. His brother was Michael Malone, Moyasta, Kilrush. (UNSW)

Private Jack Maloney: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed In Action in Gallipoli. KM (no records available) Not in RMF Book. [Not found]


Private Michael Maloney: Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Leinster Regiment. Wounded in France. He received a pension. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private Patrick Maloney: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed In Action in France. KM Only 1 Patrick Maloney in the RMF 6000. [Date suggests 2 Bn. can’t find anything else re KIA] Eddie Lough (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Gunner Joe Manning: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Field Artillery. He was a POW in Germany for four years. KM. He wrote a letter to Mr Thomas Ryan, a member of the Kilrush Urban Council in Aug 1918, from Germany, where he was a POW. (Joe Power) Joseph Manning: 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers 9978. A POW in Dec 1915 (CJ). Eddie Lough

Driver Patrick Manning: Born in Kilrush, died 10th Sept 1916 age 25 in Turkey, Royal Field Artillery 76th Battery 53082, G/M in Iraq. He was taken prisoner by the Turks when the Kut garrison surrendered on the 29th April 1916. He was subsequently marched to Turkey, died in September 1916, and was buried in Anatolia, Turkey. After the war his remains were taken to Baghdad and buried in the North Gate Cemetery. He was also listed as wounded in June 1916. Son of Patrick and Maria Manning, 9 Pound Street, Kilrush. (TB) Gunner PJ Manning: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. POW in Turkey. KM

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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Gunner PJ Manning:** Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. POW in Turkey. KM

**Ralph Manning:** Born in Kilrush Nov 1878. Royal Naval Reserve Service ST2321. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.

**Private DI Mara:** John Street Kilrush. Australian Infantry. KM

**Thomas Martin:** Kilrush. Merchant Navy on SS Crel Head. KM

**Able Seaman W Martin:** Kilrush. Merchant Navy 115951 during 1915 on the Margarita. Age 40. (http://1915crewlists.rmg.co.uk)

**Private John Masterson:** Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Tanks. Served in France. KM

**Saddler P Masterson:** Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Served in Russia. KM

**Margaret McCarthy:** Born in Kilrush 25th Sept 1897. Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps. (UK, Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps Index, 1917-1920)

**Private Martin McCarthy:** Vandeleur Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed In Action in France. KM (no records available) No MRI Card [Not found—-a Martin McCarthy of Royal Dub. Fus. 8475 died in hospital 5-12-1918]Eddie Lough

**Private Martin McCarthy:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM No MRI Card [No Martin found in RMF, lots of McCarthys, including a Michael]
**Private Michael McCarthy:** Grace Street Kilrush, killed in action 21st Dec 1914 age 25 in Festubert, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5360, G/M in France. Son of John and Bridget McCarthy, Grace St. *(TB)* Slowly but surely the advance continued... Suddenly a shot rang out, followed by another and then an inferno seemed to be let loose... The 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)*  

**Michael McCarthy:** Clare. 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers 5360. POW in Dec 1915. *(CJ) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)*

**Private Bernard McCloskey:** Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed In Action in France. KM *(No records available)* No MRI Card [Nearest fit found was a Thomas McCluskey RMF 7711 in 1 Bn. he was presumed dead on 21-8-1915] *(an employee of M Glynn & Sons)*

**Private Thomas McCluskey:** 32 Henry St Kilrush Co Clare. He was a groom aged 21 when he enlisted in Jan 1916 with the 8th Hussars 24545. He was discharged in March 1916. *(British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)*

**Private James McCormack MM:** Vandeleur Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. **Awarded the Military Medal** for bravery. KM *(Not in RMF Book)* [Nearest found was a Sgt David McCormack RMF 8961 1 Bn. a MM recipient 3/6/16] Eddie Lough

**Bombardier Joe McCowan:** Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Served in India and Mesopotamia. Wounded once. KM

**M McCowan:** Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. *(an employee of M Glynn & Sons)*

**W McCowan:** 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers 9979. POW in Dec 1915. *(CJ) Private W McCowan:* Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn. Captured in August 1914 and was a POW for the duration of the war. KM *(an employee of M Glynn & Sons)*

**James McDonald:** Born in Kilrush lived in Waterford, died of wounds 25th May 1915 age 35, during the Second Battle of Ypres, Royal Irish Regiment 2nd Bn 8189, 12th Brigade, 4th Div, G/M in France. *(TB)* **The Second Battle of Ypres** was fought from 22 April – 25 May 1915 and comprised the only major attack launched by the German forces on the Western Front in 1915, Eric von Falkenhayn preferring to concentrate German efforts against the Russians on the Eastern Front. It eventually
concluded in failure in May and as a consequence the German army gave up its attempts to take the
town, choosing instead to demolish it through constant bombardment. By the end of the war Ypres
had been largely reduced to piles of rubble, the town’s magnificent Cloth Hall a wreck. During the
battle the British, French and Canadians suffered 60,000 casualties, the Germans only 35,000. (See
Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Private John McDonnell: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. MA He was a Labourer aged
30 when he enlisted in 1915 in Adelaide into the 12th Reinf 16th Bn. 3735 (and later in the 16th and
48th Bn.). He was wounded in action in France in Aug 1916. His mother was Mrs margaret Keogh
Tullycrine. (UNSW)

John McDonnell: Born and lived Kilrush, died of wounds 14th Oct 1916 (probably
received at the Battle of Ginchy 9th Sept 1916) in Cardiff Hospital, Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 4337
(16th Div), G/M in Kilrush. He is also commemorated on Grange gorman Memorial. ‘Among the
actions in which he took part in France and Flanders were Festubert, Neuve Chapelle, Le Bassee,
Lens, Loos, Guinchey, Richburg, Vimy, Hulluch, Vermeilles, the Brickfields, Ypres, Arras and
Contelmaison; and Guillemont, Ginchy, Combles and Espinal, in the big battles of the Somme. He
was wounded in the latter battle, and died of wounds in Cardiff Hospital.’ (CJ) (TB)

A 26-year-old tailor from Moore Street before his enlistment into the 8th RMF, his remains arrived in
Kilrush on 19 October, 1916, and lay overnight in the church before a Requiem Mass and funeral the
following day, which witnessed “a cortege of large proportions”

‘The Battalion (200 strong).... on the 9th September moved towards Ginchy .... The Battalion was in
the right attack which was launched about 4.45pm....the enemy trenches... were strongly held by
five machine-guns. In consequence a frontal attack was impossible... a number of the men
succeeded in penetrating the enemy trench, the remainder were only able to advance about one
hundred yards; there were many casualties.... Casualties: Killed 1 officer; wounded 4 officers, other
ranks 76.’(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

three years. KM

Gunner Michael McGowan: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Served
for four years in France. Wounded twice gassed once. KM

Private W McGowan: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Captured in
August 1914 and was a POW for the duration of the war. KM
Chief Boatman Ed McGrane: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Richard McGrane: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Corporal Ben McGrath: Vandeuleur Street Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Served in France and Egypt. Invalided with a pension. KM

Benjamin Michael McGrath: Born in Ennis in 1890. He was a Clerk aged 18 when he enlisted in Oct 1908 into the 25th Reserve Battery Royal Field Artillery 52409 (RGA 223972). He was discharged in Dec 1918 and lived on Moore St Kilrush. (Sharon Carberry/British Army WWI Service Records, 1914-1920)

Corporal Ben McGrath: Vandeuleur Street Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Served in France and Egypt. Invalided with a pension. KM

Clerk aged 18 when he enlisted in Oct 1908 into the 25th Reserve Battery Royal Field Artillery 52409 (RGA 223972). He was discharged in Dec 1918 and lived on Moore St Kilrush. (Sharon Carberry/British Army WWI Service Records, 1914-1920)

John McGrath: Kilrush, killed in action 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois in the Battle of Aubers Ridge, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, G/M in France. (TB Private John McGrath: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. KM ‘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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Martin McGrath (Also known as Patrick): Born and lived in Kilrush, died of wounds at sea 17th Aug 1915 (Gallipoli), possibly received in the action at Kiretch Teke Sirt. Royal Irish Regiment 5th Bn 3435, 10th (Irish) Division, G/M on Helles Memorial in Turkey. (TB) Private Martin McGrath: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. KM Martin McGrath: High Street Kilrush. He was a Farrier aged 23 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 into the 5th Royal Irish Regiment 5/3435. All his possessions were sent to his mother Mrs C McGrath, High St Kilrush on the 15th Jan 1916. (Sharon Carberry/British Army WWI Service Records, 1914-1920) The Royal Irish Regiment 5th Bn landed at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli on the 7th August 1915, and were in action at Kiretch Teke Sirt between the 6th and 10th of August. The first serious attempt at the ridges was made on the night of 8 August, following intervention from Hamilton but on the morning of 9 August, the Ottoman reinforcements had begun to arrive and the British were driven back. The fighting concentrated around Scimitar Hill which protruded northwards from the Anafarta Spur and dominated the southern approach to the Tekke Tepe ridge. Scimitar Hill had been captured then abandoned on 8 August; attempts to retake the hill on 9 and 10 August, were thwarted by the Ottomans. The gunfire was so intense it set the undergrowth ablaze and many of the wounded were incinerated where they lay. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Martin McGrath: Born and lived in Kilrush, died of wounds 15th Sept 1916 age 24, 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers 5/6372, G/M in Netley Military Cemetery, Hampshire in England. Son of
Martin McGrath Pella Road Kilrush. **(TB) Private Martin McGrath:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed in action in France. **KM** (Same person ? Only 1 Martin McGrath in the RMF.) *(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)*

**Martin McGrath:** Kilrush. Canadian Infantry (CI) **Martin McGrath:** Born 11/11/1872 in Kilrush. He lived in *CASC Willows Camp, Victoria*. He was a Miner when he enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force 2207400 Canadian Army Service Corps CASC in 1917. His next of kin was his brother Thomas McGrath (Oakland, California). *(Canada, Soldiers of the First World War 1914-1918. Ancestry.com)*

**Private Michael McGrath:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in India and France. He was wounded. **KM** The only other Michael McGrath in the RMF died. [4393 Michael McGrath RMF was in the 8 Bn. and later 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough. On November 23rd 1916 the 8th Battalion amalgamated with the 1st Bn RMF.

**Private John J McGraw:** Born in Kilrush County Clare about 1887. Lived in Syracuse New York. He was aged 31 when he enlisted on the 27th April 1918 into 153 Dep Brigade and later Battery A 307 FA with which he served abroad from May 1918 to May 1919 2940519. *(New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)*

**Warrant Officer Richard McGuane:** Kilrush. Royal Navy. Boatswain. **KM**

**Anthony McInerney:** Kilrush. Canadian Infantry (CI) Anthony McInerney was born 1876 the second youngest of seven children. He trained as a draper and worked at Crannocks Drapery Company of Limerick. After working for a time with Crannock’s he emigrated to South Africa and joined the South African Constabulary in Pretoria from 1904-1907. He emigrated to the USA in 1911 working in various American states as a dry goods salesman/clerk.

He joined the 29th British Columbia regiment of the Canadian Army on 17th March, 1915 and was posted to England July 1916 to complete his training. In November 1916 he was sent to France and he fought with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Regiment, part of the 3rd Canadian Division, in Flanders. He fought at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele (3rd Ypres) where he was wounded by a shell on 26th October 1917. He was invalided back to England where he remained until September 1918 when he returned to France with the 29th British Columbia Regiment where he remained until April 1919. He returned to Toronto with the army in May 1919 and from there back to the USA. He returned to Ireland in 1923 and died in 1959. He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. *(Clare Museum)*

**Anthony McInerney:** Born 11/10/1890 in Kilrush.He lived in Vancouver. He was a Clerk when he enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force 116097 in 1915. His next of kin was his sister F J McMullen. *(Canada, Soldiers of the First World War 1914-1918. Ancestry.com)* *(See Clare WW1 Individual Profiles)*
**Captain Eugene McInerney**: Kilrush. SAIF (South African Infantry?) KM

**Stoker John McInerney**: Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM He served on the *HMS Conopus* in the Falkland Island Battle. (C E Glynn)

*HMS Canopus* was a pre-dreadnought battleship of the British Royal Navy and the lead ship of the *Canopus* class. At the beginning of the First World War she was involved in the search for the German East Asia Squadron of Admiral Graf Spee. Too slow to follow Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock’s cruisers, she missed the Battle of Coronel, but fired the first shots of the Battle of the Falklands. Transferred to the Mediterranean she took part in the Naval operations in the Dardanelles Campaign.

**Private John McInerney**: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. RG Regiment. Served in India and at home. He received a pension. KM

**John McInerney**: Burton Street Kilrush. Aged 44 when he enlisted in 1915. He was a harness maker before the War, and a Saddler during it. He married Norah Dea and they had 2 sons and 2 daughters. (British Army WW1 Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Private Michael McInerney**: The Glen, Kilrush, Co Clare. He was aged 20 when he enlisted in January 1915 with the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers 6362. He later joined the 1st RMF in May 1915 and back to the 5th RMF in 1917. He was aged 24 when he enlisted in Aug 1919 with the Tank Corps. He was discharged in 1920. His mother was Mary McInerney. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

**Private Pat McInerney**: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM 4 Patrick McInerney’s in the RMF. [2 of these were discharged due to sickness not wounds, can’t pick out this man from the 4 others] Eddie Lough

**Private Pat McInerney**: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. RAF. Home Service. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)
**Trooper Patrick James McKivett**: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. *(AI)*MA He was a Station Manager aged 31 when he enlisted in 1917 in Blackboy Hill WA into the 28th Reinf 10th Light Horse Regiment. He served in the Middle East. His sister was May McKivett Buffalo USA. *(UNSW)*

**James McKnight**: Hector Street Kilrush. US Army. Lived in New York. Survived the War. Brother of Stephen. *(Morgan Roughan)* **Sergeant James McKnight**: Born in County Clare on the 28th Nov 1887. Lived in Buffalo New York. He was aged 30 when he enlisted on the 1st June 1918 into Steve Q M C Camp Hill Va and later Hq Det T at Large Camp Ancona B Sect 2 with which he served overseas from June 1918 to June 1919 (2358999). *(New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)*

**Private Stephen McKnight MM**: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 22nd March 1918 at St Emile, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M in Pozieres France. *(TB)* KM He won the **Military Medal (and 2 parchment Certificates KM)** on the 17th Sept 1917. *(SR)* Son of Patrick and Ellen McKnight, Hector Street. Brother of James. *(Morgan Roughan)* ‘The Germans had 192 Divisions on the Western Front....On the 21st March at St Emillie.. at 5pm the enemy attacked in great force, but got no farther than the wire, on which he left many dead. Successive attacks in massed formation continued every half hour till 9pm, when the enemy fell back exausted....On the 22nd the enemy started a heavy bombardment at 5am....An hour later he attacked in great force, but beyond suffering very heavy losses made no progress...at 3pm it appeared the enemy was still making progress round the right flank, for orders were received...that the whole line was to fall back to Tincourt. ....The Battalion was now 7 officers, 450 other ranks, out of 24 officers, 950 other ranks on the morning of the 21st...’ *(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)*

**Private Charles McMahon**: Malt House Lane Kilrush, killed in action 9th May 1915 in Rue Du Bois in the Battle of Aubers Ridge, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, 31st Brigade in 10th (Irish) Division. G/M in France. *(TB)* KM ‘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.’ *(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)*

**Private John McMahon**: The Glen Kilrush. 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. Discharged with a pension. KM Wounded in Oct 1916. *(CI)* [Nearest fit is the only John McMahon RMF 7829 who was discharged with a Silver War Badge he was a regular soldier, enlisting in 1904, discharged 24-3-1919] Eddie Lough He was also a POW.
**Private John McMahon:** Glen Street, Kilrush. He was aged 22 when he enlisted in 1915. Royal Munster Fusiliers 9th Bn 296659. His father was Martin McMahon. He was discharged in Sept 1918. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Gunner John McMahon:** High Street (then moved to Chapel St), Kilrush. Aged 40 when he enlisted in 1915. Cork Royal Garrison Artillery 280968. He married Mary O’Brien in July 1892 and they had a son. He was discharged in Oct 1918. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

**Private John McMahon:** Pound St /Hector St Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. KM (No records available)

**Private First Class Joseph F McMahon:** Born in Kilrush (DOB 29/8/1894). He became a US citizen before his military service in WWI and was a clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office. US Army, 51st Pioneer Infantry Regiment (NY), Company B. These troops were not part of any Division; they were attached when needed to an American Army or Corps. IV and VI Army Corps (12 SEP 1918 St Mihiel campaign). He served overseas from July 1918 to April 1919. (Dr. Margaret McMahon)

**Private Martin McMahon:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Michael McMahon:** Kilrush, died of wounds 10th Oct 1915 age 23 (After the Battle of Loos), Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, G/M in France. Son of Thomas and Margaret McMahon Burton Street. (TB) **Private Michael McMahon:** Malt House Lane Kilrush. KIA in France. KM

Loos 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) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Sergeant P McMahon: Malt House Lane Kilrush. Leinster Regiment. Wounded twice in France. KM

Gunner Pat McMahon: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Bere Island. KM

Private Patrick McMahon: Leadmore, Kilrush, Co Clare. He was a labourer aged 18 when he enlisted in 1919 with the Leinster Regiment 32147. He was discharged in 1920. His mother was Kate McMahon. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Private Patrick McMahon: Kilrush, Co Clare. He was a shoemaker aged 41 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 with the Royal Irish Regiment 239. He had previously served for 4 years with the Connaught Rangers. He was discharged in Oct 1914. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)


Private Thomas McMahon: Moyasta Kilrush. Co A, 114th Infantry US Army. Died from wounds in France on the 23rd Oct 1918. His body was returned to Ireland in 1922 for burial (grave unknown). (Paddy Waldron) ‘Consulate Cable: Thomas McMAHON died 1918-10-23 from wounds, Private, Co A, 114th Infantry, Mrs Catherine McMAHON, Moyasta, Co Clare, sister Katherine McMAHON, E 64th St, Chicago, IL.1.’

‘The bodies of sixtyfour American soldiers, men of Irish birth, arrived in Dublin at noon yesterday on board the SS Millwater, having been exhumed from graves on French battlefields for re-interment in Irish soil. Claimed by relatives for burial in Ireland, the United States Government arranged for the removal of the bodies from France.’ The Freeman's Journal, Monday May 8, 1922. (Sharon Carbery) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Thomas McMahon: Born in Kilrush 25th Dec 1873. Royal Naval Reserve Service B4455. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.
Thomas McMahon: Born 25\textsuperscript{th} May 1874 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy 155799 from June 1890 – Apr 1924. The first ship he served on was the Impregnable. The last ship he served on was the Vernon. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Charles McNamara: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 23\textsuperscript{rd} Oct 1916 on the Somme, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles 2\textsuperscript{nd} Bn) 6893, 8\textsuperscript{th} Div. G/M in Thiepval, France. (TB) On the 23rd October the Scottish Rifles 2\textsuperscript{nd} Bn took part in the attack and capture of the South part of Zenith Trench, and the attack of Orion Trench. This was in The Battle of Transloy Ridges (1 Oct – 11 Nov 1916), which 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Private John McNamara: Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Engineers. Killed In Action in France. KM (No records available)


Private John McSparrin: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Captured at Mons. Four years in captivity. KM Died in 1929 from bronchitis and physical debility that was brought on by four years in a prisoner of war camp. (DMC)

Francis McTigue: Kilrush. Leinster Regiment. Wounded accidentally. (C E Glynn) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Corporal John McTigue: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. Home Service. KM

Michael Meade: Kilrush, killed in action 21\textsuperscript{st} Aug 1915 (Dec 1914) age 35 in Suvla Bay, Gallipoli. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1\textsuperscript{st} Bn, G/M in Turkey. Husband of Annie Kearn Meade.
He had also served in South Africa and after that on the North West Frontier in India. Sergeant Michael Meade: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed in Action in France. KM

‘the Battalion.. embarked at 4.30am on the 20th August in a trawler and transhipped into HMHT Osmanich and arrived at Suvla at 10.30. It moved to Chocolate Hill, arriving at midnight, preparatory to the attack on Scimitar Hill next day...there were some 20 casualties during the night. The advance of the battalion was rendered difficult owing to the dense prickly scrub...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; wounded, 149; missing, 143.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Private Martin Meaney: Chapel Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Invalided with a pension. KM Only 1 Martin Meaney in RMF. [In 1 Bn. and transfer later to 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Dr Mescall: Kilrush, Doctor, Royal Army Medical Corps, KM He unfortunately committed suicide in approx 1922, probably from his experiences in the Great War. (Morgan Roughan)


Mark S Mescal: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 1st Dec 1917 age 23, Irish Guards 1st Bn 11452 in the Battle of Cambrai (Nov 20 - Dec 6 1917), 2nd Div, G/M in Cambrai, France. Son of Michael Mescal, Vandaleur Street Kilrush. (TB) He is also remembered on the family gravestone in the Old Shanakyle Cemetery in Kilrush. Private Mark Mescall: Vandaleur Street Kilrush. Irish Guards. KIA in France. KM

The Battle of Cambrai (Nov 20 - Dec 6 1917): The proposed method of assault was new, with no preliminary artillery bombardment. Instead, tanks would be used to break through the German wire, with the infantry following under the cover of smoke barrages. The attack began early in the morning of 20 November 1917 and initial advances were remarkable. However, by 22 November, a halt was called for rest and reorganisation, allowing the Germans to reinforce. From 23 to 28 November, the fighting was concentrated almost entirely around Bourlon Wood and by 29 November, it was clear that the Germans were ready for a major counter attack. During the fierce fighting of the next five days, much of the ground gained in the initial days of the attack was lost. Lance Corporal Mark S Mescal died on the 1st Dec 1917.(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)
BQMS William Mescall: Cappa. Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 18 when he enlisted in Dec 1899 into the Royal Artillery 1952. He served in India from 1912 to 1915, and then in France from May 1916 to June 1919. He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and discharged in March 1920. His parents were John and Honora Mescall. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) Quarter Master Sergeant W Mescall: Kilrush, Royal Garrison Artillery. He was promoted to Sgt Major for bravery in April 1919. (SR) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 182. Sgt Major W Mescall: Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Patrick Milican: Born in Kilrush, died 4th Nov 1916 age 19 on the SS Huntsvale, Mercantile Marine Unit, G/M in England. Son of Michael and Bridget Milican. (TB)(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

The 5,609 ton British cargo/transport SS Huntsville was torpedoed and sunk by German submarine UB-43, on the 4th Nov 1916, 200 miles east of Malta en route from Salonika to Algiers. Seven men were lost.

2nd Lt James Mitchell: Cappa Kilrush, killed in action 26th April 1916 age 34, Royal Flying Corps (18th Squadron), G/M in France. Son of James and Ellen Mitchell, Cappa. (TB) By the time of the first major air actions at the first Battle of the Somme, July 1916, there were 27 Squadrons with 421 aircraft plus a further 216 in depots. These made up four brigades, which worked with the four British armies. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

John Moloney: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 1st May 1915 age 33 in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M in Gallipoli. Husband of Johannah Moloney, Crofton Street, Kilrush. (TB)

‘On May 1st the Turks attacked in force about 10.30pm...A platoon of W Company which was in reserve..put up a great fight... The Turks charged time after time, but were beaten back each time with the bayonet. At dawn the Battalion was reinforced by the 1st Essex, and a final charge forced the Turks to retire, leaving piles of dead in front of the trench... As the Battalion had no bombs of any sort, the men were at great disadvantage, but outfought the enemy when it came to close-quarter work.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)
Private John Moloney: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM 9 Moloney’s in the RMF Eddie Lough

Michael Moloney: Kilrush. Leinster Regiment. Wounded in France. (C E Glynn)

Patrick Moloney: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 24th August 1916 on the Somme, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 4921 (1st Div), G/M in Thiepval France. (TB)

‘On 24th August 1916, orders were received by the Battalion that an attack was to be made on the 400 yards of the old German trench still remaining in enemy hands. The effort was doomed to failure from the start. It is said that another Commanding Officer had declined to deliver the attack. The artillery preparations were misdirected and inaccurately delivered; the outer sectors of the objective were to have been blown in by trench mortars, which completely failed; the attack was ordered by daylight and as a consequence of faulty preparations the enemy was completely unshaken. At 7 a.m. the assault was delivered and the Germans immediately opened a heavy fire from concealed machine-gun emplacements and held up the attack.’ (Pat McNamara Parteen) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Col Sergeant Patrick Moloney: Kilrush. He was a School Teacher aged 18 when he enlisted in July 1888 into the Connaught Rangers 2984. He served in Malta, Cyprus, Egypt and India 1897-1902. He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1910. He served at Home (aged 45) with the 6th Connaught Rangers from Oct 1914 to July 1917 after which he entered the Reserves. He married Jane Sherwin in April 1903 and they had 2 children Fergus and Margaret. His father was Simon Moloney Kilrush. He died in Boyle Co Roscommon on the 25th May 1942. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)

Gunner Simon Moloney: Born and lived in Kilrush, died 3rd Aug 1916 in Mesopotamia, Royal Garrison Artillery 2nd Bn 57579, G/M in Iraq. Son of Mrs Susan Moloney Grace Street. (TB)

Driver Sinon Moloney: Grace Street Kilrush. Died of wounds in France. KM He was possibly with the 13th (Western) Division, which as the strongest unit available, became the spearhead the Tigris Corps’ attempt to relieve the Kut garrison beginning on 6 April 1916. They spent the rest of the spring, summer, and early fall of 1916 recovering from the fighting, and preparing for further operations to capture Baghdad. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

Simon Moloney: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (PMcN) (No records available)

Private Thomas Moloney: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Discharged unfit. KM [Didn’t find a Thomas discharged unfit from RMF] Eddie Lough
Charles John Molony: Born 19th May 1884 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy J68436 from March 1917 – April 1919. The first ship he served on was the Pembroke I. The last ship he served on was the Sapphire. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Nurse Cissie Moore DCM: Kilrush. In July 1919 she was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal by the Greek Government for bravery and distinguished service at Salonika during the war. She was the only Irish nurse to have received that honour. (SR) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 182.

Gunner James Moore: Vandeleur Street Kilrush. Born in 1877. He was a Labourer aged 20 when he enlisted in 1897 into the Royal Artillery 22038. He served in South Africa from 1898 to 1902, Mauritius, India and Sierra Leone. He was mobilized in Oct 1914 into the 475 HSE Company RGA (499138). He was transferred to the Labour Corps in Oct 1919. His father was Thomas Moore. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com) Gunner James Moore: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Wounded twice in France. KM

Private Martin Moore: The Glen Kilrush. 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers 5872. Served in France. Invalided with a pension. KM Only 1 Martin Moore in the RMF. [Note on this card o/c 2 Bn. confirmed in other docs. as in 2 Bn. and later 6 Bn.] Eddie Lough

Gunner Michael Moore: Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 20 when he enlisted in 1893 into the Royal Artillery 94964. He served in Malta and India. He was discharged on the 12th Jan 1914. He married Mary Clancy in 1905. They had 7 children of which 3 died. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)

Private Patrick Moore: The Glen Kilrush. Liverpools. POW. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)


Stoker John Moroney: Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM
**Private Peter Moroney:** Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Labour Battalion making railways in France. KM

**Constable Morris:** RIC Constable in Kilrush. RIC Magazine Dec 1914. Served in WW1.

**Michael Morrissy:** Born in Kilrush 16th April 1899. Royal Naval Reserve Service TS7165. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives. Stoker Michael Morrissey: Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM

**Private John Muldowney:** Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. MA He was a Fireman aged 35 when he enlisted in Sydney in March 1918 in the Recruitment Depot. His wife was Madge Muldowney Sydney. He went AWOL in April 1918. (UNSW)

**Private 1st Class Joseph Mulqueen:** Born in Kilrush County Clare on the 10th June 1893. Lived in New York City. He was aged 25 when he enlisted on the 9th Aug 1918 into Medical Dept Camp Greenleaf Ga and later the Medical Dept Gen Hospital 14 (3031067). He did not serve overseas. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)


**James Joseph Murray:** Born and lived in Cappa Kilrush, died 23rd Sept 1915, from illness, Tuberculosis (fold3.com). East Yorkshire Regiment 11th Bn 11/373, 92nd Brigade, 31st Division. G/M in Ripon, England. (TB) His mother was Maria Murray, Cappa.

In September 1915 the East Yorkshire Regiment 11th Bn was training in South Camp, Ripon. Ripon Camp in North Yorkshire was a vast First World War training camp, accommodating 30,000 troops. It was situated to the south west of the city. A military hospital with 670 beds stood opposite the turning to Studley Roger and is today the site of a memorial. An estimated 350,000 men passed through Ripon Camp during the course of the Great war. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead L-M)

**Gunner Jerry Murphy:** Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM

**Private Daniel Nash:** Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) MA He was a Labourer aged 36 when he enlisted in 1917 in Sydney into the 10th Rein 55th Bn. 3639. His brother Jack lived in
Henry Street Kilrush. He served in France. He was admitted to a mental hospital in England in Oct 1918. He died in Ennis on the 31st Jan 1935. He had been an inmate of the Clare Mental Asylum in Ennis since June 1926. (UNSW)


Private Peter Nash: The Glen Kilrush. KM Died in France. (C E Glynn) No records available.


Private Simon Nevills: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France for two years. Invalided with a pension. KM Simon Neville ??? [Discharged due to “sickness” 3-7-1917, no clue as to Bn.]


Private Thomas Nevin: The Glen Kilrush. 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers 3763. Badly wounded in France. Invalided. KM Only 1 T Nevin in RMF [Nothing on Bn. docs but date suggests 8 Bn.]Eddie Lough

Private David O’Brien: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. 6th Bn Royal Munster Fusiliers 3198. Wounded in Suvla Bay Gallipoli. KM Only 1 David O’Brien in RMF. [6 Bn. in docs.] Eddie Lough (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Gunner Denis O’Brien: Kilrush. He was a painter aged 19 when he enlisted in 1902 into the Royal Garrison Artillery 13150. He served in Bermuda from 1903 to 1908. He served in France in 1916/17. He was discharged in Dec 1919. (British Army WW1 Pension Records)

Private John O’Brien: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Shell shock and wounded in Gallipoli. He received a pension. KM


John O’Brien: Kilrush. Royal Army Medical Corps. Wounded in France. (C E Glynn)

John O’Brien: Kilrush. Labour Battalion. (C E Glynn)

Private Martin O’Brien: 19 Pound St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Attached to Labour Battalion. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons) Enlisted in Aug 1914 at the age of 27. One of a family of 7. He was wounded in the right knee in Sept 1916 with the RNF 2nd Bn. (at the Somme). He was invalided to the UK and admitted to hospital in Brighton. After recovery he was sent to a Labour Corps unit. (The Story of the RMF 1914-18 Martin Staunton) 7 Martin O’Brien’s in the RMF. [RMF 103 and Labour Corps 119770 only fit, but no clue in docs as to Bn.]


Private Michael O’Brien: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Badly wounded. Served in Gallipoli and France. KM (1st, 6th or 7th) [6 Michaels found with SWB records can’t narrow down]
Pat O'Brien: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. KM

Private Patrick O'Brien: Born in 1880 in Kilrush, County Clare. Aged 34 when he enlisted in the Kings Liverpool in Liverpool, Lancashire on the 2nd of September 1914. Discharged on the 9th October 1914. (Clare Library)

Private Patrick O’Brien: Pound Street Kilrush. He was a Tailor aged 23 when he enlisted in Sept 1915 with the Royal Munster Fusiliers 6420. He was discharged in June 1916. He was married to Mary McCarthy. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Sergeant Robert Joseph O’Brien: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force (AI)(MA) He was a Labourer aged 34 when he enlisted in 1916 in Adelaide into the 43rd Bn. 906. He was married to Florence Gertrude O’Brien Adelaide. He was wounded in action in France in June 1917. (UNSW)

Thomas O’Brien: Born in Kilrush 6th March 1879. Royal Naval Reserve Service B1751. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.


Patrick O’Connell: Kilrush. Canadian Infantry. (CI) DOB 12/3/1886. Born in Ennis Co Clare. He was an Attendant when he enlisted in Sept 1916 in Montreal into the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force 1657068 245th Bn. Canadian Grenadier Guards. His brother was Bridget O’Connell Widow’s Home Dublin. (Library and Archives Canada)

Private Martin O Dea: Vandeleur Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. KM [Not found]

Michael O Dea: Kilrush. Royal Navy. Wireless Operator. He died during the war. KM (Not in Ireland’s Memorial Records)

Private Michael Joseph O’Dea: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) He was a labourer aged 27 when he enlisted in Nov 1916 in Brisbane into the 47th Bn. 9th Reinf 3395 (and later the 46th Bn.). He served in Belgium and France. His father was Edmund O’Dea, Tullabrack, Moyasta. (UNSW)
Private Pat O Dea: Chapel Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served for four years in France. KM No Pat O'Dea in the RMF. [Not found]


Stoker John O'Donnell: Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private John O'Donnell: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France. KM

Sergeant Pat O Donnell: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Army Medical Corps. Home Service. KM


P O Donnell: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in Sept 1917. (SR) [3 found 2 were in 8 Bn. and RMF 7514 date suggests 2 Bn. he was discharged 15-3-1918 had an SWB record, so possibly best fit?]

CQM Sergeant T O Donnell: Kilrush. Royal Irish Regiment. Two and a half years in France. KM


**Sergeant Thomas O'Donnell**: Chapel Street Kilrush. 7th Royal Munster Fusiliers 94. Served in France for two years. Address given after the War was 8 Marko Terrace Dublin. Only one Sergeant Thomas O'Donnell in RMF. [Started in 7 Bn. And then 6 Bn.] Eddie Lough

**Trooper John Joseph O'Flaherty**: Tullabrack (Moyarta Kilrush). Australian Imperial Force. He was a Gardner aged 29 when he enlisted in June 1918 in Toowoomba Queensland into the Reinf Egypt Q24019. His brother Thomas also lived in Toowoomba. (UNSW)

**Private Patrick O'Flaherty**: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. MA He was a Teamster aged 40 when he enlisted in 1915 in Perth WA into the 10th LHR 13th Reinf (and later in the Camel Corps). He was wounded in action near Gaza in April 1917 (gunshot wound to the leg). His brother was Michael O'Flaherty WA.

**Private Thomas Connolly O'Flaherty**: Tullabrack (Moyarta Kilrush). Australian Imperial Force. He was a Labourer aged 37 when he enlisted in 1916 in Toowoomba Queensland into the 25th Bn 16th Reinf. 5842 (and later in the 25th Bn.). He was discharged in May 1918. His wife was Emily Augusta O'Flaherty. He died on the 19th April 1952. (UNSW)

**Lance Corp J O'Gorman**: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in Jan 1918. (SR) 5 J O’Gorman’s in the RMF. [can’t find any to fit a L/Cpl]

**Corporal Michael Carrole O'Gorman**: Moore Street Kilrush. Born 9/12/1891. He was a Barman aged 24 when he enlisted in August 1915 in Trentham into the Otago Infantry Regiment 8/3375. He lived in Hinchev’y’s Bluff. He served with the Egyptian EF and in Europe. He died on the 25th May 1975 in Wellington. Private Michael Gorman: Moore Street Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. Wounded. KM

**Gunner T O’Shea**: Lived in Labasheeda, died 3rd Jan 1919, Royal Garrison Artillery 283002, G/M in Labasheeda (Killofin) Cemetery. (TB) Husband of Ellen O’Shea, Kilrush. Gunner Thomas O’Shea: Labasheeda. He was a Labourer aged 33 when he enlisted in 1917. Cork Royal Garrison Artillery GS5032 He died from influenza at his home in Labasheeda on 31st Jan 1919. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com) The Cork RGA were based in Queenstown (Cobh) and Berehaven. In the UK, Army Registers of Soldiers’ Effects, 1901-1929, the date of his death is 31/1/1919, and his Service Number is 282002. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

**Bombardier John O’Sullivan**: Lived in the Glen Kilrush, killed in action Oct 18th 1917 age 33, Royal Field Artillery. (PMcN) SR
During the Battle of Passchendaele (31 July – 10 Nov 1917), in the Battle of La Malmaison, the artillery preparation started on 17 October and on 23 October, the German defenders were swiftly defeated, losing 11,157 prisoners and 180 guns, as the French advanced up to 3.7 miles (6.0 km), capturing the village and fort of La Malmaison, gaining control of the Chemin des Dames ridge. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 156.

2nd Lt Herbert Parker Peacocke: Lived in Kilrush, killed in action 3rd July 1916 age 20 at the Somme in the Battle of Albert (1–13 July). South Lancashire Regiment 8th, (25th Div) G/M in Thiepval France. Son of Mr T. Twiss and Mary E M Peacocke Kilrush. (TB) ‘While cheering his men on he was wounded. His Commanding Officer writes: Lieutenant Peacocke led his men in a gallant charge against the German lines. Lieutenant Peacocke was in the Provincial Bank at Cork when he volunteered and joined the Cadet Corps of the Leinster Regiment, from which he was gazetted into the South Lancashires.’ (Kilrush County Clare: Notes from c 1760 to 1960 by Senan Scanlan. Clare Library) The Battle of Albert (1–13 July 1916), comprised the first two weeks of Anglo-French offensive operations in the Battle of the Somme. The Allied preparatory artillery bombardment commenced on 24 June and the Anglo-French infantry attacked on 1 July, on the south bank from Foucaucourt to the Somme and from the Somme north to Gommecourt, 2 miles (3.2 km) beyond Serre. The French Sixth army and the right wing of the British Fourth Army inflicted a considerable defeat on the German 2nd Army but from the Albert-Bapaume road to Gommecourt the British attack was a disaster, where most of the c. 60,000 British casualties of the day were incurred. Against General Joffre’s wishes, General Sir Douglas Haig abandoned the offensive north of the road, to reinforce the success in the south. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Lieutenant Joseph A Poole: Kilrush. Royal Navy. Inland Waters Transport. KM Joseph A Poole: Cappa Kilrush. ‘The “Journal of Commerce” Liverpool reports a list of Masters and Engineers who have passed examinations under the provisions of the Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, to whom the Board of Trade Certificates have been issued during the week ending the 8th of April, in which Mr Joseph A Poole has been awarded the Certificate of Master. This is most creditable and meritorious for Mr Poole who was already First Mate in the Mercantile marine Foreign Service in a leading Steamship Company. He is the son of Mr and Mrs W Poole, of Cappa, Kilrush.’ Clare Champion Times past 100 Years May 2016. Lieut Poole: Kilrush. M &MERS (Mercantile Marine Reserve) KM

Chief Engineer William Poole: Cappa. Merchant Navy. SS Swedish Prince sunk by gun fire in the Mediterranean Aug 1916. POW in Austria for duration of war. KM.

Albert Victor Prideaux: Born 18th April 1886 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy 343642 from July 1900 – April 1926. The first ship he served on was the Devonport Yd. The last ship was the Vivid II. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Sergeant Michael Purtell: Born in Kilrush Co Clare. He was aged 26 when he enlisted in the US Army 308 Infantry 1709878 in Sep 1917 (77th Div). He lived in New York City. He served
abroad from April 1918. **He died of Typhoid Fever on the 2nd December 1918.** His next of kin was his sister Della Moylan who lived at the same address as Michael, 1495 Lexington Avenue, New York. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919 Ancestry .com) G/M in France. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

**Michael Purtell/Purtill:** Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 10th Sept 1916 age 34 in Salonica Greek Macedonia, (probably from shelling), Royal Munster Fusiliers 6th Bn 483, G/M in Greece. Son of Thomas and Mary Purtill, Moore Street. (TB) ‘On September 9th 1916 the Battalion waded across the Struma and took up position on the edge of a wood to cover the retirement of the 31st Brigade after it attacked several villages, The only casualties were in the company left behind in the lines - 1 man killed, 1 officer wounded. Steel helmets were worn for the first time on the 14th’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

**Gunner John Quinlivan:** Stewart Street. Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. One and a half years in France. Invalided with a pension. KM

**Private Martin Quinlivan:** Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. Egypt and Palestine. KM He was a Labourer aged 34 when he enlisted in 1915 in Brisbane into the 26th Bn. 4th Reinf 2156 (and later in the 52nd Bn.). He was wounded in action in France in Sept 1916. His father was Patrick Quinlivan Kilrush. His sister Mary Mosley lived in Sydney. (UNSW)

**Private Michael Quinlivan:** Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Labour Battalion. Worked in France on the railways. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private James Quinn:** The Glen Kilrush. Royal Air Force. KM

**John Quinn:** Kilrush, died May 1915, Royal Munster Fusiliers RMF 1st. (PMcN) (No records available) ‘On the night of 1 May the Turks, almost out of ammunition but spurred by the then young Atatürk carried out a tremendous attack. “They crept up in the dark into our trenches bayoneting our men before we knew it had begun. Bayoneting on both sides was terrible. At dawn (May 2nd) the Turks were mowed down, and heaps of bodies and streams of blood remaining everywhere.” The battalion was reduced to 4 officers and 430 men, who attempted further attacks the following days.’
George Richard Marner Raverty: Born 31st March 1887 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy 221328 from July 1902 – March 1918. The first ship he served on was the Caledonian. The last ship was the Daedalus. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Cook James Reading: Born in Kilrush County Clare about 1889. Lived in Brooklyn New York. He was aged 25 when he enlisted on the 3rd May 1914 into Camp Dodge and later into the Vet Corps 2135319. He started as a Corporal, then became a Private, a Sergeant, a Private, a Cook, a Sergeant, a Private and finally a Cook. He did not serve overseas. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

John Fitzgerald Studdert Redmayne: Kilrush. Canadian Infantry (CI) John Fitzgerald Studdert Redmayne: Born 4/7/1859 in Kilrush. He was a Business man when he enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1st Div Headquarters in 1914. His next of kin was his wife Venny Isabel Redmayne, London. (Canada, Soldiers of the First World War 1914-1918. Ancestry.com)

John Regan: Born in Kilrush, killed in action 3rd May 1915 (2nd May in the newspapers) in Gallipoli, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M in Turkey. (TB) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 45. Private John Regan: Chapel Street Kilrush. RMF. Killed in landings at Gallipoli. KM ‘On the night of 1 May the Turks, almost out of ammunition but spurred by the then young Atatürk carried out a tremendous attack. "They crept up in the dark into our trenches bayonetting our men before we knew it had begun. Bayonetting on both sides was terrible. At dawn (May 2nd) the Turks were mowed down, and heaps of bodies and streams of blood remaining everywhere." The battalion was reduced to 4 officers and 430 men, who attempted further attacks the following days.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

John Regan: Born in Emlagh, Kilrush 20th Nov 1872. Royal Naval Reserve Service C2621. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives.

Private Paddy Reidy: Born in Kilrush, lived in Brisbane. Australian Imperial Force. He was a labourer aged 34 when he enlisted in Brisbane in Oct 1915 into the 8th Depot Bn 16558. His wife was Bridget Reidy. Discharged Jan 1916. (UNSW)

Ernest Victor Rewell: Born 12th March 1903 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy M33235 from July 1918 – April 1923. The first ship he served on was the Fisgard. The last ship was the Victory II. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)
**Con Reynolds**: Kílrush. Merchant Navy on SS. "Miniota". It was torpoded in October 1917. *KM* Miniota S/S was owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway and was torpoded and sunk by the German U-boat U-19 on 31/08/1917. 3 lives were lost. She was bound from Montreal to Portland. Cargo reported to be 50T Aluminium, 200T Brass, 108253 ounces of Silver.

**J Reynolds**: Kílrush. Royal Irish Regiment. Wounded Sept 1916. *(CJ)*

**John Reynolds**: Kílrush. Merchant Navy on SS. "Meroe" Liverpool Torpoded in October 1916 (MEROE, 3,552grt, defensively-armed, 29 October 1916, 70 miles W ½ N from Cape Trafalgar, captured by submarine, sunk by torpedo). S.S."Cognac" sunk by mine 1917. *KM*

**Peter Reynolds**: Kílrush. Wounded in France, August 1917. Died Secondee Gold Coast West Africa Sept 1918 from influeniza. Admiralty ship "SS Panayiotis"Son of Bridget and William Reynolds. *(TB)*

**Private P Reynolds**: Kílrush. 35th Bn Australian Expeditionary Force (Merchant Service). Wounded in France Aug 1917. Died in Secondee Gold Coast West Africa Sept 1918. Admiralty ship 'Panyiotis'. *KM Private Peter Reynolds*: Moore St Kílrush. Australian Infantry. Died in France. *KM* He was a Seaman aged 21 when he enlisted in Feb 1916 in Newcastle NSW into the 35th Bn. 1st Reinf.1685. His parents were Bridget and William Reynolds, 8 Moore Street Kílrush. He was discharged illegally absent in Sept 1916. The *SS Panayiotis* docked at Iddo Wharf in Lagos on Sept 11th 1918. Dr Gray (a European Private Medical Doctor), reported that three of the ‘native’ passengers were suffering from influeniza. These passengers were quickly isolated and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Lagos. The ship was immediately disinfected and quarantined. Two other ships docked that day in Lagos with infected passengers, and on one of them the *SS Bida* the passengers were simply allowed go ashore. The virus spread rapidly through Lagos and Nigeria with thousands of deaths. *(Toyin Falola, Emily Brownell)* *(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)*

**Gunner P Richardson**: Moore Street Kílrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. *KM*

**Thomas Rowan**: Kílrush, died Jan 21st 1915 age 34, Petty Officer on the submarine HMS/ME-10 (E-10) that sank off the coast of Heligoland, G/M in England.*(TB)* He left behind his wife Theresa who lives in Portsmouth and his father James in Kílrush. On the 18th Jan the E-10 submarine sailed from Harwich for operations north west of Heligoland. It is believed the submarine was destroyed by an enemy mine. *(Clare People)*

The E10 was launched on the 29th Nov 1913. After commissioning, E10 joined the 8th Submarine Flotilla based on HMS Maidstone at Harwich and sailed from the town in company of D3 and D5 for North Sea Patrols. on January 18, 1915 she took part in an operation which was part of a plan by the Admiralty for a destroyer raid, codenamed Plan J, on the German outer patrol which was reported to be holding the line between Borkum and Horn Reefs. There was no encounter with the enemy and
at about 8pm, E10, commanded by Lt Cdr William St J Fraser, when she left Harwich, was seen to set course for the south. This was the last sighting and it was assumed she had run into a minefield. It is believed that E10 was destroyed by an enemy mine. E10 sank in January 1915 and was discovered off Germany in 2002 and is now preserved as a war grave. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Colour Sergeant John Rowe: Born on the 17th Jul 1896 at 1 Wyndham Road, Lambeth. His wife was Mary Pryal, Moore Street Kilrush. John (aged 16) joined the Royal Marines Light Infantry on the 21st Dec 1912, and later joined the Chatham Division. He then served on the HMS Diamond (a large cruiser which survived the Great War and was scrapped in 1921). On 15th May 1915 he rejoined the Chatham Division and was promoted to Lance Corporal, after which he joined HMS Juno (a medium cruiser) and served onboard for one year. He returned to Chatham Division on 18 Aug 1917 and was further promoted to Corporal on 24th Jan 1918. The early part of 1918 was spent training for the assault on the mole at Zeebrugge on 23rd Apr 1918. All marines taking part were placed on strength of 4th Battalion, RMLI which was formed for this specific purpose, and disbanded on completion of the Zeebrugge raid. He sailed with the Royal Iris during the Zeebrugge Raid, and the entire battalion were balloted for the award of the Victoria Cross.

On 18th May 1918, he left the Chatham Division and served in Archangel, North Russia for 15 months as part of the Russian Expeditionary Force, in support of the ‘White Russians’ against the Bolsheviks. John married Mary Pryal (10 Moore Street Kilrush) on 28th Dec 1921 in St Senan’s Church, Kilrush, Co Clare, Ireland, and they had 4 children, William, Claire (Mother of John Kelly - Clare Champion, who provided all the details), John and Brendan. He also served in WW2, during which he died onboard the troopship SS Viceroy of India, on the 25 Mar 1941.

The Zeebrugge Raid (23 April 1918), was an attempt by the Royal Navy to block the Belgian port of Bruges-Zeebrugge. The British intended to sink obsolete ships in the canal entrance, to prevent German vessels from leaving port. The port was used by the Imperial German Navy as a base for U-boats and light shipping, which were a threat to Allied shipping, especially in the English Channel. The raid was made on the 23 April with a concurrent attack on Ostend. Two of three blockships were scuttled in the narrowest part of the Bruges Canal and one of two submarines rammed the viaduct, which linked the shore and the mole, to isolate the German garrison. British casualties were 583 men and German losses were 24 men.

Private Henry Russell: Pound Street, Kilrush Co Clare. He was a Labourer when he enlisted in Jan 1915 in the Royal Munster Fusiliers 8th Bn 3623. He was discharged for being underage in Feb 1915. His mother was Lucy Russsell. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Private Michael Russell 1894 -1962: Pound St / Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in France, Egypt and India. KM He lived on Shellshock Road Kilrush after the war. The
other Michael Russell was in the 2nd RMF [9788 was in 1 Bn. And later 2 Bn. This man was a regular soldier enlisting on 9-3-1912 and SWB discharged due to wounds 9-8-1917]

**Sergeant 1st Class Andrew Ryan A.S.:** 802 A.S. 21083, sick and wounded from USA Base Hospital #216, Convalescent Detachment No. He was suffering from arthritis. His father was Mr Andrew Ryan Kilrush Co Clare. He departed St Nazaire France on the USS 'Mercy' on the 7th May 1919. (U.S., Army Transport Service, Passenger Lists, 1910 – 1939)

**Private Patrick Ryan:** Born in Kilrush County Clare about 1889. Lived in New York City. He was aged 28 when he enlisted on the 6th Dec 1917 into Co M 307th Infantry and later into the Supply Co 307 Infantry 1707358. He served overseas from April 1918 to April 1919. (New York, Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919)

**Stoker Patrick Ryan:** Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve. KM.

**Able Seaman Scanlan (Senior):** Moore Street ? Kilrush. Royal Navy. Scattery Island. (C E Glynn) KM

**Private Daniel Scanlan:** Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded at Mons. Joined RDC. KM

**Sergeant John Scanlan:** Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. Served in France for three and a half years. KM

**Jack (John) Scanlan:** Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. He was born c. 1883, and according to his Attestation form of 1913 he was born in Kilrush. In 1899 Jack signed up in Ennis with the British Army in the Royal Garrison Artillery. His Attestation Form states that he was born in Miltown Malbay and was a 19yr old Labourer. He was 5’ 7½”, 136lbs with grey eyes, brown hair and a fresh complexion. His service started on 28 Aug 1899 as a Gunner. He was tried and sentenced to 28 days imprisonment in July 1900 and then returned to service. He was based at Home until 28 Sep 1900 and then served in St. Lucia Bay in South Africa Republic at the end of the Second Boer War until April 1902. He transferred to Gibraltar and served there until Nov 1903. He served in Sierra Leone until Feb 1905 before returning home. He was discharged on Termination of his Engagement in Aug 1911. He served 12yrs with the Army. The Statement of Service notes that he re-enlisted in Jan 1913 into the Royal Garrison Artillery in Cork.
Driver Martin Scanlan: Born in Kilrush. Died of disease (contracted while on service) 9th Feb 1916 age 28, (9th Jan 1916 on Headstone). Royal Field Artillery 3778, G/M in Kilrush. Son of Mrs Mary Scanlan, 71 Moore St, Kilrush. (TB) He is also commemorated on a panel on the Grangeegormon Memorial. Brother of Thomas who died in March 1920 and Patrick Scanlan. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W) Gunner Martin Scanlan: Moore Street Kilrush. He was aged 18 when he enlisted in March 1908 into the Royal Field Reserve Artillery 3545. He was discharged in May 1915 as he was no longer fit for war service. His mother was Mary and his brother John. (British Army WW1 Records fold3.com)

Stoker Martin Scanlan: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM He was born in Kilrush on the 6th May 1886. He enlisted in 1901 into the Royal Navy 216560. His first ship was the Black Prince, and his last the Wallington. (The UK, Royal Navy Registers of Seamen’s Services, 1853-1928)

Patrick Scanlan: Born in Kilrush 1879, lived in Limerick, killed in action 20th Nov 1917 in the Battle of Cambrai, Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn 6750, G/M in France. (TB) ‘At zero (6.20 am 20th Nov 1917) the barrage opened. At zero plus two minutes the front wave left the trenches.....At 6.24 the first wave entered the German trench...The charge for the enemy’s trench was made so swiftly, and with such dash that no time was given to the enemy to man his parapet... At 7am consolidation commenced and continued all day....Casualties 13 killed; wounded 60; missing 5......The enemy counterattacked on November 30th...and we had to withdraw to Bourlon Wood and and give up about half the ground we had gained.... On December 2nd the Battalion was relieved...’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Private Patrick Scanlan: Moore St. Kilrush. Royal Engineers. (C E Glynn) Brother of Martin and Thomas. Served in France and Belgium. KM


Stoker Martin Scanlan: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM He was born in Kilrush on the 6th May 1886. He enlisted in 1901 into the Royal Navy 216560. His first ship was the Black Prince, and his last the Wallington. (The UK, Royal Navy Registers of Seamen’s Services, 1853-1928)

Private Thomas Scanlan: Moore St. Kilrush. Royal Engineers. Served in France and Belgium. KM
Thomas Scanlan: Born in Kilrush, died 19th March 1920 age 33, Labour Corps and 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers G/4627, G/M in Kilrush Church of Ireland Churchyard. Also commemorated on a panel at Grangegorman Memorial. Son of Mrs. Mary Scanlan, Moore St. Brother of Martin who died in Feb 1916 and Patrick. (TB) Private Thomas Scanlan: Hector Street, Kilrush. Aged 27 when he enlisted in 1915. 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers 4627. He married Margaret Madigan in May 1914 and they had 2 daughters. He survived the War. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com) See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W

Sinon Scanlon: Born 6th August 1886 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy 221118 from May 1902 – March 1919. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. The last ship was the Carysfort. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Private Thomas Scully: Alley Lane Kilrush, Co. Clare. He was a Labourer aged 40 when he enlisted in March 1915 in the Royal Munster Fusiliers 9th Bn 4631. He had previously served with the Clare Field Artillery. He was discharged in April 1915. He married Mary Thompson and they had 5 daughters and 2 sons. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com) Private Thomas Scully: Alley Lane Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers RMF. Invalided. KM

Pte T Seaman: Mother from Kilrush. Died March 1920. Labour Corps. (PMcN)

Private Charles Sexton: He was born in Kilrush, lived in Market Street Ennis. He moved to the Turnpike after the War. He was aged 40 when he enlisted in the Labour Corps 703096 in May 1919. He was discharged from the Royal Irish Fusiliers in Feb 1919 as he was medically unfit. He served with them for over 3 years. He married Mary Kate O’ Loughlan in May 1919. (WW1 British Army Service Records @ ancestry.com)

Gunner Martin Shalloe: The Glen Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM

Able Seaman John Shannon: Kilrush. Royal Navy. Died at Sea on active service. KM No records available.


Michael Shannon: Born 8th Jan 1887 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy 225380 from March 1903 – Oct 1918. The first ship he served on was the Black Prince. The last ship was the Forsight. (UK
Able Seaman Michael Shannon: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Private Michael Shannon: Stewart Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded and gassed in France. Invalided. KM The only Michael Shannon in the RMF [5736 was in 2 Bn. then 6 Bn. and finally 1 Bn. He was a regular soldier enlisting on 19-10-1911, discharged on 28-11-1918] Eddie Lough

Able Seaman Michael Shannon: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private Michael Shannon: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. RAF. KM

Private Michael Shannon (Senior): Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Invalided. KM [can’t find another Michael Shannon]

Private Simon Shannon: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM Wounded Sept 1916. (CJ) Only one Simon Shannon in the RMF [Simon’s number shown in one award roll is 5/6211, indicating enlistment in 5 Bn. Limerick. The rest of his RMF service was in 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Driver Fred Shaughnessy: Moore Street Kilrush. Royal Field Artillery. KM

Private Joe Shea: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded and gassed in France. KM Only one Joseph Shea in the RMF. [This man was first in 2 Bn. and then in 1 Bn.] Eddie Lough

John Shea: Grace St Kilrush. Canadian Infantry (CJ) John Shea: Born 14/6/1885 in Co Clare. He lived in Buffalo New York USA. He was a Fireman when he enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force 3106265 in 1917. His next of kin was his sister Margaret Bridget Shea, Grace Street Kilrush. (Canada, Soldiers of the First World War 1914-1918. Ancestry.com)

Private Daniel Sheedy: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. MA He was a Miner aged 28 when he enlisted in March 1917 in Kalgoorlie WA into the 11th Bn. 25th Reinf. 3961. He was discharged in Sept 1917. His sister was Delia Sheedy Boulder WA. (UNSW)
Private Charles Simmon: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served for three and a half years in France. KM

Sgt John Slattery DC M: Henry Street, Kilrush, Canadian Infantry 213055. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a sum of £20 in May 1918. ‘During an attack he led a flanking party which rushed an enemy pill box. He personally shot eight of the defenders, and succeeded in cutting off a party of the enemy that were retreating. The success of the enterprise was largely due to him.’ He had already won medals in the Boer War. (SR) See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 162. After the Boer War he went to America where he joined the US Army. While there he was sent to Mexico and served during the troubles in that country. He next went to Canada to volunteer for the Great War. (Joe Power) Sgt M Slattery: Henry Street Kilrush. Canadian Army. Awarded DSM for bravery. KM DOB 3/4/1879. Born in Kilrush Co Clare and lived in Providence Rhode Island. He was a Conductor when he enlisted in Nov 1915 in Windsor Ontario into the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force 213055. He had previously served in the Royal Garrison Artillery for 7 years. His mother was Mrs Bridget Slattery Henry St Kilrush. (Library and Archives Canada)

Petty Officer 1st Class Thomas Sliney: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

BQMS Christopher Sloane: Kilrush. He was a Caretaker aged 62 when he enlisted in Sept 1914 into the RFA. He had served previously with the 39th Field Battery RFA (27281). He joined the MEF in 1916 and served in Salonica. He was discharged in Feb 1917. He married Annie Guthrie in April 1882. (British Army WW1 Service Records fold3.com)

Trooper Thomas Soffe: Grace Street Kilrush. Army Veterinary Corps. Served in France. Invalided. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Corporal William Soffe: Grace Street Kilrush. Served in Gallipoli and France. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)
Private Geo Stafford: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in France. KM On the wounded list in Dec 1917 (Cambrai France with the 1st Bn.) (SR) The only George Stafford in the RMF. [In 1 Bn. and later 2 Bn.] Eddie Lough.

‘At zero (6.20 am 20th Nov 1917) the barrage opened. At zero plus two minutes the front wave left the trenches.....At 6.24 the first wave entered the German trench...The charge for the enemy’s trench was made so swiftly, and with such dash that no time was given to the enemy to man his parapet... At 7am consolidation commenced and continued all day....Casualties 13 killed; wounded 60; missing 5......The enemy counterattacked on November 30th...and we had to withdraw to Bourlon Wood and give up about half the ground we had gained.... On December 2nd the Battalion was relieved...’ (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Private John Stafford: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn. Captured at Mons. POW for three and a half years. He received a pension. KM See Clare Newspapers and WW1 page 29. Aug 27th 1914 Etreux: ‘The weather was warm and sultry as the men of the rearguard rose at dawn on the 27th and prepared to meet a possible German attack. Several early assaults by small by small groups of German troops were repulsed by well-aimed rifle and machine-gun fire, but by midday German infantry were attacking in strength and the Munsters were forced to retreat to village of Fesmy-le-Sart. Fesmy was the scene of heavy fighting throughout the afternoon as German units charged at the British lines and were repeatedly beaten back.....By 7 p.m. the rearguard was under attack from all sides, the commanding officer had been killed, and the surviving officers and men had retired to an apple orchard from where they continued to resist the advancing German forces. Shortly after 9.15 p.m. those who were still standing, about 250 men, finally surrendered. By the time they laid down their arms, the Munsters had been fighting for over 12 hours against a German force that outnumbered them by about six to one.’ (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Patricia Stephens: Nurse. Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) She was a Nurse aged 32 when she enlisted as a Staff Nurse in 1917 in Fremantle WA into the AANS. Her brother was Thomas Stephens Sydney. She served in Gharial and Rawalpindi India. (UNSW)

Private John Herbert Studdert: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) He was a Station Manager aged 24 when he enlisted in Oct 1915 in Goulburn NSW into the 20th Bn. 4282. He was discharged for being illegally absent in July 1917. He died in 1954. (UNSW)

Private Arthur Sullivan: Moore Street Kilrush. Served with the Irish Guards in France. Invalided and later joined Royal Army Medical Corps. KM
James Sullivan: Born in Kilrush 6th June 1895. Royal Naval Reserve Service TS8099. (UK Royal Naval Reserve Service Records Index, 1860 - 1955) There are over 148,000 records for this period. Predominantly these cover the First World War (1914-1918)- The National Archives. **Stoker James Sullivan** : Kilrush. Royal Naval Reserve Force. KM


Private John Sullivan: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers.KM


**The First Battle of Passchendaele** (12th Oct 1917): The British attack was costly for both sides, captured more ground opposite Passchendaele than the attack of 9 October and the British took more than 1,000 prisoners. **British artillery support** was inadequate, due the amount of field artillery out of action and the vast increase in mud, which smothered high-explosive shell-detonations. The weather from 4–12 October also prevented counter-battery fire and little was achieved by the heavier guns. On 13 October, the British decided to stop the offensive until better weather returned and roads and tracks had been repaired, to ensure that deliberate attacks with a greater quantity of artillery support could be resumed. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W) (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

**Private Michael Sullivan** : Burton Street, Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. He was a labourer aged 32 when he enlisted in Sept 1915 in Holdsworthy NSW into the 3rd Bn. 59099. His parents were John and Bridget Sullivan, Kilrush. He had previously served for 12 years with the Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was discharged in Feb 1916. He re-enlisted in March 1918.(UNSW)

**Michael Sullivan** : Kilrush. He was a Labourer aged 19 when he enlisted on the 2nd June 1916 into the Royal Field Artillery 119901. He absconded on the 3rd June 1916 and was summarily discharged on the 23rd June 1916, as he did not state on his enlistment form that he had been discharged from the 5th RMF 6574 with a different name – Michael Brigdale. (British Army WW1 Pension Records fold3.com)
Private Pat Sullivan: Burton Street Kilrush. Machine Gun Corps. Three and a half years in France. Invalided with a pension. KM

Thomas Sullivan: Kilrush, killed in action 21st Dec 1914 at Festurbet, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn 5842, G/M in France. (TB)

Dec 21st /22nd 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 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)(See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Private Thomas Sullivan: Burton Street Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. (Still alive in 1918) KM (Still alive in 1918) KM [Again too many same name in RMF]

John Talty: Kilrush, died Nov 1918 , Royal Army Service Corps, G/M in Old Shanakyle Cemetery, Kilrush. (TB) In the 1911 census, John Talty was a 20 year old Railway Clerk, living with his parents and their 2 daughters. He was the only son of Michael & Margaret Talty, of Stewart Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare. He was buried privately, and there is no note of his military service on the headstone. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W) Private John Talty: Moore Street Kilrush. RDC. Died of disease contracted while serving. KM

(Geoffry) Goff Taylor: Kilrush, killed in action 9th May 1915 at Rue Du Bois in the Battle of Aubers Ridge, Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Bn, G/M in France. (TB) Private Geoffry Taylor: Moore Street Kilrush. RMF. Killed in Action in France. KM

‘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.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Private John Taylor: Moore Street Kilrush. Irish Guards. Wounded and Invalided. KM
Private John Thompson: Kilrush Co Clare. He was a labourer aged 19 when he enlisted in 1915 with the Royal Munster Fusiliers 4027. He was discharged in March 1915 for medical reasons. His parents were John and Bridget Thompson. (British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920 ancestry.com)

Private P Thompson: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded by shrapnel. Invalided with a pension. KM

Jose Laurent Gonzales Tinchant: Belgian Army. Died Sept 1915 age 17. He was the grandson of Mrs Bugler, Thomond House Lisdoonvarna. G/M in Belgium. (TB) Even the Belgian Army included Kilrush men in World War I, or at least two Tinchant brothers whose mother, née Nan Bulger, was born in Moore Street. She was living in London when she wrote to the Irish Times about the Belgian troops needs in June 1915.

Private Michael Tinncan: Alley Lane Kilrush. Royal Air Force. KM

Gunner Nicholas Toppin: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Garrison Artillery. KM (an employee of M Glynn & Sons)

Sergeant Mortimer Francis (Marty) Tubridy: Henry Street, Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. KM MA He was a Veterinary Student aged 26 when he enlisted in Oct 1914 in Tallangatta Victoria into the Army Veterinary Corps. 33. He landed in Gallipoli in Aug 1915. He was wounded in action in France in Sept 1917 (Gun shot wound to the back). His wife was Kathlenn Tubridy, London. His mother was Catherine Tubridy, Henry Street Kilrush. (UNSW)

Thomas Twyford: Born in Kilrush, died 13th March 1918 age 32 on the SS Castlebar, Mercantile Marine Unit, G/M in England. Husband of Teresa Twyford (nee Hillian) Carrigrohane Co Cork. (TB) The 508 ton SS Castlebar disappeared at sea. She departed Glasgow on 12th March 1918 for Limerick with a cargo of wheat. The vessel was reported to have passed Fanad Head on 14th March. She was listed as missing on 7th August 1918. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Charles A Walker: Canada, died 3rd Oct 1918 age 25 on the SS Eupion torpedoed off Loop Head. G/M in Kilrush. (TB) Son of Charles and Sarah Elizabeth Walker, of 20, Edward St., Brantford, Ontario. Born at Brantford, Canada. Buried at Kilrush [Church of Ireland] graveyard (along with Christopher Clark and Sidney F Walters), 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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)


Private John Walsh: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Served in Salonika. KM

Martin Walsh MM: Born and lived in Kilrush, killed in action 1st June 1917, just before the Battle of Messines Ridge (7-14th June 1917). Royal Dublin Fusiliers 2nd Bn 6745, 48th Brigade in 16th (Irish) Division. G/M in Belgium. He won the Military Medal. Son of Mrs Johanna Walsh. (TB) The Battle of Messines Ridge (7-14th June 1917): Taking the Messines Ridge was strategically important to straighten the line south of Ypres. The 16th (Irish) and 36th (Ulster) were to fight together to take the Belgian village of Wytschaete. General Plumer had a scaled model of the Ridge made so troops could see what lay ahead. He had mines dug for explosives beneath German defences. About 3 million shells bombarded Messines for over a week. The barrage eased just before Plumer detonated 9,500 tons of explosives under the Germans. The 47th and 49th Brigades led the attack, the 48th in reserve. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

James Walsh: Born 16th Dec 1881 in Kilrush Co Clare. Royal Navy 206498 from Sept 1899 – 12th May 1915. The first ship he served on was the Northampton. The last ship was the Victory IV. (UK Royal Navy Registers of Seamans Services 1853-1928)

Michael Joseph Walsh: Lived in Cappa Kilrush, died 3rd Oct 1917, Gunner on H.M.S. "Vivid." (which was a Naval Land Base), Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, G/M in Scattery Island Graveyard. Husband of Mrs Walsh Cappa Pier. (TB) The RNVR was formed in June 1903 by the 'Naval Forces Act 1903'. Volunteers joining up agreed to serve 'either ashore or afloat' and therefore performed a wide range of duties. At the outbreak of World War One, volunteers reported to their divisional headquarters. Some men were drafted into ships of the fleet, but many were ordered to join the Royal Naval Division. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W) Warrant Officer M J Walsh: Royal Navy. KM
Michael Walsh: Born in Kilrush, died 6th May 1916 in Mesopotamia, due to neglect in Turkish hands as a POW after Kut. Royal Garrison Artillery 86th Heavy Battery 34518, 12th Indian Division. G/M in Iraq. (TB) After a siege of 147 days, Townshend surrendered Kut on 29th April 1916. The following day 277 British and 204 Indian officers, together with 2,592 British and 6,988 Indian other ranks were taken into captivity, together with 3,248 Indian non-combatants. Of the 2,592 British troops captured at Kut, about 1,750 died on the march or later in the camps, and of the 6,988 Indian troops, about 2,500 died in similar fashion. On 6 May 1916, the Turks began the 1,200-mile forced march of the British and Indian prisoners across the Syrian Desert from Kut. Mounted Arab and Kurdish guards prodded over 2,500 British soldiers with rifle butts and whips on the long death march. Starvation, thirst, disease, and exhaustion thinned out the British column, and only 837 soldiers survived the march and the years in captivity. Gunner Michael Walsh died on the 6th May 1916. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W) Gunner Michael Walsh: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. RGA. Fought in Mesopotamia. KM

Merchant Seaman Pat Walsh: Kilrush. Merchant Navy. (C E Glynn) KM

Robert Walsh: Kilrush, died of wounds 12th Aug 1917 at Frezenberg Ridge, Passchendaele age 18. Royal Munster Fusiliers 1st Bn, G/M in Belgium. Son of John and Bridget Walsh Hector Street. (TB) R Walsh: Kilrush. Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wounded in Oct 1916. (CJ) Robert Walsh: Pound St/Hector St Kilrush. Killed In Action in France. KM ‘The Battalion relieved the 8th Dublin on the 11th August in the front line by the Frezenberg Redoubt, being under heavy fire day and night. Killed 6; wounded 17; on the 13th, wounded 11.’ (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Thomas Walsh: Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) He was a labourer aged 21 when he enlisted in 1915 in Melbourne into the 11th Reinf 6th Battalion 3491. His father was John Walsh, Caherfinick Doonbeg. He was discharged due to large varicose veins in 1917. (UNSW)


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. (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

RIC 17th Sept 1920 with service number 73113. Ex-Sailor. Posted to Wicklow and later Gormanstown. Discharged 25th March 1922. (Ireland, Royal Irish Constabulary service records 1816-1922 @findmypast.ie) Joseph George Weeks: He served in the British Navy on ‘Defiance’ in WW1 J19946, and was awarded the Star, Victory Medal, British War Medal. (UK, Naval Medal and Award Rolls, 1793-1972) He enlisted into the Australian Navy in WW2 (A6770 RAN), Petty Officer. He listed his birthplace as Kilrush. (Australia, World War II Military Service Records, 1939-1945) His US Draft Registration Card for WW2 shows he was born on the 11th Oct 1888. (U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942)

Sergeant Richard Samel Welsh MSM (Meritorious Service Medal): Kilrush. Australian Imperial Force. (AI) He was a Machinist aged 34 when he enlisted in 1914 in Morphettville SA into the 16th Bn. 1341. His brother was Andrew Welsh NSW.

Stoker Peter Weir: Kilrush. Royal Navy. KM

Charles Wheeler: Born in Kilrush lived in Cork, died of wounds 18th May 1918 age 25, Royal Field Artillery 2nd Bn 69465, 6th Div. G/M in France. Husband of K Wheeler, Carrigrohane, Co Cork. (TB) (See Profiles of the Clare War Dead N-W)

Private Michael Whelan: Grace Street Kilrush. Royal Engineers. Served in France. KM

Colonel John Wolsely: Kilrush. Commanded the 51st Regiment. KM The 51st Infantry Regiment United States Army was first established in 1917. It was redesignated in January 1942 as the 51st Armored Infantry.


Private William Woulfe: Moore Street Kilrush. Cam Horse. Served in France where he was wounded. KM
Trooper Martin Barry: Kilrush. 18th (5th Bn. The Loyal Regt.) Regt., Reconnaissance Corps 6915422. He died as a POW on the 22nd June 1945 aged 26 in Hong Kong, where he was buried in the Sai Wan War Cemetery. He was the son of Timothy and Kathleen Barry, of Kilrush. From Dec 1941 to Aug 1945 Hong Kong was under the control of Japan.

‘Following inspection by the King on 22 October 1941 the battalion embarked on an odyssey that was to end in the tragedy of Singapore...From India 18th Division sailed for Singapore as a result of the worsening situation in the Far East....At about 1100 hours, when the leading ships were close to Singapore and the slowest ship, the Empress of Asia, was south-west of the Sembilan Islands, the convoy was attacked by enemy dive-bombers. The Empress of Asia received several direct hits and soon began to sink....troops had to take to the water owing to fire on the ship...The loss of life fortunately was small, but nearly all weapons and equipment on board were lost... It thus happened that some of these units landed without their equipment.. By the end of the war 264 members of the regiment had died as prisoners against 55 killed at the time of the surrender of Singapore. Officers and men of 18 Recce were imprisoned in a camp at Changi until November 1942 when those fit to work were moved to Thailand to construct the Bangkok-Rangoon railway which task ceased in mid-1943 after which the prisoners were put to work in labour camps.’ (ww2talk.com)

The Burma Railway is a 415 km (258 mile) railway between Bangkok, Thailand and Rangoon, Burma (now Myanmar), built by the Empire of Japan during World War II, to support its forces in the Burma campaign. Forced labor was used in its construction. About 60,000 Asian laborers and 100,000 Allied prisoners of war (POWs) worked on the railway. Of these, around 9,000 Asian laborers and 16,000 Allied POWs died as a direct result of the project.
Michael Mc Mahon: Scattery Island and his cousin Stephen Mc Mahon of Scattery Island died on the 22nd Oct 1940. Their ship ‘Kerry Head’, of the Irish Mercantile Marine, was sunk by a German bomber near Cape Clear Island, Co. Cork. He is named on the monument on City Quay in Dublin that records the names of those lost in Irish ships during the Second World War.

‘On 1 August 1940, Kerry Head was four miles ESE of the Old Head of Kinsale with a cargo of coal and some tinplate from Swansea bound for Limerick. She was attacked by a German bomber. Fortunately there was no structural damage, but there was considerable other damage. Ireland protested to Germany. Germany apologised, accepted that it was their fault and compensation was paid. On 17 August, Germany required Ireland to cease exports, which were almost entirely agricultural products, to Britain. Ships in the prescribed zone would be attacked without warning. On 22 October, Kerry Head left Limerick bound for Newport Monmouthshire. She was five miles west of Sheep’s Head when the Luftwaffe attacked. There was a direct hit. She sank immediately with the loss of all aboard. No bodies were ever recovered. On this occasion Germany refused to acknowledge liability.’ (http://lugnad.ie/kerry-head/)

The SS Kerry Head sunk by German bombs off Cape Clear, on 22/10/1940. Twelve crew died, among them were cousins Stephen and Michael McMahon of Scattery Island. (Painting by Kenneth King – Maritime Institute of Ireland)

‘The sacrifice of those civilian seamen who supplied Ireland in the Second World War is no less heroic than those of their brothers in the British merchant navy, if less recognised by modern Ireland. Sixteen merchant ships were sunk in nearly 40 attacks; 149 men were killed and 32 wounded owing to belligerent action. This was out of no more than c. 800 at most. It is also worth mentioning that Irish ships rescued 521 men of all nationalities from ships attacked or sunk during the war. An impressive monument on City Quay in Dublin records the names of those lost in Irish ships during that war. A series of sparsely attended ecumenical services organised by the Maritime Institute of Ireland take place in Dublin and Cork each November.’ (historyireland.com)
Second Officer Stephen Mc Mahon WW2

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The monument on City Quay in Dublin that records the names of those lost in Irish ships during the Second World War.
Able Seaman Peter Melican: Son of John and Christina Melican, Scattery Island. M.V. Pacific Grove (a 7,114 GRT motor refrigerated cargo ship) Merchant Navy. He died on the 12th April 1943 age 28, when the M.V. Pacific Grove was sunk in Mid-Atlantic by U-563. He is named on the Tower Hill Memorial, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London, Panel 79.

The Tower Hill Memorial is divided in two sections. The front section is dedicated to those who died during World War 1 between 1914 to 1918. The larger section which approximates a circle is dedicated to those who died during World War II between 1939 to 1945. It is specifically for the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleet members who died at sea and have no known grave. A large inscription at the front of the World War II section reads: "The Twenty Four Thousand of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets whose names are honoured on the walls of this garden gave their lives for their country and have no grave but the sea."

1939 – 1945
The names of the dead are to be found under the names of the ships in which they were serving. The ships of the Merchant Navy are arranged in alphabetical order on panels 1 to 121 and panels 130 to 132.

14th May 1942: While escorting Convoy PQ-13 in March 1942, H.M.S. *Trinidad* and other escorts were in combat with German Narvik-class destroyers. She hit and sank the German destroyer Z26 and then launched a torpedo attack. One of her torpedoes had a faulty gyro mechanism possibly affected by the icy waters. The path of the torpedo formed a circular arc, striking *Trinidad* and killing 32 men. *Trinidad* was towed clear of the action, and was then able to proceed under her own power towards Murmansk.

The Plymouth Memorial was developed after World War One (architect Sir Robert Lorimer, sculptor Henry Poole) as a way of recognizing members of the Royal Navy who gave their lives at sea and were either lost or buried at sea. The Memorial is one of three, the other two located at Chatham and Portsmouth.
Seaman John Moran: Born in 1885. Son of Patrick and Margaret Moran, of Scattery Island, Co. Clare, S.S. Empire Mallory (Glasgow). Merchant Navy. He died on board the Empire Mallory on the 5th May 1945 aged 68. He is buried in Maala Cemetery, Yemen. Empire Mallory was a 6,327 GRT cargo ship which was built by C Connell & Co Ltd, Glasgow. Launched on 9 July 1941 and completed in August 1941.

Maala Cemetery, Yemen

Maala lies on the Southern side of Aden Harbour, halfway between the Steamer Point and Crater on the main road south of Khormaksar Airport. The Cemetery is located south of the main road to Crater. There are 157 Commonwealth war burials of the 1939-1945 War in Maala Cemetery. Most of those buried in other parts of Yemeni territory, whose graves could not be maintained, were later transferred to this cemetery. Aden was a naval and air base of vital importance during the war. The cemetery is surrounded on four sides by a wall. The entrance, on the northern side, leads to the central avenue, and halfway along stands the Cross of Sacrifice at the intersection of two paths.

WW1 – John’s brother Stoker William Moran lived in Cappa, died 6th Oct 1914 age 39 on the battleship HMS Majestic off Gallipoli. Husband of Annie Moran of Cappa. He had 5 children. Son of Patrick and Margaret Hannah Moran Scattery Island. John’s nephew Siney (Simon) Moran born c 1912 (Son of William) was lost when HMS Orchis was mined in the English Channel on the 21st August 1944.
Stoker 1st Class Simon Moran: (Siney- Scattery Island) Born in 1912, the son of William and Annie Moran, of Kilrush, Co. Clare. H.M.S. Orchis, Royal Navy D/KX 80719. He was killed on the 21st August 1944 age 32, when the H.M.S. Orchis struck a mine off the coast of Normandy. He is named on the Plymouth Memorial Panel 90, Column 1. On the 15th August 1944, just 6 days before Moran’s death, his ship sank the German U-boat U-741 using depth charges in the English Channel, north-west of Le Havre.

The 205-ft H.M.S. Orchis, a flower-class corvette built by Harland & Wolff Ltd., struck the mine destroying the bow back to the 4-inch gun. The damaged ship was beached on Juno Beach and declared a total loss.

The Plymouth Memorial was developed after World War One as a way of recognizing members of the Royal Navy who gave their lives at sea and were either lost or buried at sea. The Memorial is one of three, the other two located at Chatham and Portsmouth.

Simon’s father Stoker William Moran, Scattery Island, died 6th Oct 1914 age 39 on the battleship HMS Majestic off Gallipoli, Royal Navy. His mother was Annie Moran, and he was one of 5 children. His uncle John Moran born 27/01/1885, died on board SS Empire Mallory in the Indian Ocean on the 5th May 1945.

HMS Orchis

HMS Majestic
Petty Officer Thomas Martin O’Donnell: He was born on the 22nd Nov 1917, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth O'Donnell, of Kilrush, Co. Clare. H.M.S. *Charybdis*, Royal Navy D/JX 157478. He died on the 30th September 1942, age 25. He is named on the Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, United Kingdom, Panel 63, Column 3.

The focus of *Charybdis's* operations changed in September 1942, and she was assigned to patrol in the Atlantic, searching for German blockade runners attempting to reach Atlantic ports from the Far East.

PLYMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL, Devon, United Kingdom.

The Plymouth Memorial was developed after World War One as a way of recognizing members of the Royal Navy who gave their lives at sea and were either lost or buried at sea. The Memorial is one of three, the other two located at Chatham and Portsmouth.

The memorial commemorates more than 7,200 naval personnel of the First World War and nearly 16,000 of the Second World War who were lost or buried at sea.
**Colour Sergeant John Rowe:*** Born in 1897 the son of William and Elizabeth Rowe; husband of Mary A. Rowe, of Kilrush. Royal Marines CH/17737, S.S. *Viceroy of India*. He died on Tuesday 25th March 1941, on passage, aged 44. He is named on the Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent, UK. Reference 49.2. He is also remembered on the family headstone in the New Shanakyle Cemetery Kilrush. ‘In loving memory of Mary Rowe died 22nd Feb 1975 her husband John Rowe buried at sea 25 March 1941 Kathleen P Ryan died 17th Feb 1984 R.I.P. ROWE.’

‘The CWGC website notes that he served on board the SS Viceroy of India. His name is recorded on a headstone in this cemetery (New Shanakyle), as “buried at sea”, with no indication of his War Service. It is presumed that he died on board from illness, rather than combat action, because the "Viceroy of India" was sunk in the Mediterranean, off Algeria, in November 1942.’

(findagrave.com)

In loving memory of Mary Rowe
died 22nd Feb 1975
her husband John Rowe
buried at sea 25 March 1941
R.I.P.
Kilrush New Shanakyle
Grave No. 295

Chatham Naval Memorial

Overlooking the town of Chatham in Kent is the Chatham Naval Memorial. It commemorates more than 8,500 Royal Navy personnel of the First World War and over 10,000 of the Second World War who were lost or buried at sea.
Leading Stoker John Scanlan: Born in 1913, the son of John and Bridget Scanlan, of Kilrush, Co. Clare; husband of Rosina Scanlan, of Hindhead, Surrey. H.M. Submarine P.222, Royal Navy P/KX 84238. He died on the 21st Dec 1942, age 29. He is named on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, United Kingdom Panel 68, Column 1.

This submarine was sunk before her name could be formally assigned, and is therefore known by her pennant number, P222.

P222 left Gibraltar to patrol off Naples on 30 November 1942. She sent a number of messages on 7 December but after that date no further communication was made. She failed to arrive at Algiers on her due date and was reported overdue on 21 December 1942. The Italian torpedo boat Fortunale claimed to have sunk a submarine with depth charges on 12 December, south-east of Capri. This remains the most probable cause of the submarine’s loss but there has been no confirmation.

Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, United Kingdom Panel 68, Column 1.

The memorial commemorates approximately 25,000 British and Commonwealth sailors who were lost in the World Wars, around 10,000 sailors in the First World War and 15,000 in the Second World War.
Assistant Lighthouse Keeper Patrick Scanlon: Born 23rd Sept 1892 on Scattery Island. He died of injuries on 3rd Dec 1941 following a mine explosion at Tuskar Rock Lighthouse, Co. Wexford. The mine struck the lighthouse.

‘In December 1941, yet another mine struck Tuskar Rock lighthouse and exploded, killing lightkeeper Patrick Scanlon and injuring keeper William Cahill, who has since died. The third keeper, Peter Roddy, was brought ashore next day by Rosslare Harbour lifeboat.’ (wexfordpeople.ie) His brother Sinon Scanlan born 07/08/1886 was lost at sea near Newfoundland from the SS Derville (ON 146348) missing since 15th October 1925.

Tuskar Rock (Irish: An Tuscar) is a group of rocks topped by a lighthouse 11 kilometres (6.8 miles) off the southeast coast of County Wexford, Ireland. It has probably destroyed more ships than any other Irish coastal feature. One hundred and seventy-six wrecks are listed for the Tuskar Rock area at Irish Wrecks Online.

‘One lighthouse keeper was killed and another badly injured when a drifting mine struck the Tuskar Rock, some miles off the coast of Wexford, on Tuesday night----- The dead man is Patrick Scanlan, father of seven children, and a native of (Scattery Island), Kilrush, County Clare: the injured keeper is William Cahill, who is also married, with one child, and who is at present in Wexford County Hospital.’ Kilrush, County Clare: Notes from c 1760 to 1960 by Senan Scanlan
Civilian Margaret Julia Slyfield: Born in 1891, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sharry of Lisheen, Kilrush, Co. Clare, and wife of Frederick Charles Slyfield, of Glen View, Hever Avenue, Kingsdown, Sevenoaks. She died at her home Glen View, when it was bombed on the 9th Nov 1940, age 49. She is buried in Watling Street Cemetery Dartford, Dartford Borough, Kent, England.

Watling Street Cemetery
Dartford,
Dartford Borough,
Kent, DA2 6AA
England

The Memorial to Dartford civilians who died in WW2.

In early World War Two - from autumn 1940 to spring 1941 - German bombs killed 43,000 people across the UK. By mid-November 1940, when the Germans adopted a changed plan, more than 13,000 short tons (12,000 t) of high explosive and nearly 1,000,000 incendiaries had fallen on London.