

ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1013-21

BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1013-21

No. W.S. 590

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BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 590

Witness

Thomas Treacy,
30 Dean Street,
Kilkenny.

Identity.

Captain 'A' Company Irish Volunteers,
Kilkenny 1916..

Subject.

The Irish Volunteers, Kilkenny, 1914-1916.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil.

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ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAIRE MILEATA 1913-21
NO. W.S. 590

STATEMENT BY

THOMAS TREACY, 30 DEAN STREET, KILKENNY.

HISTORY NOTES 1914 - 1916

of

"A" COMPANY, IRISH VOLUNTEERS, KILKENNY CITY.

1 9 1 4

On the 5th March, 1914, a meeting was held in the City Hall, Kilkenny, at which Sir Roger Casement and Thomas McDonagh (who were executed by the British in 1916) attended, and they were the principal speakers. The meeting was held for the purpose of starting the Volunteer Movement in Kilkenny. The speakers were very enthusiastically received and a large number of young men handed in their names to join - the writer being one of that number. At this time this organisation was called "The Irish National Volunteers", and, in Kilkenny, when it was organised somewhat, it was controlled and directed by a Committee which was composed partly by supporters of John Redmond's Party and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and Sinn Féin. The writer was not a member of any of these organisations or a member of the controlling or governing committee; therefore, I know very little about its actual working, but it is necessary to mention it to show the pattern of things at that time; and, as far as I could see the I.R.B. and Sinn Féin members were the driving force on that committee. This committee was, at the time, the County Committee of the organisation.

Early in March, 1914, training commenced in the old Butter Market Shed in Kilkenny's Market Place, under Instructors who were formerly in the British Army, or on the British Army Reserve. Mr. Thomas Connolly, of Michael Street, Kilkenny, was the principal Instructor.

Training and instruction on military matters proceeded normally for about four months, when there was a strong move by the Redmondites and A. O. H. men to get full control and oust the I. R. B. and Sinn Féin members. This first appeared openly early in July, 1914, when a number of Redmondite and A. O. H. refused, on parade, to obey the orders of the Instructor and some of the officers and men left the ranks as a protest when they would not be let do what they liked. Although I did not know, at the time, what was cooking, I looked upon the action of the men who had refused to obey orders as mutiny; therefore, I stood fast with the remainder of the Company which did likewise, and I was put in charge of what was left of the Company. The incident was patched up by the controlling committee, and the Company was again, after a short time, almost up to full strength. But this was only for a short spell, as, seemingly, the Redmondites and A. O. H. were bent on having full control.

Sometime in July, 1914, the old obsolete Italian rifles, for which there was not a round of ammunition, were issued to the Companies. These rifles were humourly dubbed "the gas pipes". The purchase and issue of such rubbish to the men put a lot of them thinking, and subsequently on the top of this, when the first World War broke out, recruiting for the British Army was openly advocated and encouraged by the Redmondites and A. O. H. organisation; with the result that a crisis arose in the

Irish National Volunteers, and early in September, 1914, the matter came to a head at a full parade of all the City Companies in the Market Place, Kilkenny. There were about 650, counting officers, N. C. Os. and men on parade on that occasion. All assembled were addressed by Reverend J. Rowe, St. Mary's, James' Street, Kilkenny, and Reverend Philip Moore, St. John's, Kilkenny; the trend of whose addresses favoured the policy of the Redmondites and A. O. H. They were very vigorously replied to and opposed by Peter De Loughry, of Parliament Street, Kilkenny, Pat Corcoran, Patrick Street, Kilkenny, and Ned Comerford of Wellington Square, Kilkenny, on behalf of the Irish Ireland side (otherwise Sinn Féin and I. R. B.). After numerous very hot exchanges by the speakers referred to and the parade moving towards a riotous state, Peter De Loughry called on all those who stood for Ireland and the Green Flag to fall out and line up at a point indicated by him, near the Poultry Sheds in the market place; and all those who stood for England and the Union Jack to stand where they were. Twenty-eight men left the ranks and lined up at the point indicated for those who stood for Ireland and the Green Flag; and the balance on parade (over 600) stood on the Redmondite side. I was put in charge of the 28 men who stood for Ireland on that occasion and I formed them into Company formation and marched them out of the Market amidst a most hostile demonstration. Tempers on both sides were very frayed and a feather could have turned it into a riot. I marched the 28 to what was then known as the Banba Hall (formerly Ketler's Inn, St. Kieran Street, which was at the time occupied by Fianna Éireann). This hall was, from that time onwards, called *M!* "The Irish Volunteer's Hall" and was the Headquarters of the only Company of the Irish Volunteers in the City of Kilkenny up to 1916.

I give the above brief details of the position in Kilkenny at that time so that the reader can visualise the relative support for each side in Kilkenny at the time of what was then known as "The Split in the Volunteers".

1914 - After the Split.

From September, 1914, "A" Company, Irish Volunteers, having only a roll of 28 men was obviously under strength, but, nevertheless, officers, N.C. Os. and men being very enthusiastic, they made rapid progress with their military training. Parades were held with clock-work regularity. Training in infantry drill, arms drill (with wooden rifles), field training, manoeuvres and night operations were carried out. Irish classes were held, lectures on military and historical subjects were given, and discussions and criticisms on each manoeuvre and operation were held. Every Sunday morning, with rare exception, the whole Company would assemble for rifle practice at the rifle range at Lower Dunmore, kindly put at the Irish Volunteers' disposal by Mr. Richard Maher. This range was situate beside what was then known as "The Long Wood" on the Lower Dunmore Road. It was not visible to the surrounding countryside as the particular field was a very deep bowl-shaped one, not far from the owner's house. Good progress was made in marksmanship with a point 22 B.S.A. rifle. In addition to this there was an air rifle range in the Volunteer Hall in St. Kieran's Street, Kilkenny. To keep the supply of ammunition up every man paid the actual amount it cost to supply whatever he used.

Military manuals were got wherever they could be got or procured and these were passed around from officers to men. The publication "The Irish Volunteer" was bought and

distributed to the members of the Company. Each man paid for his own copy, and when they were finished with same they passed them on to their acquaintances who were not in the organisation.

Committee Governing the Irish Volunteers in Kilkenny.

In consequence of the split in the Volunteers, it naturally followed that there was a similar split in the County Committee that governed and controlled the organisation. The members of that committee, who were Sinn Féin or I.R.B., formed a committee of themselves as a kind of governing body of the Irish Volunteers in the city and county Kilkenny. The principal members of this committee were Pat Corcoran, Peter De Loughry, James Nowlan, Edward Comerford. The writer was not a member of this committee or the I.R.B., therefore I am not in a position to give full details about it other than it was the link between the few scattered units of the Irish Volunteers in existence at the time in the county and city of Kilkenny, and also it was the link with the Irish Volunteers' G.H.Q. in Dublin.

About a dozen new Lee Enfield rifles and about a dozen small arms - automatics and revolvers - were procured by the governing committee about this time and they were distributed amongst members of "A" Company and that committee. Those who received them contributed a portion of the cost which was collected in one sum or instalments as it suited the member concerned.

1 9 1 5

Early in this year Captain J. J. O'Connell (afterwards General O'Connell) better known to the officers and men as

"Ginger O'Connell", arrived from G.H.Q. to organise and train the Irish Volunteers in the city and county of Kilkenny. He was in Kilkenny for about three months, during which time the city Company "A", made great strides in military training. The city Company and outposts were strengthened in numbers and training during this time. Only 23 members of the city Company could be mustered for the first public parade when he arrived. It is necessary to mention here that of the 28 that came out of the Market on the night of "the split" some failed to report after, and some had to go elsewhere as their trade or calling demanded. However, after Captain O'Connell's organising campaign, about a dozen recruits were got and some recruits were also got for the surrounding outposts.

A training camp was held by Captain O'Connell at Galbally during that year. The following members of "A" Company attended, viz.: Jim Lalor, Eamon Comerford, Martin Keely, Tim Hennessy and Larry De Loughry.

23rd November, 1915.

On this occasion of the Commemoration of the execution of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Manchester Martyrs, the new Lee Enfield rifles were carried in the demonstration, and other members of the Company carried small arms to protect them. The oration on this occasion was delivered by Seán McDermott (who was executed in 1916). He delivered the oration in the Gaelic League Rooms, in Rothes' Arch, Parliament Street, Kilkenny.

1 9 1 6

In February of this year Lieutenant Edward O'Kelly (otherwise known as Ted O'Kelly), an organiser for the Irish Volunteers from G.H.Q., arrived to organise and train the

Irish Volunteers in county and city of Kilkenny. Lee Enfield rifles were carried on an organising route march on a Sunday early in March, from Kilkenny to Ballyfoyle, from there on to Muckalee, then from there over to Johnswell, where, after manoeuvres in the fields around Johnswell, Lieutenant O'Kelly addressed a number of young men, who were attracted by the manoeuvres. He, as usual, made a very vigorous speech and exhorted them to join. One man out of the lot (James Quinn of Carrigrohane^{ren}, Johnswell) came forward and indicated that he would join.

On route marches, etc., the Company was never halted near a pub. Drinking by members was very much discouraged and a couple of members were discharged from the Company owing to intemperate habits. All members brought their own grub with them on all occasions, and on the occasion referred to in the preceding paragraph, new milk was purchased for the members of the Company to take with their lunch.

St. Patrick's Day, 1916.

On this day "A" Company paraded to Mass in St. John's, Kilkenny, with Republican Flag and Lee Enfield rifles.

April, 1916.

Early in April, about a fortnight before Easter, 1916, Pat Corcoran (a member of the Controlling Committee), called me out from the Irish Volunteer Hall, saying someone wanted to see me outside in King Street (now St. Kieran Street) Kilkenny. On arriving outside he introduced me to Cathal Brugha. I was not personally acquainted with him previous to this, but I knew him by

sight as a Commercial Traveller coming to Kilkenny.

Pat Corcoran told me that Cathal Brugha had something very secret and important to tell me as Captain of "A" Company, and then Cathal Brugha told me that the Rising was coming off at Easter, and the instructions he gave me were :-

- (a) General manoeuvres were to be arranged for Easter Sunday.
- (b) When my Company paraded for the manoeuvres referred to in (a) with whatever arms and equipment we possessed it was to proceed by way of Borris (Co. Carlow) to the Scallop Gap on the Wexford border, where we would link up with Wexford.
- (c) No operations were to be commenced until we linked up with Wexford.
- (d) Captain J. J. O'Connell (Ginger) from G. H. Q. would be in command of all Units in city and county, and all orders for the carrying out of operations and tasks were to be taken from him, and this would hold when we linked up with Wexford at the Scallop Gap.

As "A" Company at that time numbered about 60, counting officers, N. C. Os. and men, and had between rifles, revolvers and small automatics what would poorly arm 25, I pointed out this position to Cathal Brugha, and he told me that there was a quantity of arms to be picked up when we arrived and contacted Dr. Dundon in Borris on Easter Sunday, and he also intimated that it was confidently expected that a further supply would be available, and he believed there would be sufficient arms and ammunition for all the available men.

The above information and instructions had been given by Cathal Brugha to Pat Corcoran and Peter De Loughry, our contacts with G. H. Q.

I duly issued to "A" Company the instructions regarding the manoeuvres on Easter Sunday (without, of course, giving the slightest indication of the main objective). All available arms and equipment were to be carried, a 1/1 to

be mounted on bicycles, and a sufficient supply of rations.

On Spy Wednesday of Holy Week Peter De Loughry and James Lalor of Kilkenny and Eamon Fleming, The Swan, Leix, collected explosives at Wolfhill Coal Mine and delivered them to Mr. Patrick Ramsbottom, Portlaoighise. It was understood that these explosives were intended for Dublin.

About Good Friday, Pat Corcoran, Peter De Loughry, James Lalor and Tom Furlong went to County Wexford in Peter De Loughry's motor car and collected a quantity of explosives from a brother of the said Tom Furlong. These explosives were sent to Dublin.

Easter Sunday, 23rd April, 1916.

The time for the mobilisation of "A" Company on this day was 12 o'clock, noon, at the Irish Volunteer Hall, King Street (now St. Kieran Street) Kilkenny.

The first intimation that I got that there was any alteration in plans was on this morning about ¹⁰ ~~12~~ o'clock a.m., when I saw the announcement in the "Sunday Independent" that the manoeuvres were cancelled, and, on arrival at the Volunteer Hall a short time later, some of the officers and men who had already arrived had either seen the announcement or were told about it by some of their chums who had seen it in that morning's paper.

All available officers, N.C. Os. and members of the Company had duly arrived on time for the mobilisation which had been arranged. In consultation with the Company officers I did not dismiss the Company until dinner time (about 2 o'clock p.m.) as it was thought that official intimation by way of dispatch or message might arrive. I gave the Company instructions to mobilise again at the

Volunteer Hall at 8 o'clock that night. In the meantime, after dinner, the officers who were in the know about what the manoeuvres arranged for that day were really for, assembled again at the Hall and discussed the situation and details. Some officers from some of the outposts in the county also attended at the hall.

The whole Company again mobilised at 8 o'clock that night at the hall. It was expected that Pat Corcoran who was in Dublin that day, would be back with definite news or instructions of some sort. About 10 o'clock p.m. he arrived at the hall accompanied by Captain J.J. O'Connell (Ginger) with official word that everything was "off". The Company was then dismissed.

Easter Monday, 24th April, 1916.

On this morning Pat Corcoran and Peter De Loughry went down in Peter De Loughry's motor car to bring up to Kilkenny the guns which were under the control of Dr. Dundon in Borris.

At about 2 o'clock p.m. on this date I received word from Lieutenant Pierce Britt, "A" Company, that word had arrived at the railway station, Kilkenny, that hostilities had broken out in Dublin, but that the report was confused.

I had word sent to all the available officers, N.C. Os. and men of "A" Company to mobilise in the vicinity of Stallard's garden, at Asylum Lane, Kilkenny, at 7 o'clock on this night. This place was chosen as it was here the car containing the guns from Borris was to arrive, and it was on the edge of the town.

A party from "A" Company met the car carrying the guns about 8 o'clock p.m. on the Thomastown road just above

Archer Street, and had the corrugated iron gate opened leading into Stallard's field at the city side of the Tennis Ground, to enable the car to pass in that way. This party of men helped to push the car up the rise over the soft ground in the field until it arrived at the entrance from the field side into Stallard's garden where the guns, which consisted of about 30 single-barrel breech-loading shotguns, with a quantity of ammunition to suit them, were unloaded, and all were distributed amongst the members of "A" Company.

Before dismissing the men after this operation, in view of the situation which had arisen, they were instructed by me to hold themselves readily available to be called on at any time and also instructed to mobilise at the Volunteer Hall on the following night.

There were two R. I. C. Barracks at the time in Kilkenny City: one in Parliament Street and one in John Street, estimated strength forty men. The Military Barracks were occupied by British soldiers, estimated at four hundred.

Kilkenny City R. I. C. kept mostly confined to their barracks during the week. It was only those R. I. C. who lived outside in private houses that were moving to and fro. Some R. I. C. from barracks outside the city were drafted in to reinforce the city R. I. C. towards the end of the week.

The military were confined to barracks during the week.

Tuesday, 25th April, 1916.

On this night, officers, N. C. Os. and men of "A" Company mobilised at the Irish Volunteer Hall at 8 o'clock p.m. Captain J. J. O'Connell (Ginger) discussed the situation with representatives of the controlling committee, Company officers

and representatives of the outlying units. As there was no clear word of what was happening beyond the news that trickled through about the fighting in Dublin, Captain O'Connell arranged to have a dispatch sent to Limerick to find out how the position stood in Munster and generally as there were all kinds of rumours afloat. The Company was dismissed about 11 o'clock p.m. with instructions to mobilise at the same place at 8 o'clock p.m. on the following night.

Wednesday, 26th April, 1916.

On this day Captain J. J. O'Connell sent James Lalor of Walkin Street, Kilkenny, with a dispatch to Mr. James Laddon of Limerick. He travelled there on his motor bicycle and he duly contacted Mr. Laddon and got from him all available information in his possession as regards how things were generally, and he brought back a dispatch to the effect that Limerick was "not out".

"A" Company mobilised as directed at the Volunteer Hall at 8 o'clock on this night. The situation was discussed by Captain J. J. O'Connell, members of controlling committee and the Company officers, and whatever representatives were present from outlying units. It was late when Jim Lalor arrived back from his long journey with the dispatch from Limerick referred to above.

"A" Company was dismissed at about 11 o'clock p.m. and ordered to mobilise at the same place on the following night.

Some lapsed members and about a dozen others attended at the Volunteer Hall and joined the Company during the week.

Thursday, 27th April, 1916.

"A" Company again mobilised at the Volunteer Hall as directed at 8 o'clock p.m. and the results of the despatches to and from Limerick were discussed by Captain J.J. O'Connell, representatives of the controlling committee and the Company officers and representatives from outposts. The Company was directed to mobilise again at the same place at 8 o'clock on the following night.

Friday, 28th April, 1916.

"A" Company again mobilised at the Volunteer Hall at 8 p.m. as directed, when the position, as then existed, according to the available reports, was considered by Captain O'Connell, representatives of the controlling committee and the Company officers and any representatives of outpost units present. It was ordered that the Company again mobilise on the following night at the same place at the same time.

There were no absentees from the Company during the week and all officers, N.C. Os. and men mobilised as directed. The same remark applied to those who rejoined the Company and the new recruits who came to the hall during the week.

Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

News of the surrender in Dublin arrived in Kilkenny about 3 o'clock on this day, and it was decided to call off the mobilisation called for that night. There was no surrender of arms in Kilkenny.

In a schedule attached to these notes I give the names and addresses, as far as can now be ascertained, of officers, N.C. Os. and men at this date. There is only one Section Book available, i.e. No. 1 Section.

The Arrests in Kilkenny.

On 3rd May, 1916, the arrests commenced. Captain J. J. O'Connell (Ginger) was taken into custody on this date and lodged in Kilkenny Gaol.

On the 4th May, 1916, Peter De Loughry of Parliament Street was arrested and lodged in Kilkenny Gaol on this date.

Alderman James Nowlan of Bishop's Hill, Kilkenny, was arrested when he stepped off the train from Dublin on this evening and lodged in Kilkenny Gaol.

On this evening, 4th May, a large number of British Cavalry and Infantry arrived in Kilkenny City to reinforce the British Army in the Kilkenny Barracks. Between the number of troops already in the Barracks and the reinforcements it was estimated there were about 1,100.

5th May, 1916.

On this morning about 11 o'clock the town was heavily patrolled by British Infantry and Cavalry (about 800 strong), accompanied by a strong force of about 200 police. Streets were cordoned off and the general arrests began. Houses and shops were entered and "wanted" men were arrested.

The following were arrested on this date, viz.:-

Pat Corcoran, Patrick Street,	Kilkenny.
Edward Comerford, Wellington Square,	"
James Lalor, Friary Street,	"
Tom Furlong, Michael Street,	"
Pierce Brett, Blackmill Street,	"
Lawrence De Loughry, Parliament Street,	"
Thomas Neary, Poulgour,	"
William Stephens, c/o. Burke's, High St.,	"
Denis Barry, The Monster House,	"
John Lalor, Goose Hill,	"
John Kealy, John Street,	"

Patrick Parsons, Wolfe Tone Street,	Kilkenny.
Anthony Mullally, Parnell Street,	"
Patrick Burke, Senior, Wolfe Tone St.,	"
James Madigan, Abbey Street,	"
Joseph Coyne, Bishop's Hill,	"
Michael Ryan, Bishop's Hill,	"
Charles Smith, Maudlin Street,	"
Maurice Higgins, Upper John Street,	"
William Denn, Talbot's Inch,	"
Michael Purcell, High Street,	"
Laurence Walsh, Dunmore,	"
Stephen O'Dwyer, Patrick Street,	"
Michael O'Dwyer, John Street,	"
Thomas Stallard, Parliament Street,	"
Thomas Treacy, Dean Street,	"

Saturday 6th May 1916. M.
 The following were arrested and lodged in Kilkenny

Gaol on this date, viz.:-

Seán Gibbons, Ballylarkin, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.
 Martin Kealy, Blanchfield's Park, Co. Kilkenny.
 John Harte, Blanchfield's Park, Co. Kilkenny.
 James Carrigan, Clara.

The conditions in Kilkenny Gaol were the usual very coarse gaol conditions of that time. The above-mentioned prisoners were kept there until Tuesday, 9th May, 1916.

9th May, 1916.

On this day under a heavy escort of British infantry, cavalry and R. I. C., all the above-mentioned prisoners were removed on foot, from the Kilkenny Gaol and marched to the railway station, Kilkenny. On the march to the station, John Kealy, one of the prisoners, who was ill when he was arrested, had not strength to complete the journey to the station and he collapsed and died in Upper John Street, about thirty yards from his own door. He was at the extreme revere of the line of prisoners and gradually those in front of him - without noticing it - left him tailed off, and, when he collapsed the military closed the gap between him and the prisoners in front, and in that way the prisoners did not know what happened to him.

All the prisoners were put in a special train and brought to Kingsbridge, Dublin. When the writer got out of the train he noticed that John Kealy was missing, and he enquired from the prisoners near him, but they knew nothing about him.

The prisoners were then marched from Kingsbridge, Dublin, to Richmond Barracks, Dublin, where they were put into barrack rooms, which at the beginning, were overcrowded with prisoners, and prisoners had to sleep on the floor, but after a week or so, as the deportations continued, the room space increased.

12th May, 1916.

The following Kilkenny prisoners were removed from Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and brought to Wakefield Prison, England, on this date, viz.:-

D. Barry	J. Lalor
P. Burke	J. Madigan
E. Comerford	T. Neary
J. Coyne	J. Nowlan (Alderman)
L. De Loughry	M. O'Dwyer
W. Denn	P. Parsons
S. O'Dwyer	M. Purcell
T. Furlong	M. Ryan
Seán Gibbons	C. Smith
J. Harte	W. Stephens
M. Higgins	L. Walsh
M. Kealy	

Pat Corcoran and James Carrigan were released from Richmond Barracks on this date, and Tom Stallard was removed to Dublin Castle Hospital with a poisoned hand.

2nd June, 1916.

Peter De Loughry and Tom Treacy (myself) were deported from Richmond Barracks, Dublin, to Wakefield Prison in England.

7th June, 1916.

Up to this date the following Kilkenny prisoners who were deported to Wakefield Prison in England were released, viz. :-

J. Coyne	T. Neary
T. Furlong	M. Purcell
M. Higgins	P. Parsons
M. Kealy	M. Ryan
E. Comerford	C. Smith
L. De Loughry	L. Walsh
J. Harte	M. O'Dwyer
A. Mullally	J. Nowlan (Alderman)

August, 1916.

The remainder of the Kilkenny prisoners who were deported to English Prisons and Frongoch Internment Camp were released by the middle of August, 1916.

The following is a list of the officers, N.C. Os. and men of "A" Company, Irish Volunteers, Kilkenny City, in 1916.

(Note: This was the only Company of Irish Volunteers in Kilkenny City at that time).

"A" Company (Kilkenny City).

Captain: Thomas Treacy (Myself), Dean Street.
 1st Lieutenant: Pierce Brett, Blackmill Street.
 2nd Lieutenant: Anthony Mullally, Parnell Street.
 Quartermaster: Edward Comerford, Wellington Square.

Section No. 1.

Section Commander: James Lalor, Friary Street.

The following are the names of the men in that section in accordance with Roll Book of the section, dated 1916,

which is in the possession of the above-mentioned Section
Commander, viz.:-

D. Gormick, Patrick Street.
P. Brien "
J. Brien "
P. Brennan "
Jim Brennan "
John Cullen "
Martin Cassidy "
Edward Geoghegan "
Richard Hennessy "
Daniel Keenan, Friary Street Seonca.
Thomas Keenan " " "
Patrick Leahy, Patrick Street.
James Lalor, New Street.
J. Myles, Patrick Street.
Thomas Neary, Poulgour,
Michael Nugent, Patrick Street.
W. O'Brien, " "
David Rhatigan " "
E. Tunston, Walkin Street.

Section No. II.

Section Commander: Laurence De Loughry, Parliament
Street, Kilkenny.

Thomas Stallard, Parliament Street.
Peter De Loughry, Parliament Street.
William Oakes, Waterbarrack.
Michael Oakes, "
Michael O'Keeffe, The Butts.
James Shortall, Parnell Street.
Richard Shortall, "
Denis Barry, The Monster House.
Timothy Hennessy, c/o. Potter & Co.
William Stephens, c/o. J. Burke & Sons.
John Lalor, Goose Hill.
James Madigan, Abbey Street.
Joseph Coyne, Bishopshill.
James Rhatigan, Green Street.
James Kavanagh, Woodworkers, Talbot's Inch.
William Young, " "
Peter Nixon, " "
James Mooney, Bonnetsrath.
William Denn, Talbot's Inch.
John Donnelly, St. Canice's Well.
James Dardis, James' Street.
Vincent Dardis, " "
Michael Ryan, Bishop's Hill.
Seán Scully, The Butts.
Edward O'Mara, Woodworkers, Kilkenny.

Section No. III.

Thomas Furlong, Michael Street.
 Martin Murphy, " "
 David Dowling, Maudlin Street.
 Richard Dowling, " "
 Patrick Parsons, Wolfe Tone Street.
 Patrick Burke, " "
 Michael Burke, " "
 John Kealy, John Street.
 Charles Smith, Maudlin Street.
 Maurice Higgins, John Street.

(Note: The Company was represented at G.H.Q. by
 Mr. Patrick Corcoran, Patrick Street,
 Kilkenny).

The following joined the Company during Easter Week,
 1916, viz.:-

Leo Dardis, James Street, Kilkenny.
 Michael Purcell, High Street,
 Stephen O'Dwyer, Patrick Street,
 James Delaney, Parliament Street,
 John J. Sparks, Blackmill Street,

and a few others whose names, I regret, I cannot
 at the moment remember.

(Note: The above list of members of the three sections
 of "A" Company (Kilkenny City) are those who were
 members at that particular period, and, if by
 chance, anyone who was a member is left out, it
 is regretted, as the list has been carefully
 compiled in consultation with those who were
 members of the Company at that time).

COUNTY KILKENNY.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS 1916: COMPANIES (OR OUTPOSTS)

Particulars of membership of Conahy Company of Irish
 Volunteers, 1916.

(Particulars supplied by Mr. Seán McEvoy, Shanganny,
 Conahy, Co. Kilkenny).

Captain: Mr. Nicholas Maher, Lower Conahy,
 Co. Kilkenny.

1st Lieutenant: Mr. Seán McEvoy, Shanganny, Conahy.

Members:

Michael McEvoy, Shanganny, Conahy, Jenkinstown.
 Edward Maher, Lower Conahy,
 William Hally, Shanganny,
 James McGrath, Kilmacar,
 Thomas Connery, Esker,
 John Murphy, Esker,
 Richard Gregg, Esker,
 Michael Harding, Esker.

Particulars of membership of Dunmore Company of Irish
 Volunteers, 1916.

(Particulars supplied by Mr. James Mooney, Bonnetsrath,
 Kilkenny, who lived in the area but was member
 of "A" Company (Kilkenny City).

Captain: Mr. Laurence Walsh, Bawn, Dunmore,
 Co. Kilkenny.

Members:

William Whelan, Radestown,
 Martin Stapleton, Bawn, Dunmore,
 Patrick Kealy, Lower Dunmore,
 Martin Kealy, Lower Dunmore,
 Patrick Gregg, Upper Dunmore,
 Michael Kealy, Lower Dunmore.

Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

Particulars of members of Irish Volunteers in Castlecomer
 district, County Kilkenny, on 24th April, 1916.

(Particulars supplied by Mr. Patrick Dunphy, who was at
 that time residing at Coolade, Castlecomer,
 but now lives at Newtown, Castlecomer,
 Co. Kilkenny).

Castlecomer Town:

M.
Chattravill
 Patrick Malhall, ~~Kilkenny~~ Street.
 Jeremiah Kelly, Kilkenny Street.
 Patrick Dunphy (Baker), Kilkenny Street.
 Patrick Neill (Gags), Kilkenny Street.
 R. Helehan, ~~Kilkenny~~ Street.

M.
 Andrew Gleeson, Kilkenny St. *M.*

Crutt and Chatsworth District (Castlecomer).

James Culleton, Coolade.
 Patrick Dunphy, Coolade.
 Pat Clancy, Coolade.
 John Brennan (Mike), Crutt.
 Pat Brennan, Crutt.
 Tom Brennan, Crutt.
 Jim Brennan, Crutt.
 Michael Brennan, Crutt.
 Pat Carroll, Crutt.
 James Cahill, Chatsworth.
 Joseph Cahill, Chatsworth.
 Tom Maguire, Crutt.

James Donley Ballybawn Co. M.

Clara, Co. Kilkenny.

Particulars of membership of Clara Company of
 Irish Volunteers in 1916.

(Particulars supplied by Mr. Martin Kealy, who
 was then residing at Blanchfield's Park,
 Co. Kilkenny, but now resides at
 Freynestown Castle, Castlewarren, Co. Kilkenny).

Captain: Martin Kealy, Blanchfield's Park.
 1st Lieutenant: Patrick Foley, Clara.

Members:

Michael Fitzgerald, Freynestown.
 James Carrigan, Clara.
 John Harte, Clara.
 Patrick Byrne, Ballysalla.
 John Moore, Ossory Hill,
 Richard Moore, Ossory Hill.
 Patrick Kelly, Kilderry.
 Thomas Lonergan, Kilmoggar.
 Michael Murphy, Kilderry.
 Thurlough Hoban, Johnswell.
 Martin Hoban, Johnswell.
 John Hoban, Johnswell.
 Patrick Brophy, Johnswell.
 James Quinn, Johnswell.
 William Carrigan, Clara.
 James Harte, Clara.
 James Campion (Senior), Clara.
 James Campion (Junior), Clara.
 John Kelly, Kilderry.
 Martin Kelly, Kilderry.

(Note: In addition to the foregoing Companies (or outposts)
 there were small Companies in Clomantagh, Threecastles and
 Tullaroan, but, I regret, I have not so far succeeded in getting
 a complete list of the names of the members.

WITNESS *Sean Brennan Comdt.*

SIGNED
 DATE

M. Kealy
 17th Sept 1951