

WWI Touches North Leitrim

ADJUDICATOR'S NOTE: Brilliant, eloquent account of a part of our history that was for so long unacknowledged. The author sets the background skilfully and then completes it with detailed research into the men who served in the war. It'd be great to know more about her sources and if she did similar work on south Leitrim to complete the project.

Margaret Connolly

THE FIRST WORLD WAR (WWI) was, as its name implies, the first of its kind, and the scale of the destruction and the killing produced a cultural aftershock that resonates down to the present day. In this centenary year, it is fitting that we, in North Leitrim, remember with understanding and dignity, the forgotten soldiers from our area who gave their lives in a war that was not of their making. For too long their names, if remembered at all, were spoken only in whispers. It is only with the historic breakthrough in the Northern Ireland peace process in the 1990's that a new space has been created to consider how WWI was, in fact, a part of nationalist Irish history. The visit of Queen Elizabeth to Ireland in May 2011 (the first Royal visit in 100 years) and the reciprocal visit of President Michael D Higgins to Britain in April 2014, suggest that the time is ripe for the two nations to look collectively at the experience and implications of the Great War.

The shooting of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife, Sophie, by the Serb *Gavrilo Princip* in Sarajevo in June 1914 triggered a series of catastrophic events across Europe and brought the devastation of war to the homes of Leitrim. None of the great powers at that time wanted war but they postured and bluffed in bravado and couldn't be seen to back down. On July 28th Austria/Hungary declared war on Serbia. Germany backed Austria. Russia backed the Serbs. On August 1st Germany declared war on Russia and two days later on France. When the mighty German army marched into little neutral Belgium, Britain, because of



■ The young soldier was Barney Rooney from Glenade. On March 26th 1917, aged 17, he joined the Irish Guards at Enniskillen. In April 1918 he was reported missing. His body was never found and he is remembered on the Ploegsteert Memorial at Ypres.

PHOTO COURTESY OF BRIDIE & MICHAEL McSHARRY

a long standing treaty, declared war on Germany on August 4th. We, who were at that time part of the British Empire, had, without consultation, joined the war.

How many Irishmen went?

About 210,000 enlisted and that figure does not include those who joined armies in other countries — Australia, New Zealand, Canada and America. When those are added, the number is more like 300,000. Of those how many died? Experts dispute the numbers and it is unlikely that we will ever know the exact number. *The Irish War Memorial Records*, compiled in 1923, put the figure at 49,400 but we now know that, of those, 31,000 were Irish born, 11,000 were

English or Welsh who joined Irish Regiments and there are 7400 about whom no details are known so this figure is not accurate. More recent research puts the total Irish casualties at between 31,000 and 35,000. Looking at Leitrim, the recently updated Memorial list for the county, now exceeds 300 names. Is that list complete? Unlikely. There are probably others whom we have yet to find, so research is still ongoing to identify those, as everyone who made that ultimate sacrifice deserves to be remembered.

Factors which lead to Enlistment

There were many reasons why Irishmen enlisted in their thousands. Poverty drove men into the army. The British Army offered wage and job security. By February 1915 the separation allowance was 12/6 for a wife, plus 5/- for a first child, 3/6 for a second and a flat rate of 2/- for all other children. Married soldiers got 6d a day and their keep. Single men got 1/-. Widows got £26 a year pension with additional allowances for children. Traditionally the Irish have always served in the British army. They fought for William at the *Battle of the Boyne* and on the side of the English in 1798. 30% of Wellington's army was Irish in the *Napoleonic Wars* 1801-1815. 60% were Irish in the *Crimean War* 1853-1856. 20% in the *Boer War* 1899-1902. James Clarke, father of the patriot Tom Clarke, was in the British Army for 21 years. Michael Mallon and Eamonn Ceannt served in it too, as did James Connolly who soldiered under the name James Reid.

Recruitment meetings started immediately

on the commencement of the war. Young men in areas like Leitrim, who, in their lives, were probably never far beyond the borders of their county and knew no life but one of drudgery, listened to recruiters like John O'Donnell of Larkfield and local MP's like Manorhamilton man Francis Meehan and South Leitrim MP, T P Smyth of Mohill, speak of the glory of this great war, the bravery of those who enlisted and the moral duty of doing one's bit. It all smacked of the right thing to do and also provided an opportunity for a bit of adventure.

Some were forced to go through peer pressure. Some women were brainwashed into seeing it as their duty to encourage their husbands and sons to enlist and posters at the time had slogans like 'If I were a man I'd go. If you were a man you'd go'. Men who didn't go were called slackers or shirkers and mocked as mammy's boys. A more noble reason encouraged others to join up. Reports were circulated of atrocious German cruelty on women and children. Many saw little Catholic Belgium as very like little Catholic Ireland—a small nation whose rights deserved protection.

There was one other major contributing factor to enlistment and that was the political situation in Ireland at the time. *Home Rule* was the burning question. On April 11th 1912, the *3rd Home Rule Bill* was introduced to the British Parliament and, unlike the previous two bills, the Lords could now only postpone it for two years and not veto it out of existence as had been done before. So *Home Rule* was to be a reality in 1914 and Ireland would have its own parliament. Ulster Unionists were determined that *Home Rule*—or as they called it *Rome Rule*—would not happen and this led to the founding of the *Ulster Volunteer Force*. To oppose this northern force, 1913 saw the establishment of the *Irish Volunteers*. September 18th

1914 was a day of bitter disappointment for the *Irish Volunteers*. The implementation of *Home Rule*, which had been granted, was postponed by the British Parliament, until after the war or for a year, if the war was a short one. John Redmond, leader of the *Irish Volunteers*, advised that fighting for Britain was the best way forward and thousands of the Volunteers took his advice and signed up. A smaller number disagreed and set about organising a war of their own which ultimately became the 1916 Rising.

Within days of Britain declaring war on Germany the first troops sailed to France. These were soldiers of the BEF—the *British Expeditionary Force*. There were many Irish units in the BEF—the *Irish Guards*, *The Connaught Rangers*, *The Royal Munster Fusiliers*, *The Irish Rifles* and the cavalry units—the *North and South Horse* and the *Royal Irish Dragoons*. Most of these soldiers had seen action before in places like India, Burma or Malta. In spite of their best efforts, however, they were unable to defeat a superior German army. Ground was gained and lost again and, with the coming of the winter snows, both sides dug in, trench warfare had begun and the great powers were mired on the western front for the next four years. Between the sides 'No-Mans-Land' was created.

The first Leitrim man to die on the Western Front would have gone with the BEF. His name was Park Dobson and although he was living in Belfast, he was originally from Mohill. He died on the 8th of September 1914 and was 24. The early casualties from North Leitrim were John Mc Goldrick from Killasnett, William Joseph Clarke, Station Rd, Manorhamilton, Bryan Coyle, Old Church Street, Manorhamilton, P Sweeney, Manorhamilton, Joseph Clancy, Glenague, Gurteen (Glencar), Charles Mostyn, Killargue, William Martin, Drumlease, Dromahair, Terence McGlone,

Kinlough and A J Peterson, Drumkeerin.

What was life like in the trenches?

No stretch of the imagination could have prepared those who volunteered for the horrors they faced and endured for the four or so years of the war. We are all familiar with pictures of the trenches. If the trenches on the Western front were laid end to end, they would have measured 40,250 Km. They will always be remembered for the mud, wet and cold, the disease, pain and fear. The floor of the trench was covered with duckboard but when it rained that was covered in mud, sometimes knee high. Feet were always wet and this led to a condition called trench foot. With the lack of hygiene, lice abounded causing trench fever and the place swarmed with rats. One soldier said that the only safe place to keep a bit of food was in one's stomach and, unpalatable as the fact is to us, rats were not averse to feasting on human flesh.

Night time was the busiest. That was when the repair or improvement of the barbed wire, which was situated in front of the trenches in No-mans-Land, was carried out. Two of the most frightening duties were working at the barbed wire and going on patrol. Those working on the wire were conscious of every clink made by their tools and were aware that at any moment the enemy could send up a flare that lit the place as bright as day. When that happened the only protection they had was to lie absolutely still because to move meant catching the attention of a German sniper. Patrols were generally an officer and six men. They would make their way to a spot near the German lines and listen for any activity. Out there death was a random visitor emerging out of the blackness. Soldiers weren't always fighting and boredom was a huge problem. The waiting was nerve racking. Men didn't know at

what moment they would be blown to pieces by an exploding shell or poisoned by gas. The use of gas became very sophisticated over the war years. Initially one could see it and smell it but later it was odourless and invisible. This deadly gas blinded men, blackened and burned their faces and infected their lungs. Soldiers died writhing in agony at the bottom of the trenches, clutching at their throats as a foamy liquid spewed out of their mouths. What a shocking fate! The first and second World Wars differed greatly. The second World War was a war of movement over great distances. In the first World War men sat in their trenches and waited for death to rain down on them. And, when the order came to go over the top, young officers, many with little or no experience, led their units out into that shell cratered place called *No Man's Land* to face a wall of German machine gun fire and to die in their thousands.

And then there were the shootings at dawn

During the course of the War and in its aftermath, Allied forces executed 306 men for alleged desertion and cowardice. Many of those executed were shell shocked, had been gassed or had endured lengthy periods in the trenches. Far from being cowards, many had distinguished service records and had survived horrific battles before reaching breaking point. Of the 306 who were executed, twenty six were Irishmen. Their fate was kept secret for seventy five years and only became known with the release of the Court-martial documents in 1990. No Leitrim name appears in the list of twenty six but it includes six whose addresses are given as Ireland. So it's not clear what part of the country they came from. As well as those twenty six, another twenty four Irishmen, who were resident in England, Scotland, Canada and New Zealand were also

executed. There is no mention of Australia. The Australians refused to shoot any of their volunteers for breach of discipline saying that any man who volunteered for hell couldn't be faulted. A soldier didn't have to do much out of the way to be tried and sentenced. Take, for example, young Limerick man, Patrick Downey. He was shot on December 27th 1915 for refusing to put on his cap which was soaking wet and covered in mud. He wasn't defended and an officer said afterwards that when young Downey heard his sentence he said 'That's a good joke. You enlist me to shoot the enemy and then you shoot me'. The fact that, perhaps, no Leitrim man was executed, does not quite complete the picture. When a soldier was tried and sentenced, a firing party from his unit was picked and the others in that unit made to witness the carrying out of the sentence. So one day, a young soldier in the trenches could be sharing his food parcel from home with his comrade and within the next few days be forced to act as his executioner.

Gallipoli

By the end of 1914, with no success, on either side, on the *Western Front*, a new plan was thought up by the generals who, it must be said, sat behind their desks, barked orders on the telephone but didn't appear on the battle lines. The plan was to force a way through the Dardanelles (a narrow stretch of water separating European Turkey and Asiatic Turkey), link up with Russia and surround Germany on all sides. The place selected for the attack was the Peninsula of Gallipoli and that attack was launched on 25th April 1915. Lots of Irish battalions were sent there as part of the *29th Irish Division—the Connaught Rangers, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Munster regiment—*

to name but a few. Five beaches were to be attacked simultaneously and the planning was atrocious—men on one ship, supplies on another, equipment on another, ships too big to sail close to shore in the shallow harbours. Men tried to reach shore in smaller boats. Some jumped overboard in an effort to wade ashore. Some of those were so heavily laden that they just sank to the bottom and to this day remains are still being recovered from that area. While all the inefficiencies of the landing were taking place, the Turks were in their fort at Sudd-el Bahr, overlooking the beach and raking it with bullets. Of the 2000 who took part in that operation, only 200 made it to shore and they dug in.

With so many dead, new recruits were needed. *The 10th Irish division* was called into action—a lot of those were men from the Irish Volunteers and were raw recruits. They arrived at Suvla Bay on August 7th (1915). In the first five days of bitter fighting a third of them died. The Turks, under their leader, Mustapha Kemal (later known as Atatürk) knew how to beat the invader and it wasn't always with bullets or shells—it involved water. Most of the wells the army expected to find were either non-existent or poisoned and men were driven out of their minds with thirst. The other massive problem was the flies. As soon as a soldier lifted a piece of food to his mouth, it was crawling with flies which compelled soldiers to eat with one hand while waving the pests away with the other. The flies, like the rats on the *Western Front*, had no respect for privacy—they flew into your mouth, up your nose and buzzed in swarms around your face. And like the rats, they had no respect for the dead—neither Irishman nor Turk. At Gallipoli the Allies suffered 140,000 casualties—about 4000 of them were Irish. It is thought ten Leitrim men died at Gallipoli. Of the

ten who may have died there, only one seems to have been from North Leitrim — Robert Thompson, listed as Manorhamilton. The powers that be, eventually faced the fact that Gallipoli was a total failure and the evacuation of the troops took place in December. In that year of 1915 death still stalked the Western Front claiming from our area of Manorhamilton Frank Gordon, Robert William Thompson and John Coyle of Reilly's Row. From Glenfarne, Thomas McLoughlin. Daniel Gallagher and Patrick McGowan from Kinlough. Two from Dromahair, John McSharry, Corglancy and James Gallagher Killanummery and Drumkeerin lost Michael J Rogan. Two other Leitrim casualties of the war in 1915 deserve a mention. They were Peter McPartland from Rossinver and Mary Rooney from Manorhamilton. Both lost their lives when the Lusitania was torpedoed off the coast of Kinsale on May 7th with the loss of 1200 lives.

1916 —The Year of the Somme

The Battle of the Somme lasted from the 1st of July until the 18th of November. Two Irish Divisions, the 16th Irish (mostly Irish Volunteers) and the 36th Ulster (mostly Unionists), who would have fought and killed one another in Ireland over Home Rule, here fought and died side by side. The 1st of July was the bloodiest day in the history of the British Army. At the end of the day, seven desolate miles of land had been gained, at a cost of 57,470 casualties. In the almost five months that the battle lasted, 420,000 British soldiers had been killed, wounded or gone missing. The total for all casualties — British, French and German — on the Somme was 1,000,000. It is impossible to get accurate figures but it is estimated that at least 3500 Irishmen had been killed and at least twice that number wounded. Statistically speaking for every

foot of ground gained by the British on the Somme, thirty of their men were killed or wounded. Today the names of 73,334 British soldiers (that includes Irish) are recorded on the Thiepval Memorial and 54,000 on the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres. Names on memorials remember those whose bodies were never found. The loss of life in North Leitrim tells its own story. *Manorhamilton* — Bernard Meehan, Cortoon, Thomas Feeley, Screeney, Michael James Harte, Castle Street, J Meehan, Chapel Street, Daniel Mc Dermott, Lisnabrack, Robert Cullen, Killasnett, William Ferguson, Castle Street, Francis T G Corscadden, Hollymount, M Flagherty, Manorhamilton, Thomas Keaney, Manorhamilton, Lawrence Sommers, Manorhamilton, Frank Rooney, Manorhamilton. *Glencar* — Thomas Kerrigan, Tawnymachugh. *Glenade* — John McGowan. *Glenfarne* — Peter McGovern, Terence Keaney. *Rossinver* — Rodger McSherry. *Kinlough* — J Clancy, Edward McGowan, Michael Feely, Daniel McGowan. *Killargue* — Francis Rooney. *Dromahair* — J Rooney, Gortgarrigan, Peter McKenna, Corglancy, Patrick Kivlan, Killanummery, Michael Duggan, Killanummery, Stanley Herbert Longmoor, R Siberry, Aughameelta Barr. *Drumkeeran* — James Higgiston, A Dennison, Francis O'Rourke, Archibald Seaney.

1917

On April 6th America declared war on Germany, news that was a big boost to the Allies. In May Allied forces headed back to Ypres where they had fought twice before. Messines Ridge, just south of Ypres, had to be taken. To get an idea of what it was like to fight there, picture this: the army laid wooden tracks for the soldiers to cross muddy places. Here, ground conditions were so bad that if a soldier slipped off the track, he sank

down so deep into the mud that another soldier, reaching down as far as his arm would allow, would fail to reach him. This is the place, too, where for a year the British had been digging very deep tunnels. At 22 locations, tons of explosives were placed and when 19 of those mines detonated simultaneously, rock and dirt was thrown 5000 ft into the air. Whole companies of Germans were wiped out. The town of Messines was virtually flattened. The blast registered on the *Richter Scale* in England, felt like an earthquake in London and could be heard in Dublin. It was the loudest man-made sound in history and the greatest man-made explosion that the world had ever seen. It would be another 28 years before that record was broken and that was when the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. And it was here that those two Irish Divisions — *The 16th Irish and the 36th Ulster*, Nationalists and Unionists — again fought and died side by side. The dreaded news of a loved one forever lost reached more than twenty North Leitrim homes. *Manorhamilton* — Joseph Wilson, John Porteus, Clooneen, William Rutherford, Glenboy, G F Smylie, Patrick Wilson, Lawrence Mawn, Patrick Rooney, P Monaghan, Castle Street, Norman Algeo, Glenboy. *Glencar* — John Middleton, *Glenfarne* — Patrick McGourty. *Rossinver* — James McGorin. *Kiltyclogher* — Robert Henry Johnston, D McSharry, Rawheelin. *Kinlough* — P McGowan, M Clinton, William Connolly, Richard Augustus Despart, Thomas Gallagher. *Dromahair* — Eddie Kelly, Beagh, Michael Fowley, James Timoney. *Drumkeeran* — Peter McPartland.

1918 —The Spring Offensive

By 1918 Lenin and the Bolsheviks had come to power in Russia and made peace with Germany. This freed up half a million

German troops who headed for the Western Front. Tens of thousands of soldiers were launched against the Allies, thousands killed, thousands captured, miles of ground taken, the British forced back in terror and confusion and yet, the mighty German Army failed to make the final break-through. The Allies lost 250,000, the Germans 240,000. The worst affected unit was the *36th Ulster*, losing 7300. The second worst affected was the *16th Irish*. Of the 9000 troops this division had in March 1918, 7149 were killed wounded or missing by April. The Americans arrived—200,000 in March/ April and 250,000 in June. The Germans were eventually forced to the negotiating table and a ceasefire ending the war was signed on the 11th of the 11th at 11 o'clock. Is it a coincidence that the date on which the War ended—11-11-18 was the number on the car in which Archduke Ferdinand was travelling on the day he was shot? Grief continued touching North Leitrim with the loss of yet more of its sons. *Manorhamilton*—Thomas Hannon, P Coyle, Francis Foley, Leckanarainey. *Glenade*—Bernard Rooney, Drumcashel. *Glenfarne*—J Scullion. *Killargue*—T McLoughlin, R Johnston, William George Rutledge. *Dromahair*—Patrick McTernan. *Drumkeeran*—James Robert Buchanan, Bernard Walsh.

At the end of the war cities, towns and villages lay in ruins. France and Germany were separated by over 400 miles of wasteland. Millions died, millions were wounded and millions were missing. Germany was forced to take full responsibility for the War with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, which stripped her of territories, limited the size of her army and ordered her to pay £11.3 billion pounds. The country was made bankrupt and the civil unrest that followed made way for a previously unknown First World War

Corporal and Iron Cross recipient to rise to power and restore Germany's military might—that Corporal was Adolf Hitler.

How was it for those who returned home?

Survivors faced an uncertain future. Troops were cheered off to war in 1914 by *Home Rule* supporters. They returned to face the suspicion and anger of republicans. They were also returning to a world in recession where jobs were scarce. Employers with nationalist leanings would not hire ex-British army men.

Neutral employers refused to employ former soldiers because they did not want to upset the republican employees on their staff. Most of those who returned never spoke of their experiences but, in their minds and dreams, must have re-lived a million times the horrors they witnessed. Add to that the toll of separation on families, the nightmares and the suicides. Let us never forget that the tragedy of the Great War was not only an International and European one but also very much a Leitrim one.

Our Flag is our Pride

Caoimhe Gallagher Lawson
Age: 13, Sligo Grammar School



So elegant swaying in the breeze,
The way it moves resembles a candle flickering in the darkness.
It reminds us of who we are and why we are here.
The colours are bright:
Green resembling the fields that we live off.
White resembles the clouds that provide us with rain.
Orange or yellow or gold resembles the sun that helps our crops to grow.
When I see the flag of Ireland I feel proud to be from Ireland.

Renewal

Mick Geelan

I can see
Grasses swaying
In a soft summer field

I can see
Blossoms fading
On tired autumn trees

I can see
Icicles flowing
From cold winter eaves

I can see
Daffodils dancing
In spring's gentle breeze

LEITRIM RELATED CASUALTIES OF THE GREAT WAR



1914

2513	Dobson, Parke	Mohill	8/9/14
10439	Kerrigan, Peter	Kinlough	13/9/14
7437	McGoldrick, John	Manorhamilton	16/9/14
2632	Martin, William	Drumlease	26/9/14
5277	McGowan, Edward	Manorhamilton	26/10/14
7259	Clarke, Willam	Manorhamilton	29/10/14
4101	Coyle, Bryan	Manorhamilton	30/10/14
8027	Sweeney, Patrick	Manorhamilton	2/11/14
8347	Rogers, Daniel	Carrick on Shannon	2/11/14
9461	Evers, Michael	Mohill	2/11/14
3720	Crossan, William	Ballinamore	2/11/14
8109	Peterson, John	Drumkeerin	4/11/14
7162	Fitzgerald, Patrick	Mohill	6/11/14
3051	Dolan, Michael	Carrick on Shannon	8/11/14
5586	Mostyn, Charles	Dromahaire	11/11/14
5264	McHugh, James	Ballinamore	12/11/14
5359	Clancy, Joseph	Manorhamilton	12/11/14
8735	McKeon, James	Mohill	12/11/14
7654	Campbell, Stephen	Mohill	14/11/14
4258	Feeley, Joseph	Carrick on Shannon	15/11/14
4496	Reynolds, John	Mohill	15/11/14
9562	Gormley, James	Mohill	14/12/14
20003	Connolly, John	Dromod	28/12/14

1915

4154	McManus, Cornelius	Bornacoola	7/1/15
9397	Gallagher, Daniel	Kinlough	25/1/15
4861	Connolly, James	Cloone	6/2/15
4880	Sweeney, Francis	Kiltyclogher	1/3/15
10292	Reynolds, Michael	Mohill	5/3/15
7769	Shanley, Patrick	Drumshanbo	14/3/15
S/4059	Murphy, Michael	Cloone	16/4/15
17215	Dickson, John	Tullaghan	24/4/15
4566	Gallagher, Joseph	Mohill	26/4/14
4341	Reynolds, James	Drumshanbo	26/4/15
2794	Saint, John	Carrick on Shannon	30/4/15
3285	Martin, Thomas	Mohill	2/5/15
92240	Dolan, Michael	Dowra	2/5/15
17443	Casey, James	Mohill	9/5/15
4218	Kelly, Michael	Derryherk	16/5/15
10055	McGowan, Patrick	Kinlough	16/5/15
5860	Gillhooly, Patrick	Carrick on Shannon	18/5/15
5739	Gallagher, James	Dromahaire	19/5/15
2320	O Donnell, Joseph	Carrick on Shannon	20/5/15
20889	Darley, Cecil	Carrick on Shannon	21/5/15
	Captain Hugh Crofton	Mohill	22/5/15

3339	Maguire, Patrick	Mohill	2/6/15
16813	Street, Sidney	Dromod	8/6/15
9477	Lavin, William	Carrick on Shannon	12/6/15
16777	Coyle, John	Manorhamilton	7/7/15
45170	Reilly, Eugene	Woolwich	27/7/15
12506	Lynch, Richard	Mohill	7/8/15
11526	Kiernan, James	Drumshanbo	9/8/15
11871	Dunne., Ralph	Carrick on Shannon	9/8/15
6/3156	Thompson, Robert	Manorhamilton	9/8/15
13226	McFarlane, Francis	Ballinamore	9/8/15
1436	Canning, Francis	Mohill	10/8/15
3049	Carr, John	Carrick on Shannon	10/8/15
4783	McKiernan, Frank	Cloone	17/8/15
11543	Noone, James	Carrick on Shannon	21/8/15
3804	Grenan, Peter	Bornacoola	28/8/15
836	Donegan, Bernard	Mohill	28/8/15
3197	Sutherland, Alexander	Carrigallen	7/9/15
17415	Rogan, Michael	Drumkeerin	25/9/15
5969	Hemphill, John	Carrigallen	25/9/15
32891	Timmins, Henry	Carrigallen	26/9/15
7405	Kelly, William	Drumsna	30/9/15
8043	Clyne, James	Ballinamore	19/10/15
16702	McGuinness, Patrick	Kiltyclogher	23/10/15
6086	McSharry, John	Dromahaire	23/11/15
10334	Fitzgerald, John	Mohill	7/12/15
8853	Galvin, Patrick	Ballinamore	7/12/15
5697	Gordon, Francis	Manorhamilton	7/12/15
5423	McLoughlin, Thomas	Glenfarne	7/12/15
B/8685	Lynch, Patrick	Cootehall	14/12/15

1916

8478	Cullen, Lawrence	Ballinamore	19/1/16
5131	McSherry, Rodger	Rossinver	21/1/16
	Captain Osbourne Baldwin	Ballinamore	26/1/16
64781	McGovern, Peter	Glenfarne	5/2/16
4122	Lavin, Edward	Carrick on Shannon	6/3/16
226573	McGowan, Daniel	Kinlough	15/3/16
2593	Flagherty, M	Manorhamilton	24/3/16
7879	Meehan, James	Manorhamilton	1/4/16
1613	Foy, Harry	Cloone	6/4/16
S/4/090630	Doherty, Patrick	Carrick	9/4/16
5111	Carter, Thomas	Drumsna	11/4/16
2731	McKenna, Peter	Dromahaire	15/4/16
4418	Keaney, Thomas	Kiltyclogher	17/4/16
5797	Mulhern, John	Carrick on Shannon	24/4/16
6354	Connolly, Michael	Leitrim	28/4/16
16736	Rooney, Francis	Killargue	29/4/16

S/160243	Burke, Patrick	Leitrim	30/5/16			
12821	Clancy, James	Kinlough	7/6/16	6805	Captain William Parke	Drumsna
	Lieut. Francis Corscadden	Manorhamilton	18/6/16	2700	Hinds, Albert	Carrick on Shannon
7952	O Niel, Patrick	Dromod	27/6/16	8112	Longmore, Wilson	Dromod
225	Carr, Michael	Carrick on Shannon	28/6/16	25624	Somers, Laurence	Manorhamilton
75032	Church, Charles	Carrick on Shannon	29/6/16	25563	Gaffney, F J	Carrick on Shannon
22689	Dockery, Thady	Carrick on Shannon	1/7/16	G/16254	Howley, Richard	Dromahaire
8494	Bohan, Joseph	Cloone	1/7/16	11/28975	Taylor, Patrick	Dromod
13397	Cullen, Robert	Manorhamilton	1/7/16	2219	McGowan, Edward	Kinlough
18236	McGourty, John	Kiltyclogher	1/7/16	18388	Hamill, Thomas	Manorhamilton
24/584	McNamara, Thomas	Corriga	1/7/16		Harte, Michael	Manorhamilton
18114	Morahan, Bernard	Carrick on Shannon	1/7/16			
24/1201	Healy, James	Mohill	1/7/16			1917
4156	Rogers, William	Carrick on Shannon	1/7/16	6556	Gilbane, John	Drumsna
18612	Dennison, Albert	Drumkeerin	1/7/16	30109	Monahan, Patrick	Manorhamilton
17869	White, Robert	Drumkeerin	1/7/16	28977	Porteous, John	Manorhamilton
5040	Keegan, Francis	Cloone	8/7/16	25488	Johnston, Robert	Kiltoghert
24552	Siberry, Robert	Manorhamilton	8/7/16	41030	Pryor, Ambrose	Ballinamore
12373	Tiernan, Peter	Carrigallen	10/7/16Darcy, Michael (Navy)	Ballinamore	7/2/17
165	McDermott, John	Mohill	16/7/16	6397	Hamilton, James	Drumshanbo
21120	Earley, John	Drumcong	22/7/16	1415	McGourty, Patrick	Glenfarne
S/4/041914	Conion, John	Carrigallen	30/7/16		Lieut. James Dobson	Mohill
321	Gilmartin, Patrick	Dowra	4/8/16	4484	O Reilly, John	Ballinamore
5/3878	Quaile, John	Carrick on Shannon	5/8/16	10221	Woods, Joseph	Carrigallen
11695	Costello, Edwin	Carrick on Shannon	11/8/16	5185	Gormley, Patrick	Mohill
3355	O Rourke, Francis	Drumkeerin	2/9/16	7648	Cummiskey, John	Mohill
4342	Friar, John	Drumshanbo	3/9/16		Rev Edward Duncan	Carrick on Shannon
5806	Rooney, Frank	Manorhamilton	3/9/16	11032	Gilmartin, John	Driminure
5904	Doherty, Thomas	Drumsna	3/9/16	10281	Canning, Patrick	Ballinamore
6184	McDermott, Daniel	Manorhamilton	3/9/16	S/9675	Goodman, Henry	Leitrim
3512	Johnston, Edward	Cloone	5/9/16	7770	Fowley, Michael	Dromahaire
18275	Masterson, Terence	Gortermone	5/9/16	49503	Owens, James	Carrick on Shannon
4926	Curran, William	Ballinaboy	6/9/16	464326	Laird, William	Carrick on Shannon
7249	Kerrigan, Thomas	Glencar	7/9/16	260802	McHugh, Thomas	Aghacashel
26488	McGowan, John	Glenade	7/9/16	66301	Wilson, Patrick	Killasnet
28509	Feely, Michael	Kinlough	9/9/16	100288	Wynne, John	Drumshanbo
7871	Duggan, Michael	Dromahaire	9/9/16	525078	Ashmore, R H	Drumkeerin
27151	Elliott, William	Fivemilebourne	9/9/16	9736	Sheridan, James	Carrigallen
43139	McDowell, Robert	Mohill	9/9/16Morahan, Patrick (US Army)	Carrick on Shannon	9/5/17
	Lieut. William McGowan	Leitrim	9/9/16	66624	Forster, Robert	Mohill
23628	Flynn, John	Fenagh	9/9/16	25107	Clinton, Michael	Kinlough
6088	Shannon, Patrick	Ballinamore	10/9/16	2053	Medley, William (NZ)	Drumsna
12257	Ferguson, William	Manorhamilton	10/9/16	5193	Canning, Michael	Cloone
8016	Meehan, Bernard	Manorhamilton	13/9/16	5933	Despard, Richard	Kinlough
6564	Kivlan, Patrick	Killenumery	15/9/16	29201	Smylie, George	Manorhamilton
4976	Reynolds, John	Mohill	15/9/16	2174	Reynolds, Patrick	Carrick on Shannon
8284	Seaney, Archibald	Drumkeerin	15/9/16	1836	McSharry, Francis	Glenfarne
5673	Conlon, Patrick	Drumshanbo	15/9/16	6075	Rourke, Thomas	Annaduff
1632	McPartland, Francis	Leitrim	17/9/16	231762	Wilson, Joseph	Manorhamilton
5584	Higgiston, James	Drumkeerin	17/9/16	307956	McGorin, James	Rossinver
36418	Feeley, Thomas	Manorhamilton	25/9/16	100954	McPartland, Peter	Drumkeerin
9644	Keaney, Terence	Glenfarne	27/9/16	7595	Gallagher, Thomas	Kinlough
10117	Lawrence, Lewis	Mohill	28/9/16	28474	McGrail, James	Ballinamore
8393	Guckien, Peter	Mohill	4/10/16	296994	Roddy, Thomas	Ballinamore
10547	Reynolds, Bernard	Mohill	8/10/16	5057	McSharry, Denis	Kiltyclogher
163582	Rooney, James	Dromahaire	14/10/16	26235	Dolan, Frank	Dromahaire
				43190	Tierney, James	Leitrim

