

Life in 1916 Ireland:

An Saol in Éirinn sa bhliain 1916:



Population



1911 3,139,688

2011 4,588,252



up
46%



Stories from statistics

Scéalta ó staitisticí



19
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2016



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Life in 1916 Ireland:

An Saol in Éirinn sa bhliain 1916:

Stories from statistics
Scéalta ó staitisticí

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Welcome

Welcome to this Central Statistics Office (CSO) publication to mark the centenary of 1916. This booklet contains a selection of the content from the main report “Life in 1916 Ireland: Stories from statistics” which is available on the CSO website, (www.cso.ie). We decided to commemorate the centenary of 1916 by searching for statistics from Ireland for the 1916 period which illustrated what life was like for people living 100 years ago. We found a range of statistics on themes including population, births, marriages, deaths, education, crime, transport and agriculture. I hope that you enjoy reading the stories we found as much as we enjoyed collecting the statistics and I would encourage you to browse the full report on our website.



Pádraig Dalton
Director General

6



Plaque commemorating the signing of the Proclamation,
Jervis St. Dublin

Technical notes

Data for Ireland in the tables and text refers to the area covered by the Republic of Ireland. In some instances data was available only for the island of Ireland but this is noted on the tables concerned.

Fáilte

Fáilte chuig an bhfoilseachán seo de chuid na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh (CSO) chun comóradh céad bliain 1916 a cheiliúradh. Sa leabhrán seo tá rogha d'ábhar ón bpríomhthuirisc “Life in 1916 Ireland: Stories from statistics” curtha i dtoll a chéile againn atá ar fáil ar shuíomh gréasáin na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh (www.cso.ie). Tá cinneadh déanta againn an comóradh céad bliain 1916 a cheiliúradh le cuardach a dhéanamh ar staitisticí ó Éirinn a bhaineann leis an tréimhse 1916 a thaispeáin conas mar a bhí an saol ag na daoine a bhí beo 100 bliain ó shin. Thánamar ar réimse staitisticí ar théamaí ar nós daonra, breitheanna, póstaí, básanna, oideachas, coireacht, iompar agus talmhaíocht. Tá súil agam go mbainfidh tú an taitneamh céanna as na scéalta a aimsíomar a léamh agus a bhaineamar féin as na staitisticí a thiomsú, agus ba mhaith liom tú a spreagadh chun an tuairisc iomlán a bhrabhsáil ar ár suíomh idirlín.



Pádraig Dalton
Ard-Stiúrthóir



Bedford Hall, Dublin Castle

Introduction

In 1916 the island of Ireland was part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Members of Parliament who were elected in Ireland sat in the House of Commons in London and Ireland was governed by this parliament through its Dublin Castle administration in Ireland. In this booklet statistics available from the 1916 period have been used to describe ordinary life in Ireland and comparisons have been made, where possible, with life in Ireland today.

The population of Ireland increased by 46% between 1911 and 2011, increasing from 3,139,688 to 4,588,252 people. The population of Dublin County more than quadrupled, from 172,394 people in 1911 to 745,457 by 2011 while the population of Kildare more than tripled over the same time period.

There is much more variety in baby names in 2014 compared with 1911. In 1911 the top 40 names for baby boys were used to name 69% of all baby boys compared to just 41% in 2014. One in ten baby boys in 1911 were named John with just under one in ten called Patrick. By 2014 the most popular names (Jack and James) were each used for about 2% of baby boys. In 1911 the top 40 names for baby girls were used to name 63% of all baby girls compared to just 35% in 2014. Mary was used to name 12% of baby girls in 1911 with 6.7% called Bridget. By 2014 the most popular name for baby girls, Emily, was used for just 1.9% of girls while Sophie was used for 1.4% of girls.

By 2014 Irish names for baby boys and girls have become very popular. Ten of the names in the top 40 for baby boys in 2014 are Irish in origin (Conor, Seán, Oisín, Liam, Cian, Cillian, Darragh, Fionn, Finn and Rian) while eight of the names in the top 40 for baby girls are Irish (Aoife, Saoirse, Caoimhe, Ciara, Niamh, Cara, Róisín and Erin). None of these “Irish” names appears in the 1911 lists of popular names for baby boys and girls.

Nearly 10% of housing units in 1911 in Ireland had ten or more rooms, which is a very large house, compared with 2.8% in 2011. Dublin in 1911 was very much a place of extremes for housing – 21.8% of dwellings were homes with ten or more rooms and 36% were one room tenements. In 1911 the vast majority (85.4%) of people in Ireland had been born in the county in which they were living on Census day. By 2011 this proportion had dropped to 61.4% illustrating that the population of Ireland today is much more mobile than 100 years ago.

76 women were included in the 1,784 people who were arrested during the Easter Rising by the police in Dublin. There were 65 Industrial schools and 5 Reformatory schools in 1916 and over 8,000 children lived in these institutions. The infant mortality rate was 81.3 in Ireland in 1916, i.e., for every 1,000 babies born during 1916, 81 died before they reached twelve months of age. The infant mortality rate was highest in Dublin City at 153.5 and lowest in Roscommon at 34.6. By 2014 the infant mortality rate had dropped to 3.7 per 1,000 births. The vast majority (92%) of marriages in 1916 were Catholic ceremonies while Church of Ireland and Presbyterian ceremonies accounted for 7% of all marriages. Between 1916 and today there has been a large decrease in the proportion of Catholic marriage ceremonies, with just under 60% of the 22,045 marriages in 2014 taking place in a Catholic Church.

There were 50,627 deaths in 1916 in Ireland (giving a death rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the population) while by the 2014 the number of deaths had fallen to 29,095, (a death rate of 6.3). About one in eight deaths in 1916 was due to bronchitis and pneumonia which killed 6,708 people with another one in eight deaths caused by tuberculosis (TB) which killed 6,471 people. Most deaths in 2014 occurred in older age groups, with 80% of all deaths occurring in those aged 65 and over. In contrast, deaths in 1916 were spread more evenly across all age groups and one in five deaths in 1916 occurred

to a child under 15 years of age. Life expectancy has risen strongly since 1911 for all age groups, with the greatest increases for younger age groups. A baby boy born in 2011 can expect to live for nearly 25 more years than a boy born in 1911, with life expectancy at birth increasing for males from 53.6 years to 78.3 years between 1911 and 2011. Life expectancy at birth has increased for females from 54.1 years to 82.7 years over the same time period, a gain of 28.6 extra years of life.

By 1916 the overall fiscal situation in Ireland was very favourable for the British Government. Nearly £24 million was raised in Ireland but just over half of this £12.6 million, was spent in Ireland, giving a surplus of over £11 million towards the war effort in Britain. In 1915 there were 359,700 farms over one acre in Ireland and by 2010 this had declined to 139,860 farms over one hectare (equal to 2.5 acres), a reduction of over 60% in the number of farms over the century. There were 9,850 cars registered in Ireland in 1915, with all counties in Ireland having some cars registered. By 2014 there were over 1.9 million cars in Ireland.



People

Table 1 Population by county, 1911 and 2011

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Table 2 Baby names for boys, 1911 and 2014

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Table 3 Baby names for girls, 1911 and 2014

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Population by county

The population of Ireland grew from 3,139,688 people in 1911 to 4,588,252 by 2011, an increase of 46%.

The 5 counties with the largest increases in population between 1911 and 2011 were all in Leinster. The population of Dublin County more than quadrupled, from 172,394 people in 1911 to 745,457 by 2011. The population of Kildare more than tripled over the same period while Meath had a population increase of 183%. There were also large increases in population in Wicklow (125%) and Louth (93%).

In Munster there was a drop in population in Kerry of 9% but the other counties in Munster saw population growth, with rates of above 30% in Waterford, Limerick and Cork.

All counties in Connacht, with the exception of Galway, had population decreases between 1911 and 2011.

The three counties in Ulster had a drop in population between 1911 and 2011, with a decrease of 20% in Cavan and a drop of 15% in Monaghan.

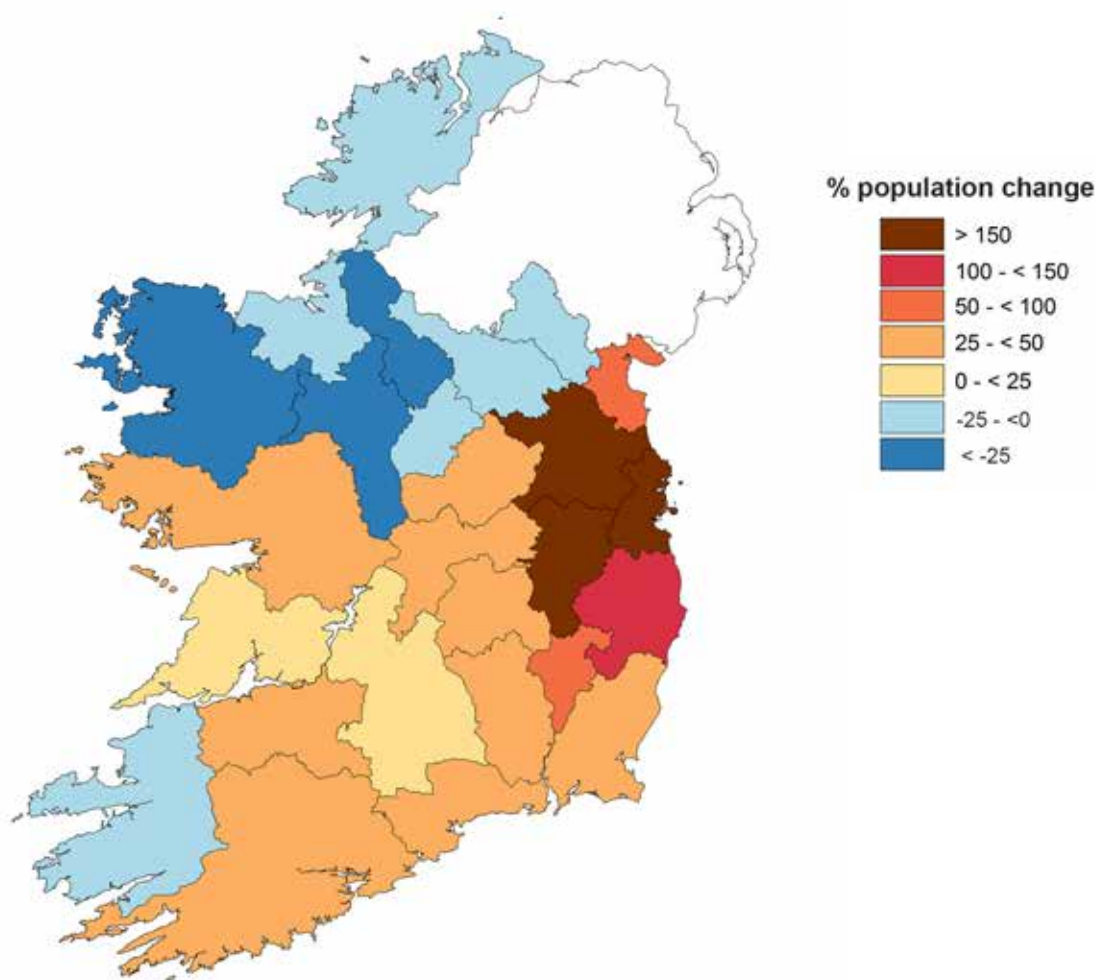


Table 1 Population by county, 1911 and 2011

Area	1911	2011	change	% change
Ireland	3,139,688	4,588,252	1,448,564	46%
<i>Leinster</i>	<i>1,162,044</i>	<i>2,504,814</i>	<i>1,342,770</i>	<i>116%</i>
Carlow	36,252	54,612	18,360	51%
Dublin City	304,802	527,612	222,810	73%
Dublin County	172,394	745,457	573,063	332%
Kildare	66,627	210,312	143,685	216%
Kilkenny	74,962	95,419	20,457	27%
Laois	54,629	80,559	25,930	47%
Longford	43,820	39,000	-4,820	-11%
Louth	63,665	122,897	59,232	93%
Meath	65,091	184,135	119,044	183%
Offaly	56,832	76,687	19,855	35%
Westmeath	59,986	86,164	26,178	44%
Wexford	102,273	145,320	43,047	42%
Wicklow	60,711	136,640	75,929	125%
<i>Munster</i>	<i>1,035,495</i>	<i>1,246,088</i>	<i>210,593</i>	<i>20%</i>
Clare	104,232	117,196	12,964	12%
Cork	392,104	519,032	126,928	32%
Kerry	159,691	145,502	-14,189	-9%
Limerick	143,069	191,809	48,740	34%
Tipperary	152,433	158,754	6,321	4%
Waterford	83,966	113,795	29,829	36%
<i>Connacht</i>	<i>610,984</i>	<i>542,547</i>	<i>-68,437</i>	<i>-11%</i>
Galway	182,224	250,653	68,429	38%
Leitrim	63,582	31,798	-31,784	-50%
Mayo	192,177	130,638	-61,539	-32%
Roscommon	93,956	64,065	-29,891	-32%
Sligo	79,045	65,393	-13,652	-17%
<i>Ulster (part of)</i>	<i>331,165</i>	<i>294,803</i>	<i>-36,362</i>	<i>-11%</i>
Cavan	91,173	73,183	-17,990	-20%
Donegal	168,537	161,137	-7,400	-4%
Monaghan	71,455	60,483	-10,972	-15%

Source: Census of Population, CSO

Baby names for boys, 1911 and 2014

There is much more variety in names in 2014 compared with 1911. In 1911 the top 40 names for baby boys were used to name 69% of all baby boys compared to just 41% in 2014. The data on names for baby boys from 1911 was obtained by looking at the Census 1911 dataset and extracting all those males with an age of zero. (Caution should be exercised when looking at the 1911 data as the Census dataset from 1911 is not fully edited and may contain errors).

One in ten baby boys in 1911 were named John with just under one in ten called Patrick. By 2014 the most popular names (Jack and James) were each used for about 2% of baby boys.

Of the top ten names used for baby boys in 1911, six names make it into the top 40 names for boys

in 2014 – John, Patrick, James, Michael, Thomas and Daniel. The name James was the third most popular name in 1911 and was the second most popular in 2014. One other name in the top 40 names in 1911 – David – appears in the top 40 names for baby boys in 2014.

By 2014 Irish names for baby boys have become very popular. Ten of the names in the top 40 in 2014 are Irish in origin – Conor, Seán, Oisín, Liam, Cian, Cillian, Darragh, Fionn, Finn and Rian. None of these “Irish” names are in the list of the most popular 40 names for baby boys in 1911.

So we can see that over the last 100 years parents have enthusiastically embraced using names with an Irish origin for naming baby boys.



YOUNG GIRL PUSHING TWO INFANTS IN A PERAMBULATOR, 1904.

Top 5 baby boys names, 1911

John



Patrick



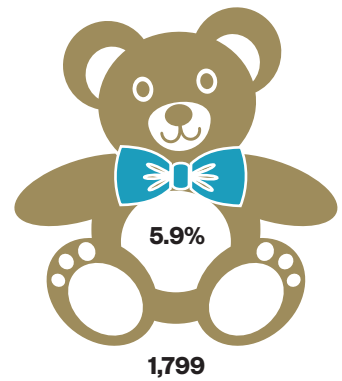
James



Michael



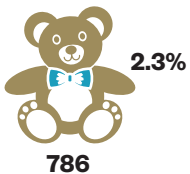
Thomas



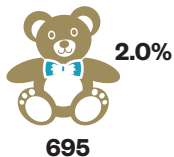
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Top 5 baby boys names, 2014

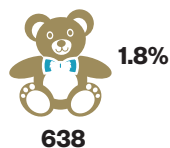
Jack



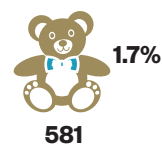
James



Daniel



Conor



Seán

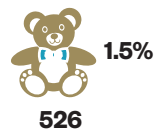


Table 2 Baby names for boys, 1911 and 2014

Rank	1911			2014		
	Name	Number	% of total	Name	Number	% of total
1	John	3,152	10.3	Jack	786	2.3
2	Patrick	2,862	9.4	James	695	2.0
3	James	2,165	7.1	Daniel	638	1.8
4	Michael	1,968	6.4	Conor	581	1.7
5	Thomas	1,799	5.9	Seán	526	1.5
6	William	1,240	4.1	Adam	493	1.4
7	Joseph	738	2.4	Luke	437	1.3
8	Edward	582	1.9	Noah	434	1.2
9	Peter	493	1.6	Harry	398	1.1
10	Daniel	487	1.6	Charlie	389	1.1
11	Martin	463	1.5	Dylan	384	1.1
12	Denis	336	1.1	Alex	383	1.1
13	Francis	336	1.1	Oisín	381	1.1
14	Timothy	319	1.0	Michael	379	1.1
15	Richard	291	1.0	Liam	378	1.1
16	Christopher	274	0.9	Ryan	373	1.1
17	Patrick Joseph	273	0.9	Thomas	362	1.0
18	John Joseph	271	0.9	Cian	361	1.0
19	George	259	0.8	Patrick	358	1.0
20	Jeremiah	246	0.8	Cillian	350	1.0
21	Charles	236	0.8	Darragh	347	1.0
22	Bernard	210	0.7	Jamie	328	0.9
23	Robert	186	0.6	David	306	0.9
24	David	162	0.5	Aaron	303	0.9
25	Andrew	149	0.5	John	293	0.8
26	Henry	147	0.5	Fionn	270	0.8
27	Anthony	143	0.5	Jake	263	0.8
28	Cornelius	140	0.5	Matthew	260	0.7
29	Hugh	139	0.5	Nathan	255	0.7
30	Stephen	132	0.4	Ben	252	0.7
31	Maurice	124	0.4	Ethan	234	0.7
32	Edmond	109	0.4	Evan	224	0.6
33	John Patrick	104	0.3	Finn	224	0.6
34	Patrick J	101	0.3	Kyle	222	0.6
35	Micheál	99	0.3	Rian	215	0.6
36	Michael Joseph	98	0.3	Callum	214	0.6
37	Owen	97	0.3	Alexander	211	0.6
38	Pat	96	0.3	Joshua	203	0.6
39	Philip	92	0.3	Max	201	0.6
40	Laurence	88	0.3	Oliver	199	0.6

Sources: Census of Population 1911 and Irish Babies Names, CSO

Baby names for girls, 1911 and 2014

There is much more variety in names in 2014 for baby girls compared with 1911, similar to what is described for names of baby boys. In 1911 the top 40 names for baby girls were used to name 63% of all baby girls compared to just 35% in 2014. The data on names for baby girls in 1911 was obtained by looking at the Census 1911 dataset and extracting all those females with an age of zero. (Caution should be exercised when looking at the 1911 data as the Census dataset from 1911 is not fully edited and may contain errors).

Mary was used to name 12.1% of baby girls in 1911 with 6.7% called Bridget. By 2014 the most popular name for baby girls, Emily, was used for just 1.9% of girls while Sophie was used for 1.4% of girls. Neither Emily nor Sophie appears in the top 40 list from 1911.

Most of the names for baby girls which were

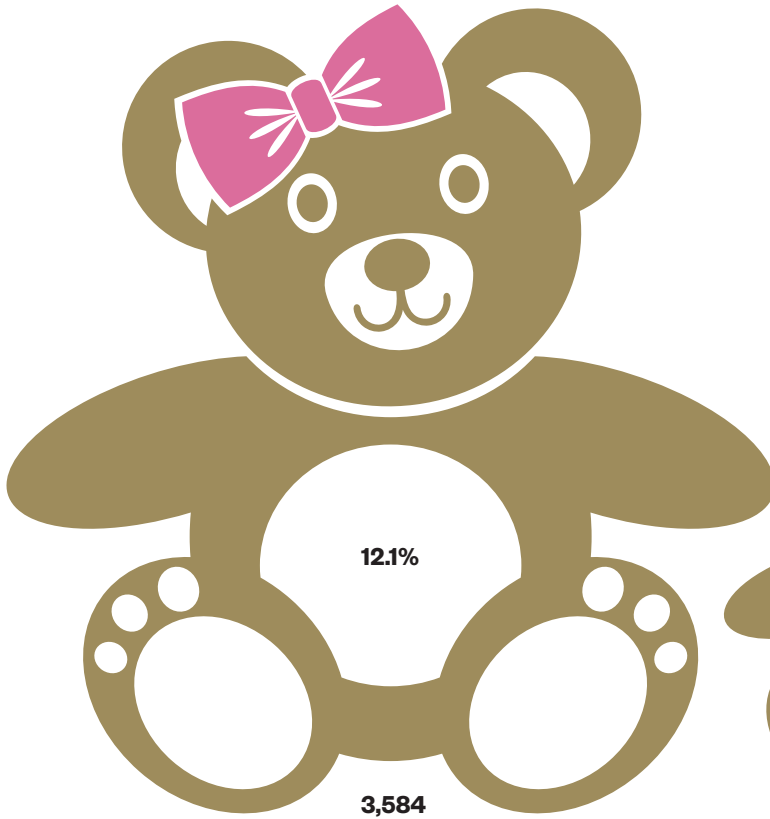
popular in 1911 are not in popular use today. Of the top ten names used for baby girls in 1911, just one name – Kate – makes it into the top 40 names for girls in 2014. Just six names from the 40 most popular names in 1911 appear in the top 40 names in 2014 – Sarah, Hannah, Katie, Kate, Ellie and Julia.

By 2014 Irish names for baby girls have become very popular. Eight of the names in the most popular 40 names in 2014 are Irish in origin, - Aoife, Saoirse, Caoimhe, Ciara, Niamh, Cara, Róisín and Erin. None of these “Irish” names appear in the 1911 list of popular names for baby girls.

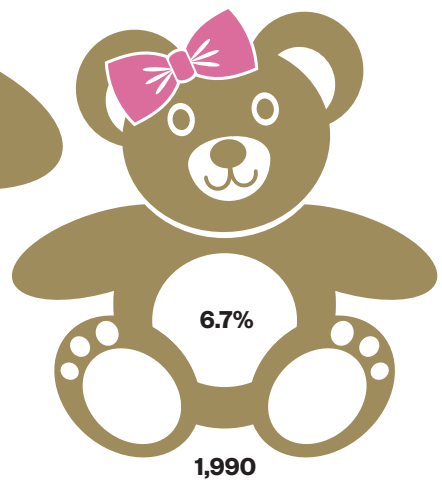
So we can see that over the last 100 years parents have enthusiastically embraced using names with an Irish origin for naming baby girls, as they have also done for baby boys.

Top 5 baby girls names, 1911

Mary



Bridget



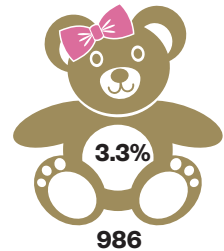
Margaret



Ellen

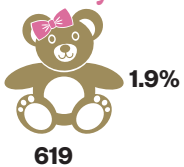


Catherine

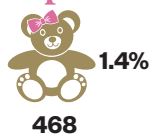


Top 5 baby girls names, 2014

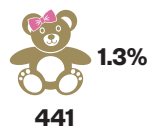
Emily



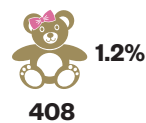
Sophie



Emma



Grace



Ava

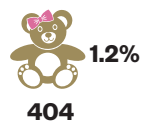


Table 3 Baby names for girls, 1911 and 2014

Rank	1911			2014		
	Name	Number	% of total	Name	Number	% of total
1	Mary	3,584	12.1	Emily	619	1.9
2	Bridget	1,990	6.7	Sophie	468	1.4
3	Margaret	1,423	4.8	Emma	441	1.3
4	Ellen	1,051	3.5	Grace	408	1.2
5	Catherine	986	3.3	Ava	404	1.2
6	Annie	926	3.1	Ella	398	1.2
7	Elizabeth	699	2.4	Amelia	388	1.2
8	Kathleen	580	2.0	Mia	370	1.1
9	Kate	490	1.7	Lucy	369	1.1
10	Anne	457	1.5	Aoife	364	1.1
11	Julia	441	1.5	Lily	350	1.1
12	Maggie	440	1.5	Sarah	343	1.0
13	Norah	377	1.3	Hannah	337	1.0
14	Mary Anne	328	1.1	Chloe	328	1.0
15	Mary Ellen	307	1.0	Sophia	316	1.0
16	Sarah	306	1.0	Anna	314	1.0
17	Johanna	301	1.0	Katie	301	0.9
18	Lizzie	277	0.9	Kate	290	0.9
19	Hannah	265	0.9	Ellie	288	0.9
20	Nora	264	0.9	Olivia	287	0.9
21	Mary Kate	247	0.8	Holly	266	0.8
22	Alice	240	0.8	Ruby	265	0.8
23	Katie	228	0.8	Saoirse	263	0.8
24	Christina	222	0.7	Lauren	261	0.8
25	Jane	217	0.7	Caoimhe	242	0.7
26	Agnes	192	0.6	Isabelle	223	0.7
27	Mary Bridget	192	0.6	Leah	207	0.6
28	Margret	191	0.6	Ciara	198	0.6
29	Eileen	182	0.6	Molly	196	0.6
30	Josephine	166	0.6	Amy	191	0.6
31	Rose	148	0.5	Robyn	187	0.6
32	Margaret Mary	140	0.5	Jessica	173	0.5
33	Ellie	131	0.4	Zoe	173	0.5
34	Mary Josephine	118	0.4	Niamh	169	0.5
35	Teresa	117	0.4	Cara	165	0.5
36	Eliza	107	0.4	Freya	163	0.5
37	Delia	106	0.4	Róisín	162	0.5
38	Mary Jane	99	0.3	Erin	158	0.5
39	Susan	92	0.3	Sadie	157	0.5
40	Winifred	88	0.3	Julia	156	0.5

Sources: Census of Population 1911 and Irish Babies Names, CSO



SCHOOL CHILDREN OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL, CONNEMARA



OLDER BOYS OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL, CONNEMARA



Table 4 Housing units by number of rooms, 1911 and 2011	21
Table 5 Population by place of birth, 1911 and 2011	23
Table 6 Number of persons arrested in Dublin in connection with the Easter Rising	25
Table 7 Number of children in Industrial and Reformatory schools, 1916	26
Table 8 Number of Industrial and Reformatory schools by denomination, 1916	27



Housing units by number of rooms, 1911 and 2011

Nearly 10% of housing units in 1911 had ten or more rooms, which is a very large house, compared with 2.8% in 2011.

Of the 66,662 housing units in Dublin in 1911, 14,518 (21.8%) had ten or more rooms, compared with 1.6% in 2011. The table on “One room dwellings” in the main report on the CSO website shows that there were 23,977 one room dwellings in Dublin in 1911, or 36% of all dwellings in Dublin.

Thus Dublin in 1911 was very much a place of extremes for housing – 21.8% of dwellings were large homes and 36% were one room tenements.

Over 10% of all housing units had ten or more rooms in 1911 in Cork, Wexford, Kilkenny, Wicklow, Waterford, Kildare and Carlow.

Less than 5% of housing units had ten or more rooms in 1911 in Mayo, Leitrim, Roscommon and Clare.

In 2011 just 2.8% of all dwellings had ten or more rooms and this proportion was relatively stable across the country with the exception of Dublin where just 1.6% were in this size category.

In the 1911 Census, perishable units were houses principally built of mud or other perishable material and had only one room and one window. In the 2011 Census, perishable units described accommodation such as caravans or other mobile or temporary structures. There were 66,328 units in the 2011 Census which were ‘not stated’.

20

Houses with 10 rooms or more

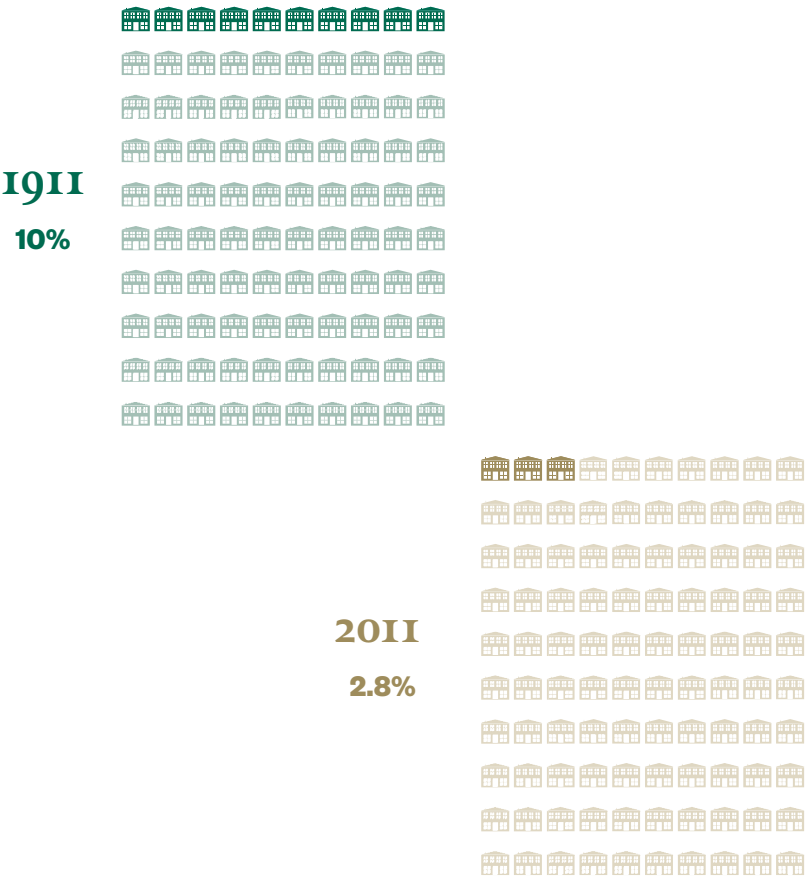


Table 4 Housing units by number of rooms, 1911 and 2011

Area	1911				2011			
	10+ rooms	1-9 rooms	Perishable units	Total	10+ room	1-9 rooms	Perishable units and not stated	Total
Ireland	56,749	536,015	4,507	597,271	45,859	1,537,221	71,128	1,654,208
<i>Leinster</i>	<i>28,916</i>	<i>181,077</i>	<i>1,444</i>	<i>211,437</i>	<i>22,252</i>	<i>836,315</i>	<i>38,888</i>	<i>897,455</i>
Carlow	780	6,919	34	7,733	609	17,870	957	19,436
Dublin	14,518	52,042	102	66,662	7,590	438,536	20,866	466,992
Kildare	1,298	11,286	113	12,697	2,322	65,618	2,823	70,763
Kilkenny	1,825	13,605	128	15,558	1,354	31,084	1,241	33,679
Laois	1,029	10,514	117	11,660	919	25,917	1,184	28,020
Longford	526	8,829	106	9,461	412	13,377	664	14,453
Louth	1,232	12,510	113	13,855	1,299	40,661	2,012	43,972
Meath	1,394	13,126	234	14,754	2,488	57,142	2,571	62,201
Offaly	1,168	11,000	89	12,257	798	24,734	1,218	26,750
Westmeath	1,149	11,358	110	12,617	936	28,446	1,357	30,739
Wexford	2,568	18,728	183	21,479	1,863	48,575	2,214	52,652
Wicklow	1,429	11,160	115	12,704	1,662	44,355	1,781	47,798
<i>Munster</i>	<i>18,138</i>	<i>173,057</i>	<i>1,648</i>	<i>192,843</i>	<i>13,597</i>	<i>421,282</i>	<i>19,575</i>	<i>454,454</i>
Clare	998	19,200	140	20,338	1,345	39,513	1,790	42,648
Cork	8,636	62,108	353	71,097	5,847	174,302	7,870	188,019
Kerry	1,501	26,053	484	28,038	1,414	49,615	2,277	53,306
Limerick	2,353	24,027	367	26,747	1,792	64,650	3,207	69,649
Tipperary	2,892	27,140	206	30,238	1,932	53,951	2,614	58,497
Waterford	1,758	14,529	98	16,385	1,267	39,251	1,817	42,335
<i>Connacht</i>	<i>5,333</i>	<i>115,783</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>122,088</i>	<i>6,524</i>	<i>182,274</i>	<i>8,455</i>	<i>197,253</i>
Galway	1,964	32,629	352	34,945	3,206	81,751	3,721	88,678
Leitrim	503	13,153	116	13,772	314	11,444	550	12,308
Mayo	1,200	35,334	293	36,827	1,496	44,633	1,941	48,070
Roscommon	814	19,025	115	19,954	697	21,964	1,011	23,672
Sligo	852	15,642	96	16,590	811	22,482	1,232	24,525
<i>Ulster (part of)</i>	<i>4,362</i>	<i>66,098</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>70,903</i>	<i>3,486</i>	<i>97,350</i>	<i>4,210</i>	<i>105,046</i>
Cavan	1,205	18,989	169	20,363	966	23,685	1,167	25,818
Donegal	1,980	32,059	194	34,233	1,748	54,011	2,205	57,964
Monaghan	1,177	15,050	80	16,307	772	19,654	838	21,264

Source: Census of Population, CSO

Population by place of birth, 1911 and 2011

In 1911 the vast majority (85.4%) of people in Ireland had been born in the county in which they were living on Census day. By 2011 this proportion had dropped to 61.4% illustrating that the population of Ireland today is much more mobile than 100 years ago.

In the 1911 Census of Population 10.3% of people were born in another county in the Republic but

in 2011 this proportion had increased to 20.8%.

Less than 1% of the Irish population was born outside the islands of Ireland and Britain in 1911 but by 2011 this proportion had increased strongly to 11.2% illustrating the important part played by inward migration in recent times in Ireland.

Population by birthplace

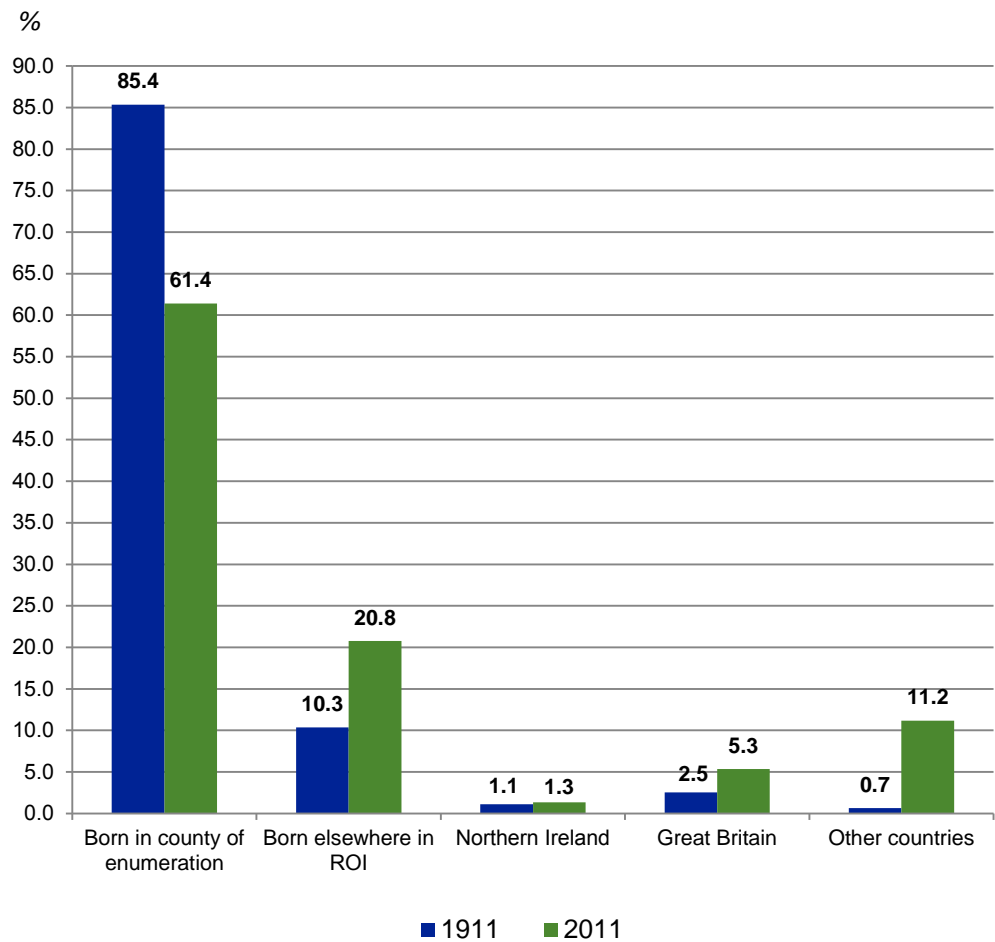


Table 5 Population by place of birth, 1911 and 2011

	1911	2011
Total population	3,139,688	4,588,252
<i>of which born in:</i>		
County of enumeration in Republic	2,680,064	2,817,100
Other county in the Republic	324,683	952,482
Northern Ireland	34,980	61,516
Great Britain	79,362	244,815
Other countries	20,599	512,339

Source: Census of Population, CSO



A NURSE VISITING A FAMILY IN ARRANMORE, CO DONEGAL.

Number of persons arrested in Dublin in connection with the Easter Rising

76 women were included in the 1,784 people who were arrested during the Easter Rising by the police in Dublin.

947 people, including 3 women, who were arrested but not tried by court martial, were interned.

88 people, including 1 woman, were tried by court martial. 14 men were executed and 72 men and 1 woman were imprisoned. These 14 executions, which are recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Police Report for 1916, do not include Thomas Kent or Roger Casement.

People arrested during Easter Rising 1916

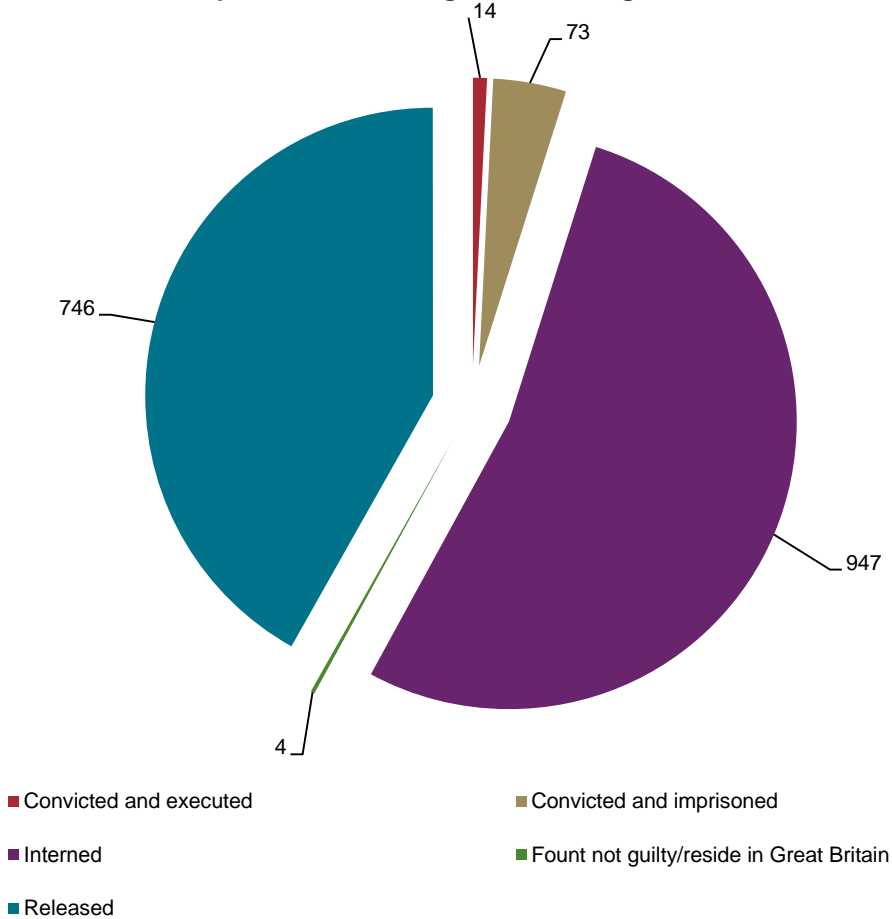


Table 6 Number of persons arrested in Dublin in connection with the Easter Rising

	Males	Females	Total
Tried by court martial:			
Convicted and executed	14	0	14
Convicted and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment	72	1	73
Found not guilty	1	0	1
Arrested but not tried by court martial:			
Interned	944	3	947
Ordered to reside in Great Britain	1	2	3
Released	676	70	746
Total	1,708	76	1,784

Source: Dublin Metropolitan Police Report 1916.



Industrial and Reformatory schools, 1916

There were 65 Industrial schools and 5 Reformatory schools in 1916, of which 65 were Catholic and 5 were Protestant. Over 8,000 children lived in these institutions, with 7,922 in Industrial schools and 708 in Reformatory schools. Just over half of all the children in these schools were boys.

The Annual report of the Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory schools in 1916 said that the

number of children admitted in 1916 was the lowest in years. During 1916 a total of 1,001 children were admitted – 179 to Reformatory schools and 822 to Industrial schools. This low number of admissions was attributed to the “abnormal conditions” prevailing during 1916. The previous year, 1915, saw a total of 1,133 children admitted to Industrial and Reformatory schools.

Table 7 Number of children in Industrial and Reformatory schools, 1916¹

School type	Boys	Girls	Total
Industrial schools	3,816	4,106	7,922
Reformatory schools	641	67	708
Total	4,457	4,173	8,630

Source: *Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory schools Annual Report 1916*

¹Data in this table refers to the island of Ireland.

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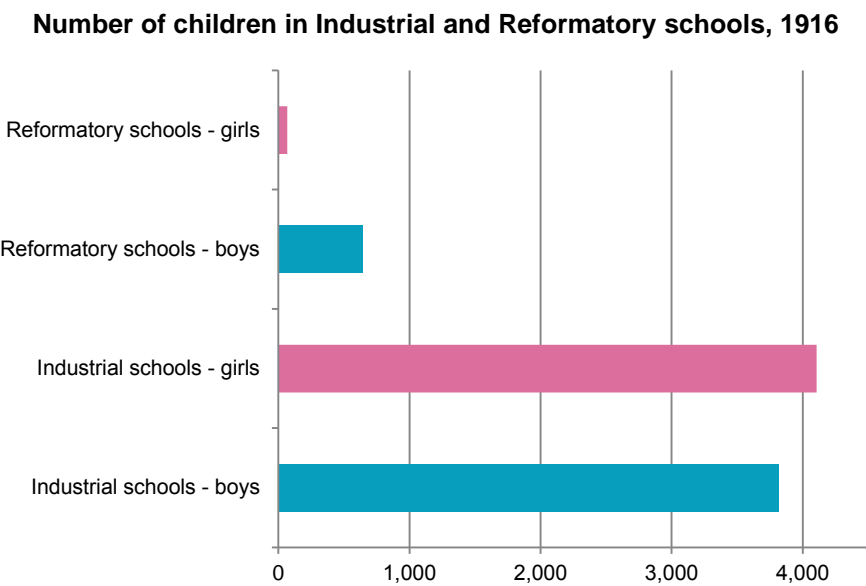


Table 8 Number of Industrial and Reformatory schools by denomination, 1916¹

School type	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total
Industrial schools - Roman Catholic	18	41	2	61
Industrial schools - Protestant	2	2	0	4
Reformatory Schools - Roman Catholic	2	2	0	4
Reformatory Schools - Protestant	1	0	0	1
Total	23	45	2	70

Source: Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory schools Annual Report 1916

¹*Data in this table refers to the island of Ireland*





WOMAN AND 3 CHILDREN OUTSIDE THATCHED COTTAGE,
(PROBABLY AHASCRAUGH, CO. GALWAY).



POULTRY SHOW, CASTLEGAR. GROUP OF ELDERLY WOMEN
WEARING TRADITIONAL SHAWLS



CHILDREN BLOWING BUBBLES



MITCHERS. FOUR YOUNG BOYS WITH THE SCHOOL
ATTENDANCE OFFICER AND BICYCLE, 1910



Births, marriages & deaths

Table 9 Infant mortality rates, 1916 and 2014	31
Table 10 Marriages by religion, 1916 and 2014	33
Table 11 Deaths by cause, 1916	35
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Table 13 Life expectancies at various ages, 1911 and 2011	39



Infant mortality rates, 1916 and 2014

The infant mortality rate was 81.3 in Ireland in 1916, i.e., for every 1,000 babies born during 1916, 81 died before they reached twelve months of age. The infant mortality rate was highest in Dublin City at 153.5, followed by Dublin County at 102.2 and Limerick at 101.1.

The lowest rates of infant mortality in 1916 were in Roscommon at 34.6, Leitrim at 45.9, Kerry at 51 and Mayo at 51.4. Presumably higher population densities in urban areas (such as

in the one room tenements in Dublin city) contributed to the spread of diseases. Poverty was widespread in both urban and rural areas but the rural poor had access to fresh air and better quality food, for example, they could grow their own vegetables and get eggs from their own chickens.

By 2014 the infant mortality rate in Ireland was very low, at 3.7 per 1,000 births.

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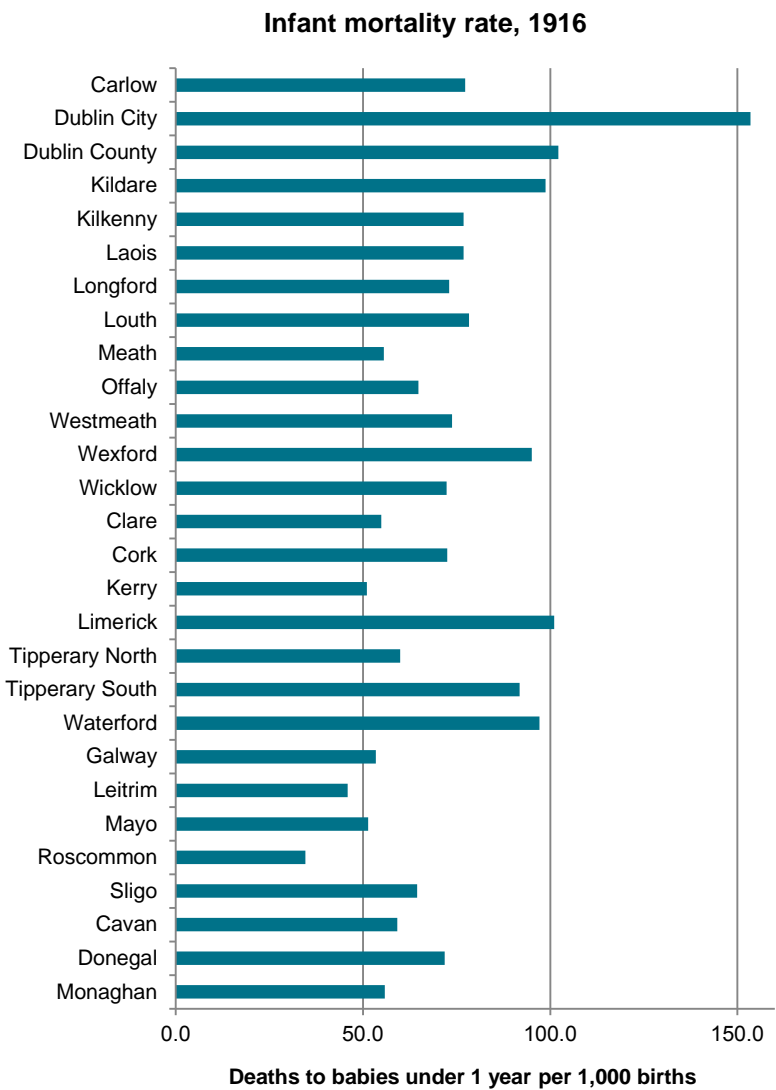


Table 9 Infant mortality rates, 1916 and 2014¹

<i>per 1,000 births</i>		
Area	1916	2014
Ireland	81.3	3.7
<i>Leinster</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Carlow	77.3	3.2
Dublin City	153.5	3.3
Dublin County	102.2	2.9
Kildare	98.7	0.6
Kilkenny	76.9	2.3
Laois	76.9	4.2
Longford	73.0	6.6
Louth	78.3	3.3
Meath	55.6	2.6
Offaly	64.8	4.5
Westmeath	73.7	2.2
Wexford	95.1	2.9
Wicklow	72.3	4.5
<i>Munster</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Clare	54.9	8.1
Cork	72.5	3.3
Kerry	51.0	8.2
Limerick	101.1	7.3
Tipperary North	60.0	7.4
Tipperary South	91.8	2.6
Waterford	97.2	3.1
<i>Connacht</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Galway	53.4	3.9
Leitrim	45.9	2.5
Mayo	51.4	5.4
Roscommon	34.6	6.3
Sligo	64.4	3.6
<i>Ulster (part of)</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Cavan	59.1	4.8
Donegal	71.8	3.2
Monaghan	55.8	4.9

Sources: Registrar-General Annual Report for 1916 and Vital Statistics, CSO

¹ Data for 2014 is provisional.



Marriages by religion, 1916 and 2014

The vast majority (92%) of the 15,207 marriages in 1916 were Catholic ceremonies while Church of Ireland and Presbyterian ceremonies accounted for 7% of all ceremonies. In 1916 one quarter of all marriages were Church of Ireland or Presbyterian in Monaghan. Other counties with a high proportion of Church of Ireland or Presbyterian marriages were Donegal (18%), County Dublin (16%), Cavan (15%) and Wicklow (15%). Less than 1% of marriages in 1916 were Civil ceremonies while 0.5% were other ceremonies, (which covered Methodists, Society of Friends, Jews and other religions).

Between 1916 and today there has been a large decrease in the proportion of Catholic marriage ceremonies, with just under 60% of the 22,045 marriages in 2014 taking place in a Catholic Church. There has also been a corresponding

growth of Civil and other ceremonies. In 2014 Civil ceremonies accounted for 28% of all marriages while 10% were “Other” ceremonies, (which covers other religions, Humanist and Spiritualist ceremonies). Just 2% of marriages in 2014 were Church of Ireland or Presbyterian.

Dublin City had the lowest proportion of Catholic marriages in 2014 at just under a quarter (24%) and about half of all marriages were Catholic in counties Wicklow, Kildare, Cavan and Meath. 75% of marriages in Dublin city in 2014 were Civil and other ceremonies. The detailed breakdown of marriages by form of ceremony on the CSO website¹ shows that about a fifth of marriages in Wicklow and Meath were Humanist or Spiritualist in 2014.

¹See “Births, Deaths and Marriages” on the “Statistics” page of CSO website, CSO.ie

Marriages by religion, 1916 and 2014

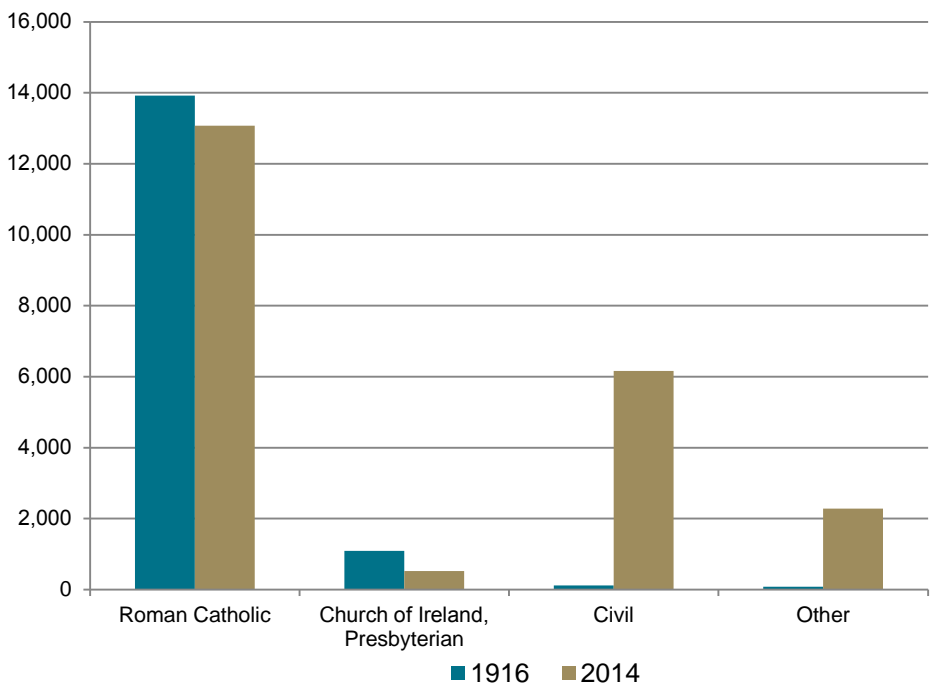


Table 10 Marriages by religion, 1916 and 2014¹

Area	1916					2014				
	Roman Catholic	Church of Ireland/Presbyterian	Civil	Other	Total	Roman Catholic	Church of Ireland/Presbyterian	Civil	Other	Total
Ireland	13,919	1,089	116	83	15,207	13,072	526	6,167	2,280	22,045
<i>Leinster</i>	<i>5,490</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>6,182</i>	<i>5,613</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>3,570</i>	<i>1,682</i>	<i>11,124</i>
Carlow	136	14	1	0	151	206	21	84	34	345
Dublin City	1,892	194	60	28	2,174	650	39	1,807	208	2,704
Dublin County	774	161	30	13	978	935	35	132	343	1,445
Kildare	206	14	2	1	223	509	32	277	212	1,030
Kilkenny	314	7	0	0	321	360	4	135	28	527
Laois	169	17	0	1	187	290	21	36	16	363
Longford	193	9	0	1	203	134	3	42	1	180
Louth	297	20	0	0	317	357	7	178	77	619
Meath	272	12	1	0	285	708	11	254	310	1,283
Offaly	244	18	0	1	263	234	7	97	22	360
Westmeath	279	10	1	1	291	305	8	86	68	467
Wexford	447	25	0	0	472	496	16	208	100	820
Wicklow	267	49	0	1	317	429	55	234	263	981
<i>Munster</i>	<i>5,037</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>5,268</i>	<i>4,075</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>1,408</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>6,000</i>
Clare	413	2	0	0	415	447	6	49	38	540
Cork	2,060	138	10	11	2,219	1,552	43	615	216	2,426
Kerry	714	9	0	1	724	716	12	178	73	979
Limerick	755	18	2	4	779	532	10	243	31	816
Tipperary North	326	10	0	1	337	268	4	64	21	357
Tipperary South	414	13	0	0	427	264	2	113	23	402
Waterford	355	11	0	1	367	296	7	146	31	480
<i>Connacht</i>	<i>2,293</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2,376</i>	<i>2,085</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>2,929</i>
Galway	704	10	2	0	716	826	13	377	54	1,270
Leitrim	255	25	0	2	282	159	5	46	5	215
Mayo	686	17	0	0	703	637	7	82	18	744
Roscommon	421	8	0	0	429	224	0	52	11	287
Sligo	227	19	0	0	246	239	9	145	20	413
<i>Ulster (part of)</i>	<i>1,099</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1,381</i>	<i>1,299</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1,992</i>
Cavan	361	66	2	6	435	278	26	224	25	553
Donegal	528	122	3	10	663	758	87	198	17	1,060
Monaghan	210	71	2	0	283	263	36	65	15	379

¹ Data for 2014 is final.

² "Other" in 1916 covers ceremonies in Registered Buildings (places of worship for small denominations including Methodists), Society of Friends and Jews.

³ "Other" in 2014 covers other religions as well as Spiritualist and Humanist ceremonies.

Deaths by cause, 1916

There were 50,627 deaths in 1916 in Ireland which gave a death rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the population, when the population in 1911 was 3.1 million.

In 2014, the population had increased to over 4.6 million but the number of deaths had fallen sharply to just 29,095, giving a death rate of 6.3, (for details on deaths in 2014 see the full report on the CSO website).

About one in eight deaths in 1916 was due to bronchitis and pneumonia which killed 6,708 people with another one in eight deaths caused by tuberculosis (TB) which killed 6,471 people.

Heart disease was identified as the cause of death for 5,373 people while cancer caused 2,679 deaths. Infectious diseases (such as measles,

scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria) and influenza killed 2,092 people.

There is a detailed comparison of causes of death between 1916 and 2014 in the full report on the CSO website, but caution should be exercised in looking at these comparisons given that the classifications systems used for cause of death have radically altered between 1916 and 2014 and also because the correct diagnosis of cause of death would have been difficult in 1916. However even with these important caveats it is possible to make some comparisons.

The data for 2014 shows that there were no deaths from measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough or diphtheria. Just 25 people died from TB in 2014 while bronchitis and pneumonia was the cause of death for 987 people.



Table 11 Deaths by cause, 1916

Area	Influenza & infectious diseases	TB	Cancer	Heart diseases	Pregnancy related	Violent deaths	Bronchitis & Pneumonia	Other	Total deaths
Ireland	2,092	6,471	2,679	5,373	372	1,616	6,708	25,316	50,627
<i>Leinster</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>2,941</i>	<i>1,196</i>	<i>2,236</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>2,987</i>	<i>9,730</i>	<i>20,977</i>
Carlow	30	76	28	81	7	14	57	286	579
Dublin City	299	1,067	388	635	39	539	1,328	2,946	7,241
Dublin County	111	577	189	316	7	97	340	963	2,600
Kildare	30	134	67	132	4	31	124	501	1,023
Kilkenny	68	133	58	134	14	28	138	632	1,205
Laois	28	107	32	95	6	25	96	518	907
Longford	45	58	25	40	3	25	82	470	748
Louth	32	104	84	107	7	34	136	590	1,094
Meath	26	134	62	157	3	32	124	513	1,051
Offaly	34	115	50	71	9	22	97	461	859
Westmeath	23	105	59	102	4	24	119	481	917
Wexford	54	230	98	245	13	36	244	915	1,835
Wicklow	54	101	56	121	2	28	102	454	918
<i>Munster</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>2,125</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>1,947</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>1,987</i>	<i>7,960</i>	<i>15,911</i>
Clare	30	158	58	135	9	19	146	772	1,327
Cork	204	911	358	849	47	173	821	2,879	6,242
Kerry	45	280	79	194	20	44	230	1,111	2,003
Limerick	127	312	97	270	27	51	345	1,277	2,506
Tipperary North	40	104	53	113	5	27	108	522	972
Tipperary South	46	183	85	232	4	42	171	701	1,464
Waterford	71	177	83	154	8	40	166	698	1,397
<i>Connacht</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>914</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>4,743</i>	<i>8,240</i>
Galway	82	335	122	216	31	63	289	1,437	2,575
Leitrim	36	70	40	62	5	18	142	445	818
Mayo	106	266	91	158	29	48	335	1,409	2,442
Roscommon	27	118	53	101	12	26	144	739	1,220
Sligo	68	125	62	76	8	18	115	713	1,185
<i>Ulster (part of)</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>2,883</i>	<i>5,499</i>
Cavan	70	106	85	186	9	22	209	783	1,470
Donegal	243	297	145	241	36	65	316	1,424	2,767
Monaghan	63	88	72	150	4	25	184	676	1,262

Source: Registrar-General Annual Report for 1916

Deaths by age group, 1916 and 2014

Most deaths in 2014 occurred in older age groups, with 80% of all deaths occurring in those aged 65 and over.

In contrast, deaths in 1916 were spread more evenly across all age groups. Just over 10% of all deaths in 1916 were to babies under 12 months of age while nearly 10% of all deaths were to

children between the ages of 1 and 14. Thus one in five deaths in 1916 occurred to a child under 15 years of age.

Young adults aged between 15 and 34 accounted for just over 11% of all deaths in 1916 while those aged between 35 and 54 accounted for nearly 15% of all deaths.

Deaths by age group, 1916 and 2014

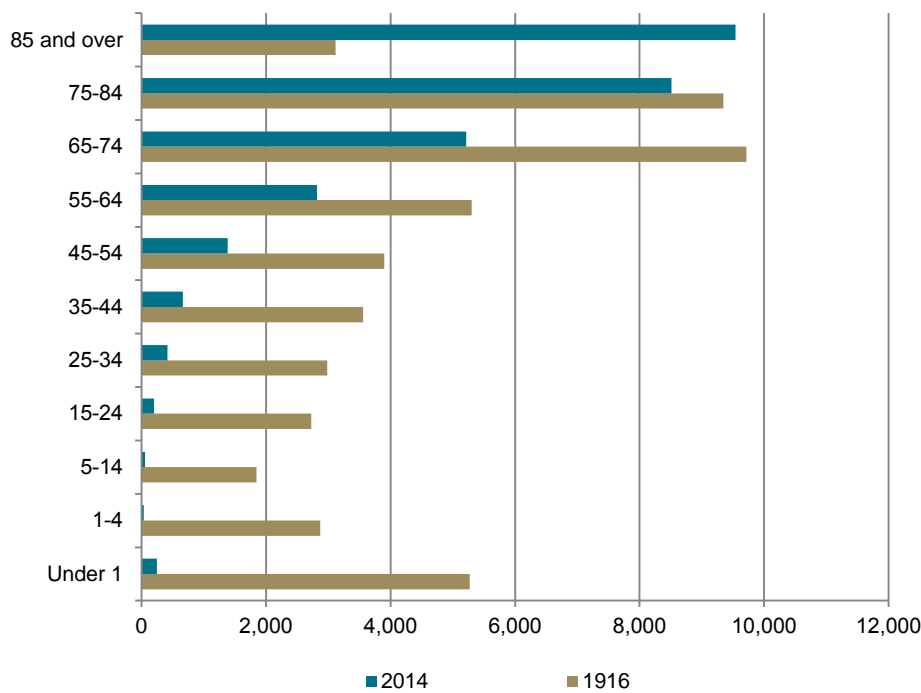


Table 12 Deaths by age group, 1916 and 2014¹

Age group	1916	2014	1916	2014
	number		%	
Under 1	5,271	249	10.4	0.9
1-4	2,869	38	5.7	0.1
5-14	1,847	56	3.6	0.2
15-24	2,724	202	5.4	0.7
25-34	2,983	419	5.9	1.4
35-44	3,557	663	7.0	2.3
45-54	3,898	1,383	7.7	4.8
55-64	5,303	2,816	10.5	9.7
65-74	9,715	5,217	19.2	17.9
75-84	9,343	8,513	18.5	29.3
85 and over	3,117	9,539	6.2	32.8
Total deaths	50,627	29,095	100.0	100.0

Source: Registrar-General report for 1916, CSO Vital Statistics

¹Data for 2014 is provisional



FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH BERKELEY STREET DUBLIN, CIRCA 1904

Life expectancies at various ages, 1911 and 2011

Life expectancy has risen strongly since 1911 for all age groups, with the greatest increases for younger age groups.

A baby boy born in 2011 can expect to live for nearly 25 more years than a baby boy born in 1911, with life expectancy at birth increasing for males from 53.6 years to 78.3 years between 1911 and 2011.

A baby girl born in 2011 can expect to have an extra 28.6 years of life compared to a girl born in 1911, with life expectancy at birth increasing for females from 54.1 years to 82.7 years over this time period.

Life expectancy for boys aged 15 increased by 14.5 years over the last 100 years while girls of this age gained an extra 18.7 years in life expectancy.

A man of 65 in 1911 had an average further 13 years of life remaining and 100 years later this life expectancy was 17.6 years, an increase of 4.6 years. The improvement for women at age 65 was higher, with a gain of an extra 7.2 years in life expectancy over the last 100 years.

Thus a woman aged 65 in 1911 could expect to live for 13.4 more years but by 2011 her life expectancy was over 20 years.

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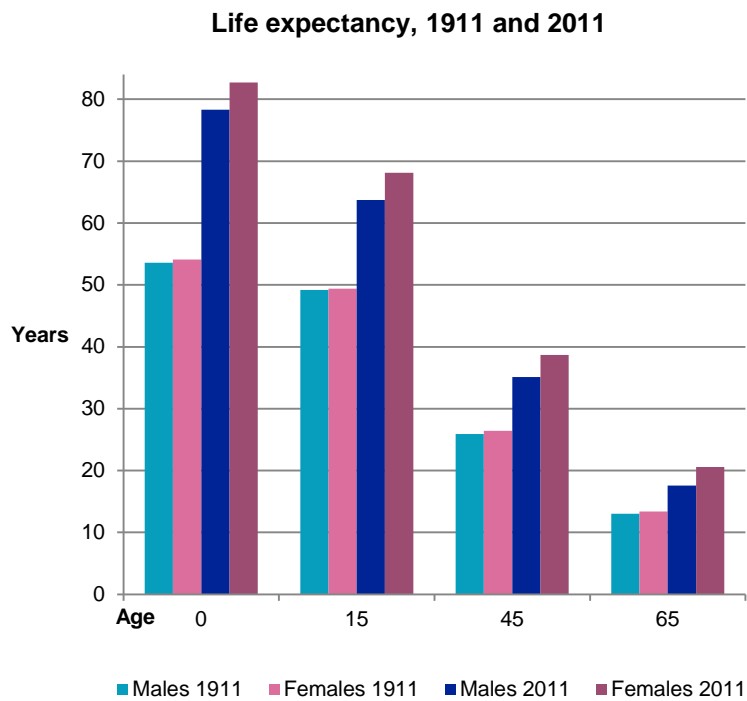
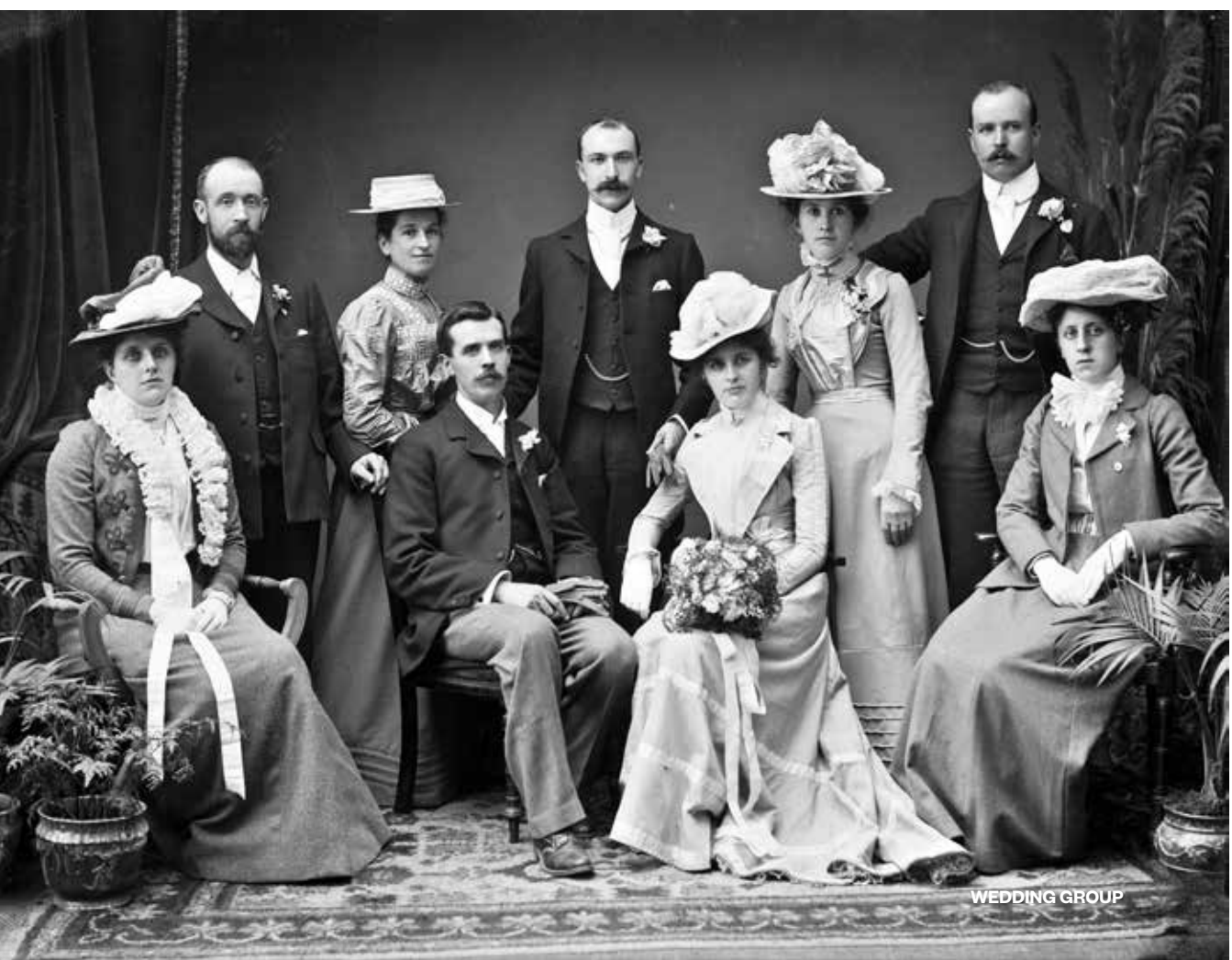


Table 13 Life expectancies at various ages, 1911 and 2011

Age	Years					
	Male		Female		Increase in life expectancy	
	1911	2011	1911	2011	Males	Females
0	53.6	78.3	54.1	82.7	24.7	28.6
15	49.2	63.7	49.4	68.1	14.5	18.7
25	41.0	54.1	41.4	58.2	13.1	16.8
35	33.5	44.6	33.8	48.4	11.1	14.6
45	25.9	35.1	26.4	38.7	9.2	12.3
55	18.9	26.0	19.2	29.4	7.1	10.2
65	13.0	17.6	13.4	20.6	4.6	7.2
75	8.0	10.6	8.2	12.7	2.6	4.5

Source: *Irish Life Tables*, CSO





WEDDING GROUP



Economy

Table 14 Annual exports and imports at ports in Ireland in current and constant prices, 1910-1916	43
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Annual exports and imports at ports in Ireland in current and constant prices, 1910-1916

There are no National Accounts available for Ireland in 1916. However a number of key indicators can be used to assess economic conditions in Ireland and assess how the Irish economy was faring in 1916. The table below on the value of imports and exports gives a good indication of economic activity, (note that this data refers to the island of Ireland).

There was a deficit in 1910 of £2.7 million in the balance of trade, i.e., the value of imports was greater than the value of exports.

The deficit grew to £6.5 million by 1912 before falling in 1913 and turning to a surplus of £2.1 million in 1914. By 1916 the surplus in the balance of trade stood at £1.5 million.

Annual exports and imports at ports in Ireland in constant 1904 prices, 1910-1916

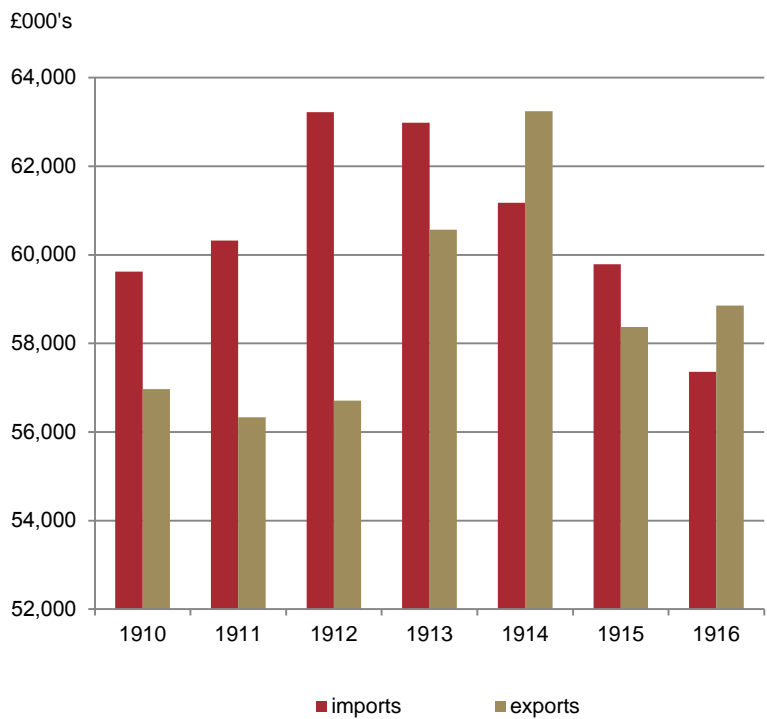


Table 14 Annual exports and imports at ports in Ireland in current and constant prices, 1910-1916¹

£ thousands

Year	Imports		Exports		Exports less imports
	Current prices	Constant 1904 prices	Current prices	Constant 1904 prices	Constant 1904 prices
1910	66,431	59,624	65,896	56,968	-2,656
1911	67,610	60,322	65,071	56,330	-3,992
1912	73,953	63,221	67,168	56,710	-6,511
1913	74,467	62,986	73,877	60,567	-2,419
1914	73,995	61,176	77,311	63,243	2,067
1915	87,950	59,790	84,463	58,372	-1,418
1916	105,205	57,358	107,171	58,858	1,500

Source: Report on the Trade in Imports and Exports at Irish Ports during the year ended 31 December 1916

¹Data in this tables refers to the island of Ireland.



Government revenue and expenditure in Ireland, 1911-1917

The Government spent £11.5 million on the island of Ireland in 1911 and raised £10.7 million in revenue, giving a deficit of about £0.8 million. By 1916 the overall fiscal situation in Ireland was very favourable for the British Government with a very substantial surplus in the Government accounts of £11 million.

The deficit of £0.8 million in 1911, (before the start of World War I), had turned to a surplus of £5.3 million in 1915, (one year after the start of the war).

By 1916 nearly £24 million was raised in Ireland by the British Government but just over half of

this, £12.6 million, was spent in Ireland, giving a surplus of over £11 million towards the war effort in Britain.

Taxes on imported goods such as tea, sugar and tobacco and increased duties on alcoholic products, as well as a lowering of the exemption limit for income tax, contributed to the large increase in Government revenue between 1913 and 1916.

Total revenue collected by the British Government in 1916 was £564.7 million and revenue raised in Ireland accounted for about 4% of this.

Government revenue and expenditure in Ireland, 1911-1917

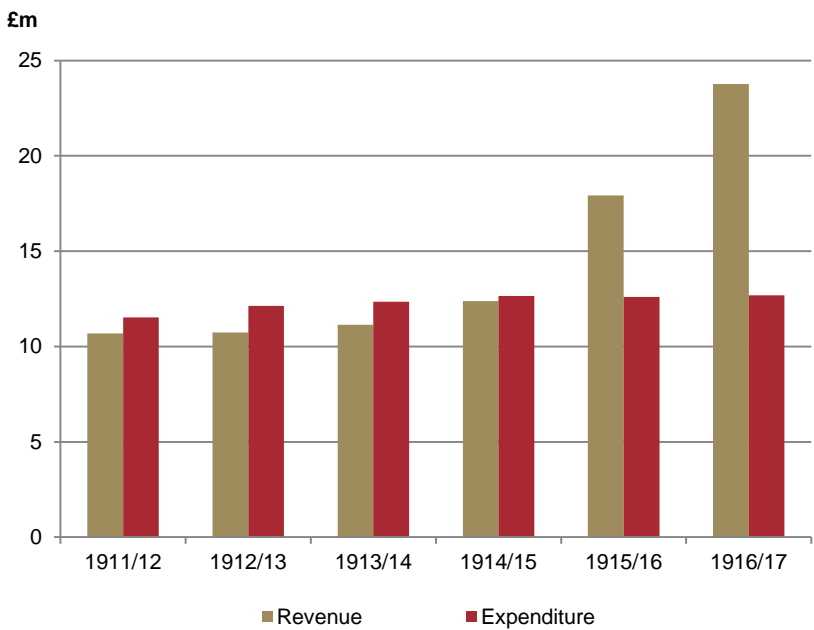


Table 15 Government revenue and expenditure in Ireland, 1911-1917¹

£

Year	Government revenue	Government expenditure	Balance
1911/12	10,688,000	11,533,500	-845,500
1912/13	10,731,500	12,137,000	-1,405,500
1913/14	11,134,500	12,357,000	-1,222,500
1914/15	12,389,500	12,656,000	-266,500
1915/16	17,929,000	12,597,000	5,332,000
1916/17	23,766,500	12,686,000	11,080,500

Source: *The Public Finances of Ireland, Journal of the Statistical and Social Enquiry Society of Ireland, January 1920, Professor C.H. Oldham*

¹Data in this table refers to the island of Ireland



CUSTOM HOUSE, DUBLIN. 2232. W.L.

Retail prices of food in Irish towns, 1914¹ and updated to 2014² using the Consumer Price Index

These retail prices for food were collected in Irish towns (on the island of Ireland) in 1914 for use in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Although Ireland was an agricultural country producing plentiful supplies of fresh milk, condensed milk (both Irish and imported) featured as an item in the CPI. One explanation for this is that fresh milk was hard to transport and store as there was very little access to refrigeration 100 years ago.

Neither chicken nor fish is included in this list of food items used for the CPI which implies that these food items were not regularly purchased, although presumably they were consumed by people who could keep their own chickens and do their own fishing.

Two different kinds of tea were priced in 1914 – best tea and cheapest tea. The price of best tea, updated to 2014 prices using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), is €15.92 per pound which was very expensive for most households. Cheapest tea, at €9.79 per pound in 2014 prices, was also expensive. The average price for the cheapest tea in a supermarket today would be about €2.30 per pound (which is the equivalent of about 450 grams).

An intriguing feature of the retail prices collected in 1914, (for the compilation of the cost of living index for Great Britain and Ireland), is that there was no coverage of alcohol. The 1914 cost of living index was aimed at measuring the basic welfare needs of the working class so we can only deduce that alcohol was not thought worth measuring.



**Table 16 Retail prices of food in Irish towns, 1914¹ and updated to 2014²
using the Consumer Price Index**

Food	Quantity	Average price, 1914 ¹	Updated to 2014 using CPI
Beef	per lb.	8.0d	€3.67
Mutton	per lb.	8.6d	€4.90
Pork chops	per lb.	8.9d	€4.90
Pork sausages	per lb.	8.7d	€4.90
Bacon	per lb.	9.2d	€4.90
Butter, Irish creamery	per lb.	13.9d	€7.35
Butter, Irish farmers	per lb.	12.6d	€6.12
Cheese	per lb.	9.8d	€4.90
Margarine, 1st grade	per lb.	7.6d	€3.67
Margarine, 2nd grade	per lb.	6.2d	€3.67
Lard	per lb.	7.1d	€3.67
Milk, fresh	per quart	2.5d	€1.22
Condensed milk, Irish	per lb. tin	6.8d	€3.67
Condensed milk, imported	per lb. tin	7.2d	€3.67
Eggs, 1st grade	per dozen	9.6d	€4.90
Bread	per 2lb loaf	3.2d	€1.22
Flour, household	per 14 lb.	19.8d	€9.79
Oatmeal	per 14 lb.	21.1d	€11.02
Rice	per lb. tin	2.8d	€1.22
Potatoes, old	per 14 lb.	5.5d	€2.45
Tea, best	per lb.	30.3d	€15.92
Tea, cheapest	per lb.	18.1d	€9.79
Sugar, white granulated	per lb.	2.2d	€1.22
Jam	per lb.	6.6d	€3.67

Source: Retail prices in Irish towns of 500 inhabitants and upwards as collected by officers of the Post Office.

¹Prices in 1914 are expressed in pence where 8.6d represents 8.6 pence, (in 1914 there was 12 pence in one shilling and 20 shillings in one pound). Data in this table refers to the island of Ireland.

²Some prices which are very close in value in 1914 may have the same updated price in 2014.



**MEN STANDING OUTSIDE MR. L.A. RYAN'S PREMISES SHOWS
JOHN JAMESON & SONS BARRELS, THOMAS STREET, WATERFORD**

Number of farms, 1915 and 2010

Data on the number of farms for years 1915 and 2010 are not directly comparable because of changes in how data on Agriculture is collected. However the data available for years 1915 and 2010 does show the significant decline in the number of farms over the past century.

In 1915 there were 359,700 farms over one acre in Ireland and by 2010 this had declined to 139,860 farms over one hectare (equal to 2.5 acres), a reduction of over 60% in the number of farms over the century.

All counties in Ireland saw large reductions in

the number of farms between 1915 and 2010. The counties with the largest percentage decline in the number of farms over this time period are Dublin with a drop of 83%, followed by Louth which declined by 72%. This large decrease in the number of farms in Dublin is linked to the geographical spread of the urban area in Dublin over the last 100 years. Leitrim and Cavan both had decreases of 71% in the number of farms over the same time period.

The smallest decreases in the number of farms occurred in Meath, Cork, Carlow and Limerick which had declines of about 50%.



THREE MEN DIGGING POTATOES IN A FIELD

Number of farms, 1915 and 2010

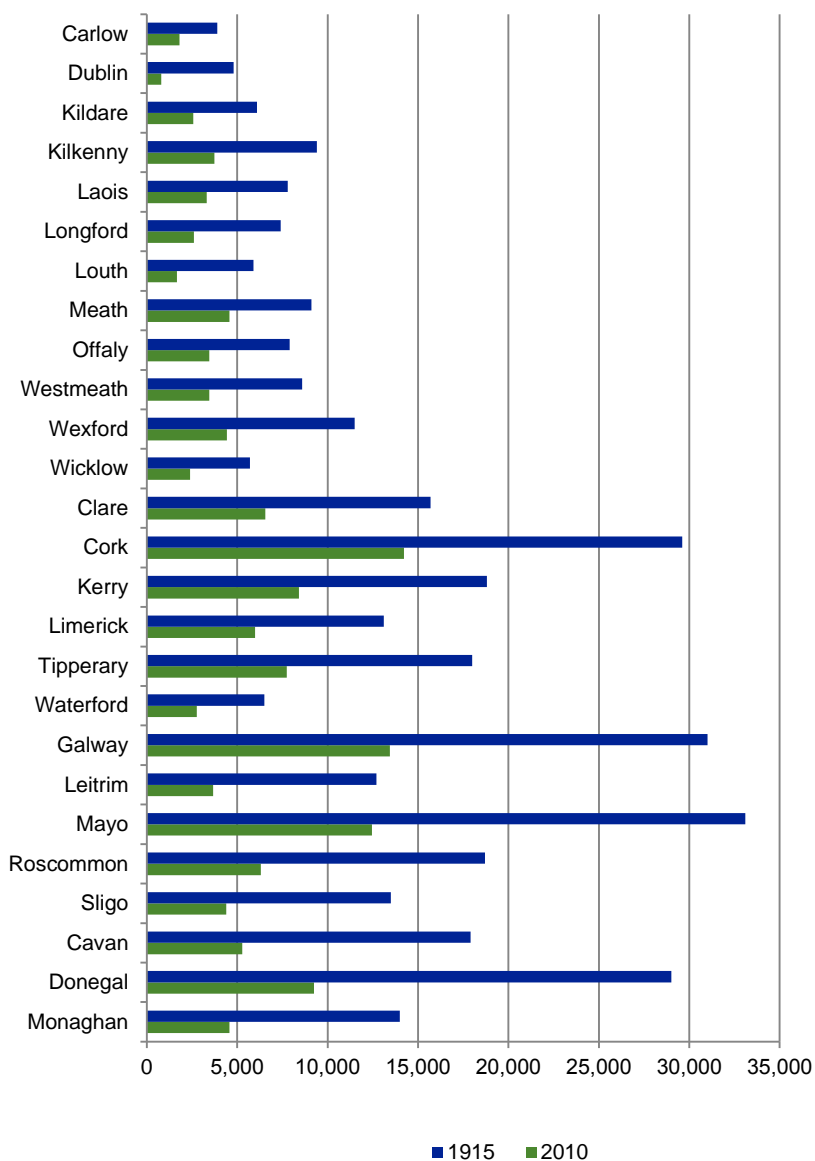


Table 17 **Number of farms, 1915 and 2010**

	1915	2010	% change in farm numbers
Ireland	359,700	139,860	-61.1
<i>Leinster</i>	<i>88,100</i>	<i>34,814</i>	<i>-60.5</i>
Carlow	3,900	1,802	-53.8
Dublin	4,800	798	-83.4
Kildare	6,100	2,578	-57.7
Kilkenny	9,400	3,737	-60.2
Laois	7,800	3,312	-57.5
Longford	7,400	2,601	-64.9
Louth	5,900	1,676	-71.6
Meath	9,100	4,569	-49.8
Offaly	7,900	3,462	-56.2
Westmeath	8,600	3,459	-59.8
Wexford	11,500	4,426	-61.5
Wicklow	5,700	2,394	-58.0
<i>Munster</i>	<i>101,700</i>	<i>45,675</i>	<i>-55.1</i>
Clare	15,700	6,550	-58.3
Cork	29,600	14,222	-52.0
Kerry	18,800	8,412	-55.3
Limerick	13,100	5,991	-54.3
Tipperary	18,000	7,739	-57.0
Waterford	6,500	2,761	-57.5
<i>Connacht</i>	<i>109,000</i>	<i>40,284</i>	<i>-63.0</i>
Galway	31,000	13,445	-56.6
Leitrim	12,700	3,673	-71.1
Mayo	33,100	12,458	-62.4
Roscommon	18,700	6,313	-66.2
Sligo	13,500	4,395	-67.4
<i>Ulster (part)</i>	<i>60,900</i>	<i>19,087</i>	<i>-68.7</i>
Cavan	17,900	5,282	-70.5
Donegal	29,000	9,240	-68.1
Monaghan	14,000	4,565	-67.4

Sources: *Farming since the Famine*, CSO and *Census of Agriculture 2010*, CSO

Number of cars under current licence by county, 1915 and 2014

There were 9,850 cars registered in Ireland in 1915, with all counties in Ireland having some cars registered. Over 60% of all cars in 1915 were registered in Leinster with 3,331 cars in Dublin. By 2014 there were over 1.9 million cars in Ireland with just over 500,000 of these in Dublin.

In 1907 the first Ford cars ever to be seen in Ireland went on display at the Irish Motor Show held in the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society (RDS) in Ballsbridge. By 1913 some 600 Fords had been sold throughout Ireland. In 1917 Henry

Ford established a factory in Cork, Henry Ford & Son Ltd which began as a private venture and later became a division of the Ford Motor Company. Ford tractors were the first tractors to be produced on a massive scale and the first farm tractors to be affordable for the average farmer. The first Fordson tractor left the assembly line in Cork in 1919 and by the end of that year 303 tractors had been built in Cork¹.

¹<http://www.ford.ie/AboutFord/CompanyInformation/HistoryOfFord>

Cars registered



193
times
more cars
registered
in 2014



MR. GOFF'S MOTOR CAR

Table 18 Number of cars under current licence by county, 1915 and 2014¹

Area	1915	2014
Ireland	9,850	1,943,868
<i>Leinster</i>	<i>6,149</i>	<i>1,032,063</i>
Carlow	256	26,428
Dublin	3,331	503,726
Kildare	657	93,014
Kilkenny	265	41,108
Laois	141	30,743
Longford	68	16,093
Louth	192	47,300
Meath	513	77,137
Offaly	127	30,397
Westmeath	221	37,220
Wexford	177	66,173
Wicklow	201	62,724
<i>Munster</i>	<i>2,193</i>	<i>567,372</i>
Clare	152	52,805
Cork	847	239,743
Kerry	162	65,478
Limerick	391	84,344
Tipperary	372	72,856
Waterford	269	52,146
<i>Connacht</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>230,217</i>
Galway	243	104,380
Leitrim	169	13,458
Mayo	178	54,531
Roscommon	123	30,454
Sligo	275	27,394
<i>Ulster (part)</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>114,216</i>
Cavan	128	28,980
Donegal	231	61,352
Monaghan	161	23,884

Sources: Irish Motor Directory 1915 – 1916, Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

¹Registered data for 1915 and licensed data for 2014. Licensing differs from registration in that a vehicle is licensed when a valid motor tax disc is issued for the first time.

Registration occurs when a vehicle gets its licence plate (registration number) for the first time.



MI-19

—PARIS—

STUDIO PHOTOGRAPHIC
PARIS STUDIO
STUDIO

WOODFORD
BOURNE & CO

THE MEXICAN HOUSE

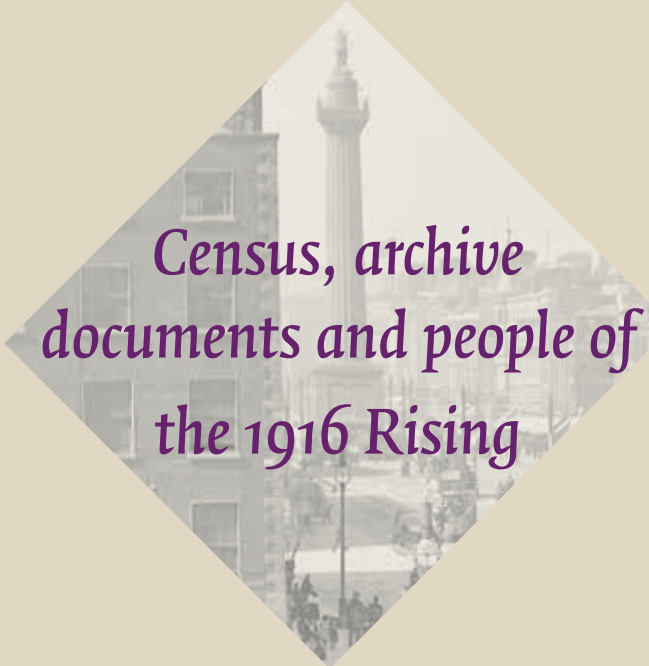
19
20 16



CANAL QUAY, BAGENALSTOWN, Co. CARLOW, 10480 W.L.



JUNCTION AT RATHMINES, DUBLIN, 1911



Census, archive documents and people of the 1916 Rising

There was a Census of Population in 1901 and 1911 in Ireland and the household returns and ancillary records have been digitised and are now available on the National Archives website, (<http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/>). In the following pages are brief biographies of six of the men and women involved in the 1916 Rising, including their Census returns. Also included are some documents from the National Archives Image Library in London regarding the events of the Easter Rising. On the main report “Life in 1916 Ireland: Stories from statistics”, on the CSO website, (www.cso.ie), we have included the Census returns for many more people who had an involvement with the Easter Rising, including the seven signatories of the Proclamation.

Archive documents	56
Countess Constance Markievicz, nee Gore-Booth	62
Dr. Kathleen Lynn	68
Kathleen Clarke, nee Daly	72
Thomas James Clarke	76
Pádraig Henry Pearse	80
James Connolly	86

Sentence of death for Countess Markiewicz

Note from the internal British Army debate on whether Countess Markiewicz should be executed in the event she was convicted by Court Martial and sentenced to death

57A

Register No.	Minute Sheet No.
<p>A.G.</p> <p>General Maxwell has written to the F.M.C. in C. asking whether in the event of Countess Markevitch being convicted by Court Martial and sentenced to death, the sentence should be carried out. He says "She is a lady who has taken a leading part as a Commander and I will try her as she is bloodguilty and dangerous. I am of opinion that this is a case of a woman who has forfeited the privilege of her sex. We cannot allow our soldiers to be shot down by such like. She has a following who see something to admire in her."</p> <p>The Field Marshal thinks you will probably like to take the Prime Minister's instructions, but he will be glad of an answer this afternoon as early as possible, to enable him to telegraph to Sir John Maxwell.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Sd.) F.C.Shaw, Maj.Gen. G.S.</p> <p>Horse Guards 3.5.16.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G.H.Q., H.F.</p> <p>I have spoken to the Prime Minister's Private Secretary who will communicate direct with the F.M.C. in C. on the subject.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Initd.) C.F.M.M. <u>A.G.</u> 3.5.16.</p>	

[P.T. OVER.]

(G.O. 202) W11224107. 50ms. 10113. 30°C. &

Notice of the execution of Pearse, MacDonagh and Clarke

Notice from Major-General A.E. Sandbach detailing the proceedings surrounding the execution of Padraig Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh and Thomas Clarke

7

Secret.

S/ 26 A.

Headquarters,
Irish Command.

With reference to your No.P.1, dated 2nd May, on the subject of Execution of Rebel Prisoners - I have to report that the following prisoners were duly executed:-

P.H.Pearse.
Thomas MacDonagh.
Thomas Clarke.

Enclosed are the proceedings of the Court in the case of the above mentioned deceased prisoners, and also in the case of E.T.Duggan, P.Beazeley, J.Magennis - the sentence of the Court was promulgated to the person concerned in each case as stated on the proceedings.

Also enclosed are (1) Certificates of death by the Medical Officer. (2) Certificate of Execution by the A.P.M. (3) Sketch of the position of the graves.

Dublin,
3/5/16.

(Sd.) A.E.Sandbach, Major-General,
Commg. 59th Division.

57

Sentence of death carried out on prisoners Pearse, O'Hanrahan, Plunkett and Daly

Notice from Richmond Barracks to Army Command on the execution of William Pearse, Michael O'Hanrahan, Joseph Plunkett and Ned Daly

Confidential.

RICHMOND BARRACKS
DUBLIN.

From Officer i/c Prisoners

to 178th Inf. Bde.

1. I return herewith minute re executions

2. I carried out the sentence on the
WILLIAM PEARSE. four prisoners named in the
MICHAEL O'HANRAHAN. margin at the time and place
JOSEPH PLUNKETT. and in the manner specified and
EDWARD DALY. enclose medical certificate of
death.

3. I enclose certificate from the
Officer i/c Burial Party showing
position of graves.

4-5-16.

Signed. C. Harold Weatherstone.

Major.
Officer i/c Prisoners.

Disturbances in Dublin, executions to cease until further notice

Telegram from the Prime Ministers office, London, to the Military Command in Dublin instructing that executions cease until further notice

Office Stamp
A.G.
Minty
Cathors

748
Counter No.
Foreign No.
Handed over to cable comp. at

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

Government Despatch
To be forwarded by the best route available

I Certify that this Telegram is sent on the business of the
Signature
For use of Post Office

Replied	A.M.	P.M.	No. of Chargeable Words	SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS AS TO ROUTE	CHARGES	£	s.	d.
Code Time			all in cipher	10/5/66	Telegram			
Sent at			all plain words		Repetition			
To			Groups		Acknowledgment			
By me			Ciphers		Reply			
			Counterman to sign here		Extra Copies			
					No direction			
					Special Charges			
					Total			

The Name and Address of the Sender, if to be telegraphed, must be written at the end of the Telegram.

TO { Commanders Dublin

A.G. 10th a.m. Prime Minister directs that no more executions are to take place till further orders

adulating

sent 4.30 pm. 10.5.16.
copy to Mr. G. C. Home Force. 4.40 pm.
K. G. M.

sent on telephone in instructions from Mr. Bannant
to A.G.



**Countess
Constance
Markievicz,
nee Gore-Booth~
(1868-1927)**



**Dr. Kathleen Lynn
(1874-1955)**



**Kathleen Clarke,
nee Daly
(1878-1972)**

Age 43 at the time of
the 1911 Census

Census 1911 Address:
1 Ballinvoher,
Drumcliff East, Sligo

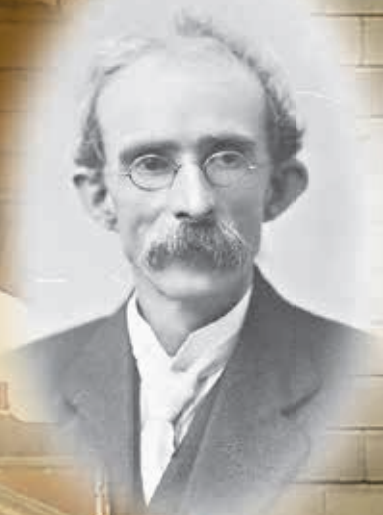
Age 37 at the time of
the 1911 Census

Census 1911 address:
9 Belgrave Road,
Rathmines, Dublin

Age 33 at the time of
the 1911 Census

Census 1901 Address:
No 21 Lower William
Street, Limerick

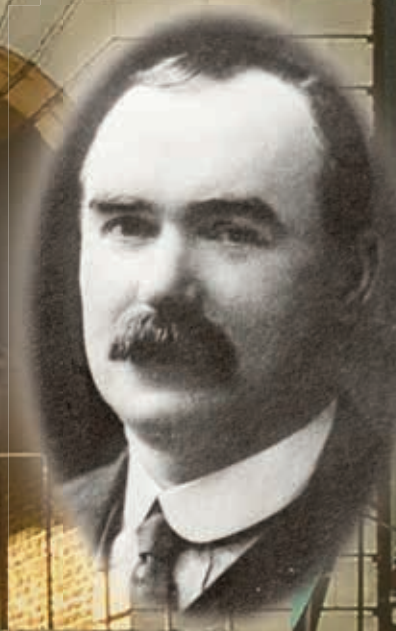
Census 1911 Address:
59 St. Patrick's Road,
Drumcondra, Dublin



**Thomas James
Clarke
(1858-1916)**



**Pádraig Henry
Pearse
(1879-1916)**



**James Connolly
(1868-1916)**

Age 53 at the time of
the 1911 Census

Census 1911 Address:
59 St. Patrick's Road,
Drumcondra, Dublin

Age 31 at the time of
the 1911 Census

Census 1911 Address:
20.2 Harold Grange
(Whitchurch,
Dublin)

Age 43 at the time of
the 1911 Census

Census 1901 address:
54.3 in Pimlico (1-24;
36-77) (Merchants
Quay, Dublin)

Census 1911 address:
70 Lotts Road, South
(Pembroke West,
Dublin)

Countess Constance Markievicz, nee Gore-Booth~ (1868-1927)

Age 43 at the time of the 1911 Census



62

There is no record of Countess Markievicz in the 1911 Census. She may have been in jail¹, as in 1911 she was arrested when she took part in a demonstration against the visit of King George V to Ireland, or as a suffragette she may not have filled out the Census form.

There is however a Census record of her daughter Maeve, aged 9, who lived in Sligo with Constance's mother, Georgina Gore Booth, aged 67. A reunion of mother and daughter took place when Maeve was 20 and her mother was 53. Maeve did not recognise her mother and had to be persuaded that it really was her².

Census 1911 Address:
1 Ballinvoher, Drumcliff East, Sligo³.

Apart from Maeve and her

grandmother, there were five other people in the house. Janet Claigton (22) a visitor to the house, gave her occupation as a governess. There were three female servants – Kane Johnson (22), a ladies maid, Lizzie McGloghlan (24), a parlour maid and Mary Feeheley (26), a cook. There was also a stable boy, Tom McKeown (15). The mix of religions in the house is interesting. Both Georgina Gore Booth and the visitor, Janet Claigton, were Church of England while Maeve and two of the servants, Kane Johnson and Lizzie McGloghlan, were Church of Ireland. The cook, Mary Feeheley and the stable boy, Tom McKeown, were both Catholics.

Census 1911 Address:
44 St. Stephen's Green East Dublin³.

There is also a Census record of Count Casimir Dunin Markievicz, the estranged husband of Countess Markievicz, who moved to the Ukraine in 1913. He is recorded as a boarder and a Polish noble

aged 37 on Census night.

Constance Gore-Booth was born in 1868 in London and was brought up in Lissadell House, County Sligo. Constance and her sister Eva were the daughters of Baronet and Arctic explorer Sir Henry Gore-Booth and his wife Georgina. Both girls were presented to Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace but despite this background both sisters became prominent social activists, supporters of women's suffrage and the Irish republican movement.

Constance married a Polish Count, Casimir Dunin Markievicz, in 1900 and her daughter Maeve was born in 1902.

Constance became active in nationalist politics and in 1908 she joined Sinn Féin and Maud Gonne's women's group, *Inghinidhe na hÉireann* (Daughters of Ireland). She became a regular contributor to *Bean na hÉireann* (Women of Ireland). This was Ireland's first women's nationalist

journal and was founded by Helena Molony, who would become her closest friend. She met Maud Gonne who asked her to take over looking after boys' classes. *"I gave over to her the boys' classes which we ran and which were too much for the Inghinidhe as the boys were so unruly. The Countess managed then wonderfully and we never had a day's trouble with them once she took them over"*⁴. In 1909 she founded Na Fianna, an organization to teach boys military drills and the use of weaponry. During the 1913 Lockout "Madame", as she was known, worked in the soup kitchen. She ran a food depot for locked-out workers in her home and was helped by Maud Gonne and their socialist and feminist friends. She gave up the material advantages of being a member of the ruling Anglo-Irish class to devote her time to the working class of Dublin. *"Mme. Markievicz, who was a great friend of mine, ran a soup kitchen in Liberty Hall, while the workers' strike was on. She was a great woman and I always think she does not get the credit she should."* Seán Ó Faolain and O'Casey

make me angry with their sneers at her in their books."

She was undoubtedly the prominent female leader of the Easter Rising which started on 24 April 1916. A suffragette and socialist, Constance Markievicz became a member of the Irish Citizen Army which was founded by James Connolly. She served as an Officer during the Rising which entitled her to give orders, make tactical decisions and carry weapons. During the Rising it was intended that she would travel around the various outposts in Dr. Kathleen Lynn's car but when she got to St. Stephens Green she stayed there with Michael Mallin. Her rank was Staff Lieutenant and she became Second-in-Command in the garrison. Following the surrender she was arrested and became the only woman of the Rising to be sentenced to death though this was commuted to life imprisonment. The scandal of the German execution of English nurse Edith Cavell in 1915 may have led to the decision to spare the Countess⁵. She was released in

1917.

In the General Election of 1918 she was elected as MP for the St Patrick's Division of Dublin. She was the first woman to be elected to the British House of Commons but refused to take her seat. Constance was a member of the first Dáil Éireann when it met on the 21st of January 1919⁶. She was both the first Irish female Cabinet Minister (for Labour) and the first female Cabinet Minister in Europe. The death of her sister Eva in 1926 left her very lonely and depressed. She ran for and won a seat in 1927 in the Fifth Dáil for Dublin South. In June that year she fell ill and was taken to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital by her friend Dr. Kathleen Lynn. Countess Constance Markievicz died on the 15th July 1927. At her bedside were her husband Casimir, her daughter Maeve, her stepson Stanislaus and some female friends. She lay in State in the Rotunda but was given a large public funeral rather than a State one.

63

Sources:

¹Jails and the Census <http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie/help/about19011911Census.html#whatcontain>

²Seán O' Faolain, Countess Markievicz. London Sphere Books Ltd, 1967 pg. 8

³<http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie>

⁴Bureau of Military History Witness Statement Maud Gonne pg 21 and 20
<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh//BMH.w50317>

⁵<http://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/faith-and-sacrifice-an-irishman-s-diary-on-edith-cavell-1.2387272>

⁶<http://www.oireachtas.ie/members-hist/default.asp?housetype=0&HouseNum=5&MemberID=298>

CENSUS OF

Two Examples of the mode of filling up

FOR

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS,

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	
	Christian Name.	Surname.				Insert Age opposite each name:—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7.	
						Ages of Males.	Ages of Females.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	No Persons ABSENT on the Night of Sunday, April 2nd, to be entered here; EXCEPT those (not enumerated elsewhere) who may be out at WORK or TRAVELLING, &c., during that Night, and who RETURN HOME ON MONDAY, APRIL 3rd.		State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.]	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."	For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	
	Subject to the above instruction, the Name of the Head of the Family should be written first; then the names of his Wife, Children, and other Relatives; then those of Visitors, Boarders, Servants, &c.						
1	Georgia	Gore Booth	Head of family	Ch. of England	Read & write		67
2	Janet	Clayton	visitor	Ch. of England	Read & write		22
3	Maria	Manley	grandchild	Ch. of Ireland	Read & write		9
4	James	Johnson	servant	Ch. of Ireland	Read & write		22
5	Mary	Hughes	servant	Roman Catholic	Read & write		26
6	Lizzie	McGlothin	servant	Ch. of Ireland	Read & write		24
7	Tom	McKeon	servant	Roman Cath.	read	18	25
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. McKeon Signature of Enumerator.

to this Table are given on the other side.

M A.

No. on Form B. 1

&c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

[illegible]

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

Melrose Bath Signature of Head of Family.

CENSUS OF

Two Examples of the mode of filling up.

FOR:

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS,

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	
	Christian Name.	Surname.				AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	
						Ages of Males.	Ages of Females.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	James	Duncan	Head of Family	Church of Ireland	Read & write	49	
2	Ellen Maria	Duncan	Wife	Church of Ireland	Read & write		49
3	Beatrice Ellenor	Duncan	Daughter	Church of Ireland	Read & write		17
4	May	Wardens	Boarder	Church of Ireland	Read & write		35
5	Casimir Dunin	Markievicz	Boarder	Roman Catholic	Read & write	37	
6	Annie	Murray	Servant	Roman Catholic	Read & write		28
7	Margaret	O'Brien	Servant	Roman Catholic	Read & write		36
8	Margaret	O'Brien	Servant	Roman Catholic	Read & write		16
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Anthony Luggan 10/12 Signature of Enumerator.

this Table are given on the other side.

M. A.

No. on Form B. 44

&c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

[illegible]

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

James Duncan Signature of Head of Family.

Dr. Kathleen Lynn (1874-1955)

Age 37 at the time of the 1911 Census



Census 1911 address:
9 Belgrave Road, Rathmines,
Dublin

Kathleen was living in Rathmines in Dublin at the time of the 1911 Census and her occupation was recorded as a General Practitioner and her place of birth as Mayo. There were two other women living in the same house. Frances Margaret Coohé, aged 44, was a boarder in the house and was born in Waterford. Bridget Cuffe, aged 45, was a domestic servant and was born in Wexford. Kathleen Lynn and Frances Coohé are both recorded in the 1911 Census as Church of Ireland while Margaret Coohé was Roman Catholic.

Kathleen Lynn came from a comfortable background

and she qualified as a doctor. Born in Mayo, she dedicated her life to the suffragette movement, social justice and national liberation. In 1904 she became a GP practising from 9 Belgrave Road, Rathmines. The dreadful conditions in which her patients lived and died had a deep impact on her, especially the very high infant mortality rate. (See the table on Infant Mortality Rates in 1916 and 2014 in this publication). She became involved in the women's suffrage movement, making friends with other Irish feminists such as Countess Markievicz, Maud Gonne McBride, Madeleine Ffrench Mullen and Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington, with whom she remained life-long friends. During the 1913 Lock-Out, she ran a soup kitchen with Countess Markievicz, (a distant cousin), and gave freely of her time and energy to provide medical services to the sick during this struggle.

Dr. Lynn held the rank of Captain in the Irish Citizen Army (I.C.A.), and in her

capacity as the Chief Medical Officer, she organised the collection of medical supplies and gave lessons in first aid.

She played a prominent role in the hostilities of Easter week which started on Easter Monday 24 April 1916. James Connolly chose Kathleen Lynn to carry The Plough and the Stars, (the official Flag of the I.C.A.), from Liberty Hall to the GPO because she was a woman, a doctor, a protestant and a suffragette and she embodied the type of Republic Connolly envisaged - egalitarian, non-sectarian and one based on gender-equality.

Dr. Lynn served in City Hall during the Easter Rising to attend the wounded. After the shooting of Seán Connolly she acted as Senior Officer and presented the surrender when ordered to do so. She was imprisoned in Ship Street and then Kilmainham Gaol, sharing a cell with Madeleine Ffrench Mullen and Helena Molony, until she was sent to prison in England. She was

allowed take up medical duties instead of being incarcerated as there was a scarcity of doctors due to World War I.

She returned to Ireland in 1918 and went “on the run” but was arrested towards the end of the year. She was sentenced to be deported but was allowed to stay as there was an influenza outbreak and doctors were very scarce. She and her friends acquired an old derelict house

at 37 Charlemont Street. The women of the Irish Citizen Army cleaned it up and Countess Markievicz and Countess Plunkett brought bedding. In this house they treated patients suffering from flu using vaccines which Kathleen obtained. Among those treated were Michael Stains and Caitlín, the wife of Cathal Brugha.

Once the epidemic was over,

Kathleen Lynn and Madeleine Ffrench Mullen founded St. Ultan's Hospital in 1919 in the same premises and this was the first hospital for the treatment of infants in Dublin.

Dr. Lynn was elected to the Dáil in the 1921 elections but did not take her seat. She died in 1955 and was buried in Deansgrange Cemetery, Dublin with full military honours.



Sources:

<http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie>

Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Dr. Kathleen Lynn

<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0357.pdf>

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GrID=31644911>

<http://www.oireachtas.ie/members/default.asp?housetype=o&HouseNum=4&MemberID=659&ConstID=77>

CENSUS OF
Two Examples of the mode of filling up
FOR
RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.]	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."	Insert Age opposite each name:—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	
						Ages of Males.	Ages of Females.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	Kathleen	Lynn	Head of Family	Church of Ireland	Read and Write		37
2	Hancon	Cooke	Boarder	Ch. of Ireland	Read and Write		44
3	Bridget	Cuffe	Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and Write		45
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

James W. Byrne 1916
Signature of Enumerator.

IRELAND, 1911.

the Table are given on the other side.

M A.

No. on Form B. 9

&c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.				WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Dumb only; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.
<p>State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as <i>Scholars</i>. [No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home.]</p> <p>Before filling this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.</p>	<p>Whether "Married," "Widowed," "Widow," or "Single."</p>	<p>State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of :—</p> <p>Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year, write "under one."</p>	<p>Children born alive to present Marriage. If no children born alive, write "None" in column 11.</p>	<p>Total Children born alive.</p> <p>Children still living.</p>	<p>If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country.</p>	<p>Write the word "IRISH" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks IRISH only, and the words "IRISH & ENGLISH" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.</p>	<p>Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.</p>
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
General Practitioner	Single				Mullafary Co Mayo		
domestic	Single				Waterford		
General Servant	Single				Kerry		
					Waterford		

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

Kathleen F. Lynn Signature of Head of Family.
F.R.C.S.I.

Kathleen Clarke, nee Daly (1878-1972)

Age 33 at the time of the 1911 Census



Census 1901 Address:
No 21 Lower William Street,
Limerick¹

At the time of the 1901 Census, Kathleen was living in Limerick with her uncle, grandmother, aunt, mother and eight siblings. The 1901 Census return included her brother Edward (Ned), aged 10, who was later executed for his part in the Easter Rising. According to the Census she was able to read and write and spoke both English and Irish.

Census 1911 Address: 59 St.
Patrick's Road, Drumcondra,
Dublin¹

The 1911 Census return shows that Kathleen and Thomas J. Clarke had been married for 9 years. Her husband Thomas was aged 53 and his occupation was recorded as a newsagent and tobacconist. Thomas was the first signatory of the 1916 Proclamation. Her children are

recorded as John (8), (Place of birth - United States), Tom (3), (Place of birth - Limerick City) and Emmet (1), (Place of birth - Dublin City).

Kathleen Clarke, nee Daly, was born in 1878 in Limerick City and was from a prosperous Fenian family. The head of the household was her uncle John Daly, (a Fenian and Mayor of Limerick). John Daly had once shared a cell with her husband, Thomas Clarke, who was 20 years her senior. Kathleen met Clarke when he was released from prison and awarded the freedom of Limerick City. While he did not immediately impress her, they began a correspondence.

Thomas Clarke moved to New York in 1898 and in 1901 she followed him. They married and bought a farm but returned to Dublin in 1908 with their three children. They opened a tobacconist shop, initially at 77 Amiens Street and then at 75A Parnell Street, Dublin², which was a front for Irish Republican Brotherhood activities and had a permanent posting of

detectives noting who came and went.

Though she was a founding member of Cumann na mBan, she did not participate directly in the Rising as she had been selected by the IRB to coordinate the distribution of support for the families of activists. She was selected by the IRB to be custodian of the plans and decisions in the event that senior members would be killed or arrested with the aim that she would then pass on the plans to other leaders.

Kathleen's husband and her brother Edward (Ned) Daly were tried and executed in 1916 and the stress of these events led her to have a miscarriage. She set up the Irish National Aid Fund to aid families of those killed or imprisoned. In 1918 she was arrested and interned as a Sinn Féin activist in Holloway Women's Prison with other activists including Countess Markievicz and Maud Gonne MacBride. She was released in 1919.

Kathleen played an active part in the War of Independence and became a judge in the Sinn Féin courts. She later became a TD 1921-1927 and a Senator

1928-1936³. She was the first female Lord Mayor of Dublin 1939-1941. She left Ireland to live in Liverpool with her son in 1965 and died there in

1972 aged 94. Kathleen Clarke was given a state funeral and is buried in Deansgrange Cemetery in Dublin.



Sources:

¹<http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie>

²16 Dead Men Anne-Marie Ryan, Mercier Press Cork pg. 48

³Oireactas.ie

CENSUS OF

(Two Examples of the mode of filling up this

FORM

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c.,

Number.	NAME and SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	
	Christian Name.	SURNAME.				Years on last Birth-day.	Months for Infants under one Year.
	<small>No PERSONS ABSENT on the night of Sunday, March 31st, to be entered here: EXCEPT those (not enumerated elsewhere) who may be out of WORK or TRAVELLING, &c., during that Night, and who RETURN HOME ON MONDAY, APRIL 1st.</small> <small>Subject to the above instruction, the Name of the Head of the Family should be written first; then the names of his Wife, Children, and other Relatives; then those of Visitors, Boarders, Servants, &c.</small>		<small>State whether "Head of Family," "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.</small>	<small>State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body, to which they belong.]</small>	<small>State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."</small>		
1	John	Daly	Head	R. C.	Read & write	55	
2	Margaret	Daly	Mother	R. C.	Read & write	40	
3	Ellen	Daly	Sister	R. C.	Read & write	57	
4	Catherine	Daly	Sister in Law	R. C.	Read & write	44	
5	William	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	25	
6	Madeline	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	23	
7	Bartholomew	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	21	
8	Agnes	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	20	
9	Laura	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	18	
10	Corbeline	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	16	
11	Ann	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	14	
12	Helen	Daly	Niece	R. C.	Read & write	12	
13	Edward John	Daly	Nephew	R. C.	Read & write	10	
14							
15							

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 63 Vic., cap. 6, s. 6 (1), that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. Burke (Signature of Enumerator.)

IRELAND, 1901.

Table are given on the other side.)

A.

No. on Form B. 21

who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.

SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Dumb only; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.
Write "M" for Males and "F" for Females.	State the Particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. Before filling this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.]	Whether "Married," "Widowed," "Widow," or "Not Married."	If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.
M	Mayor of Limerick	not married	Limerick	Irish & Eng	
F	—	Widow	Limerick	English	
F	—	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	—	Widow	Limerick	Irish	
F	—	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	—	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	—	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	—	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	Scholars	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	Scholars	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	Scholars	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	Scholars	not married	Limerick	Irish	
F	Scholars	not married	Limerick	Irish	
M	Scholars	not married	Limerick	Irish	

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

John Daly

(Signature of Head of Family).

Thomas James Clarke (1858-1916)

Age 53 at the time of the 1911 Census



Census 1911 Address: 59 St. Patrick's Road, Drumcondra, Dublin

The 1911 Census recorded Thomas Clarke living in Dublin and married for 9 years to Kathleen. His children are listed as John (8), Tom (3) and Emmet (1) and his occupation is newsagent and tobacconist.

Thomas Clarke was born on the Isle of Wight in 1858. His father was a soldier in the British Army who had served in the Crimean War. The family subsequently moved to South Africa where they lived in various British garrison towns. When Thomas was seven his family moved to Co. Tyrone, where he met John Daly, uncle of his future wife Kathleen and an Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) organiser. Clarke also became involved with the IRB.

In 1882, at the age of 24, he emigrated to America and

while he was there he joined Clann Na nGael. The following year he was sent to London as part of a bombing campaign. He was caught and spent fifteen years in penal servitude. His health suffered because of the conditions in jail and a case for his release was taken up by Maud Gonne and the Amnesty Association². John Daly was also in prison on similar charges. When released, Clarke was awarded the freedom of Limerick City. He met Kathleen Daly, with whom he corresponded when he once more moved to America in 1898. In 1901 she followed him over to America and they married. The best man at the wedding was John MacBride.

The family returned to Ireland where they opened a newsagents shop in Dublin. He held the post of Treasurer of the IRB and was a member of the Supreme Council from 1915. Seán Mac Diarmada held the post of secretary and these two friends were the main organisers behind the Rising. When Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, a founding member of

the Fenians died in 1915, Clarke planned a huge funeral as a demonstration of support for Irish Independence. Clarke chose Pádraig Pearse to give the graveside oration and, with thousands of Volunteers attending, the tone of the oration made it very clear that an attempt would soon be made to establish an Irish Republic by force of arms.

Thomas J. Clarke was chosen as the first signatory of the Proclamation of Independence because of his seniority and contribution to the cause over the years. As a member of the Provincial Government, he was one of those who occupied the GPO during the Easter Rising which started on 24 April 1916. After six days of fighting at the GPO, Pearse issued the order to surrender. Although Clarke objected to this, he was outvoted.

After the surrender, a British Army Captain, Percival Leavelle took Thomas Clarke, Seán MacDiarmada and Ned Daly aside to search them. Clarke had an old bullet

wound which had not healed properly. Lea-Wilson found it difficult to remove Clarke's coat because of the stiffness and forcibly straightened the arm, re-opening the wound and causing terrible pain³. He also made all three men strip to the skin in front of their comrades, including three nurses. Lea-Wilson took away Seán MacDiarmada's walking stick forcing him to keep pace with the other Volunteers on their march to prison. This treatment of prisoners was noted by a young Captain,

Michael Collins. Lea-Wilson was later murdered during the War of Independence in 1921 by the IRA in Gorey, Co. Wexford, where he was serving in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The Volunteers spent the night at the grounds of the Rotunda Hospital before being moved to Richmond Barracks. Clarke was tried by court-martial and was one of the first to be executed on 3rd May 1916. Kathleen Clarke was pregnant at the time of the Rising but due to the stress she suffered a

miscarriage.

The railway station in Dundalk was named after Thomas Clarke in 1966 in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Rising⁴. There is a commemorative plaque to Thomas Clarke at the site of his newsagents shop, now Griffins Londis convenience store, which is located at the corner of O'Connell Street and Parnell Street.

Sources:

¹<http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie>

²16 Dead men Anne-Marie Ryan, Mercier Press Cork, pg. 46

³Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Eamon T. Dore pg. 23

<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0153.pdf#page=12>

⁴<http://dundalkrailwayheritagesociety.com/pages/history.html>

Thomas Clarke census form

CENSUS OF							
Two Examples of the mode of filling up							
FOR							
RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS							
Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	
	<p><i>No Persons ABSENT on the Night of Sunday, April 2nd, to be entered here; EXCEPT those (not enumerated elsewhere) who may be out at Work or TRAVELLING, &c., during that Night, and who RETURN HOME ON MONDAY, APRIL 3RD.</i></p> <p><i>Subject to the above instruction, the Name of the Head of the Family should be written first; then the names of his Wife, Children, and other Relatives; then those of Visitors, Boarders, Servants, &c.</i></p>		<p>State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.</p>	<p>State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs.</p> <p>[Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.]</p>	<p>State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."</p>	<p>Insert Age opposite each name:—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7.</p> <p>For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.</p>	
	Christian Name.	Surname.				Ages of Males.	Ages of Females.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	Thomas J	Clarke	Head	Catholic	Read & Write	53	
2	Kathleen	Clarke	Wife	"	Read & Write	33	33
3	John Daly	Clarke	son	"	Cannot Read	8	
4	Tom	Clarke	son	"	Cannot Read	5	
5	Samuel	Clarke	son	"	Cannot Read	1½	
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas F. Whelan Signature of Enumerator.

IRELAND, 1911.

in this Table are given on the other side.

M A.

No. on Form B. 59

&c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.				WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Dumb only; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.
<p>State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as <i>Scholars</i>.</p> <p>[No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home.]</p> <p>Before filling this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.</p>	<p>Whether "Married," "Widower," "Widow," or "Single."</p>	<p>State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of:—</p>			<p>If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country.</p>	<p>Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.</p>	<p>Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.</p>
		<p>Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year, write "under one."</p>	<p>Children born alive to present Marriage. If no children born alive, write "None" in column 11.</p>	<p>Total Children born alive.</p>			
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
<i>Married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>England</i>		
<i>Married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>City of London</i>		
<i>Single</i>	<i>Single</i>				<i>United States</i>		
<i>Single</i>	<i>Single</i>				<i>City of London</i>		

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

The J. White Signature of Head of Family.

Pádraig Henry Pearse (1879-1916)

Age 31 at the time of the 1911 Census



Census 1911 Address: 20.2 Harold Grange (Whitchurch, Dublin)¹

The 1911 Census return for Pádraig Pearse is in Irish and includes his mother Margaret, his sister Margaret and his brother William (who was executed on 4th May 1916) but it does not include his other sister Mary Brigid.

Pádraig Henry Pearse was born in Dublin in 1879. His father James was an English stonemason, who was originally from Birmingham, and his mother Margaret was from Co. Meath. Pearse was educated by the Christian Brothers in Westland Row, Dublin and developed an interest in the Irish language and culture. He became involved in the Gaelic League which gained him a reputation in Irish nationalist circles. His middle class background afforded him the opportunity to go to University College Dublin where he received a BA in 1900, the same

year he enrolled as a barrister at King's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1901 but only took one case².

In 1908, Pádraig Pearse founded St. Enda's College in Rathmines (for boys) and Coláiste Ide (for girls) to educate pupils along bilingual lines³. Thomás MacDonagh and Con Colbert, who were key figures of the Rising, taught at the school and were among those later executed. Pearse's nationalism had a strong spiritual basis and he was a devout Catholic. Pearse was a poet and steeped himself in the literature and art of ancient Ireland. He published a number of poems, plays and short stories. His evolution to political extremism was very slow as he was more interested in cultural nationalism than political.

St. Enda's, the school he started in Rathmines, was re-opened in Rathfarnham as a boarding school in 1910. This new school had much bigger premises with extensive grounds, was expensive to

maintain and was often in financial difficulties. Pearse was made a member and director of the Provisional Committee of the Irish Volunteers when they formed in 1913. Pearse recruited a number of pupils and teachers from the school to the Volunteer organisation. "On the formation of the Rathfarnham Company (E of the IV Battalion) those of us ex-pupils still in residence in the College became members. P.R. Pearse was elected Captain and the Company was generally known afterwards as "Pearse's Own"⁴.

In 1914, on a fund raising trip to America, Pearse met John Devoy and other Fenians. He impressed these Fenians so much that they helped him to raise sufficient funds to maintain the school. They also influenced him to more radical republicanism. In 1914, he allowed St. Enda's to be used as a storage facility for arms and ammunition landed during the gun-running at Howth and Kilcoole⁵. On 1 August 1915, Pearse was given the task by Thomas Clarke of delivering the oration at the funeral of

Jeremiah O' Donovan Rossa, a founding member of the Fenians. He gave a funeral oration that inspired many.

"The Fools, the Fools, the Fools! – They have left us our Fenian dead – And while Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace." Pádraig Pearse, Glasnevin Cemetery. 1st August 1915⁶.

Pearse was highly ambitious within the Irish Republican Brotherhood and was part of the inner circle, playing a major part in the planning for the Rising. Pádraig Pearse's ideology was that of blood-sacrifice for the cause of Irish nationality and this he managed successfully to spread among his fellow conspirators, Sean Mac Diarmada and James Connolly. Pádraig worked closely with Thomas Clarke in the IRB and Thomas chose him to be spokesperson for the Rising.

Pearse outlined secret plans for the Irish Volunteers around the country to Diarmuid Lynch of the IRB, in early January at St. Endas. "These Brigades were to occupy on the Volunteer manoeuvres which had been decided on for the Easter week-end, viz.: Cork to hold the County to the south of the Baggeragh mountains - left flank contacting the Kerry Brigade which was to extend eastwards from Tralee; Limerick was to contact the Kerry men on the south and those of Limerick - Clare - Galway to the north. Limerick, Clare and Galway were "to hold the line of the Shannon to Athlone?"

Pádraig Pearse was largely responsible for drafting the Proclamation and he read it on the steps of the GPO on Easter Monday 24 April 1916. "Pearse was not really a military man, although he was able to carry men with him by his eloquence and poetic temperament⁸". Though Pearse's position was that of Commander-in-Chief, it was Connolly who gave the orders to the rebels. After six days of fighting at the GPO, Pearse issued the order to surrender. Together with Elizabeth O'Farrell, he presented the formal surrender to General Lowe at the top of Moore Street.

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of Dublin citizens, and in the hope of saving our followers, now surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government present at Headquarters have agreed to an unconditional surrender, and the commandants of the various districts in the city and country will order their commands to lay down arms". P.H. Pearse. 29th April 1916⁹.

At his Court Martial on the 2nd May, he admitted to being Commandant General in Chief of the Forces of the Irish Republic and President of the Provisional Government.

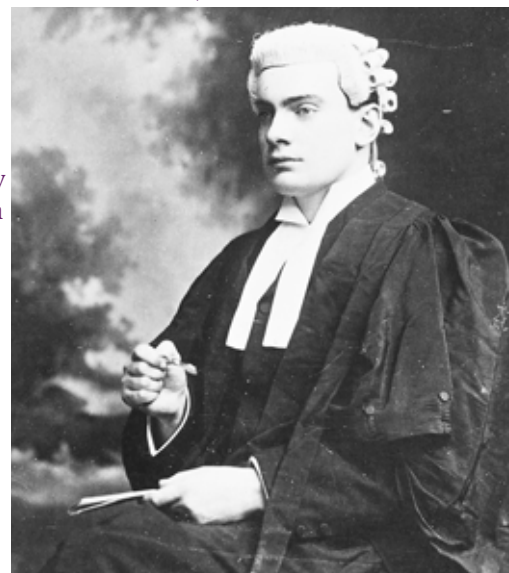
Pádraig Pearse was executed by firing squad on 3rd May 1916 in Kilmainham Gaol, one of the first to be executed. He faced his death by whistling all the way to Kilmainham yard¹⁰.

Pádraig and his brother William were born in Great

Brunswick Street in Dublin and this street was renamed in 1926 as Pearse Street to honour them. There are Pearse Roads in a number of places, including Ballyphehane in Cork, (which also has Pearse Place and Square). A number of Gaelic Athletic Association clubs and playing fields in Ireland are named after Pádraig or his brother: CLG Na Piarsaigh in Cork and Limerick; Pádraig Pearse's Gaelic Athletic Club, Ballymacward and Gurteen and Pearse Stadium, Salthill, Galway. Westland Row Station in Dublin was renamed Pearse Station in 1966 after the Pearse brothers.

St. Enda's, the former school of Pádraig Pearse, is now the Pearse Museum managed by the Office of Public Works. It was donated to the people of Ireland by his sister Margaret following her death in 1968.

Today, Pearse's funeral oration is considered one of the most important speeches in 20th century Irish history. The manuscript of this speech is held in the Pearse Museum, Rathfarnham, Dublin.





THE PEARSE FAMILY: MARY BRIDGID PEARSE, PADRAIG PEARSE, MARGARET PEARSE, ALFRED MOLOUGHLIN (NEPHEW), MARGARET BRADY (COUSIN) AND MARGARET MARY PEARSE.



WILLIAM AND PÁDRAIG PEARSE

Sources:

1. <http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie>
2. <http://pearsemuseum.ie/patrick-pearse/>
3. <http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie/exhibition/dublin/education.html>
4. Bureau of Military History; Witness Statement Feergus (Frank) De Burca, pg. 2
<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0694.pdf#page=29>
5. 16 Dead Men Anne-Marie Ryan, Mercier Press Cork, pg.32
6. Bureau of Military History; Witness Statement pg. 4 Miss Madge Daly,
<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0209.pdf#page=1>
7. Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Diarmuid Lynch pg. 8
<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0004.pdf#page=5>
8. Bureau of Military History; Witness Statement Rev. Fr. Aloysius, Chaplain to Irish Volunteer Leaders, 1916. pg. 27
<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0200.pdf#page=18>
9. <http://www.irishtimes.com/culture/heritage/pearse-whistled-as-he-came-out-of-his-cell-diary-of-a-1916-executioner-1.1885073>

CENSUS OF

Two Examples of the mode of filling up

FOR:

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS,

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.					
	<p><i>No Persons ABSENT on the Night of Sunday, April 2nd, to be entered here; EXCEPT those (not enumerated elsewhere) who may be out at WORK or TRAVELLING, &c., during that Night, and who RETURN HOME ON MONDAY, APRIL 3RD.</i></p> <p><i>Subject to the above instruction, the Name of the Head of the Family should be written first; then the names of his Wife, Children, and other Relatives; then those of Visitors, Boarders, Servants, &c.</i></p>					<p>Insert Age opposite each name:—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7.</p> <p>For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.</p>					
								Christian Name.	Surname.	Ages of Males.	Ages of Females.
1	Páipar	Mac Páipar	Leann	Catholic	Wife of Páipar		31				
2	Máiréad	Mic Páipar	Máiréad	"	"		5	51			
3	Máiréad	Mic Páipar	Seán	"	"			32			
4	William	Mac Páipar	Seán	"	"		29				
5	William	Mac Páipar	Seán	"	"		22				
6	Máiréad	Mic Páipar	Seán	"	"			10			
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Patrick Mac Páipar Signature of Enumerator.

Rethfarnham Rethfarnham

M A.

No. on Form B. 20

&c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

85

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

Pā-nan-maw P. opai (Signature of Head of Family).

James Connolly (1868-1916)

Age 32 at the time of the 1901 Census

Age 43 at the time of the 1911 Census



Census 1901 address: 54.3 in Pimlico (1-24; 36-77) (Merchants Quay, Dublin)¹

The 1901 Census return for James Connolly records him as aged 32 and includes his wife Lillie who was aged 33. James and Lillie had 5 children listed on the census form : Mona (9), Nora (8), Ina Mary (4), Maria Elizabeth (2) and Roderic aged 1 month. Connolly's occupation was recorded as a Printer Compositor and he listed his place of birth as Co. Monaghan. Lillie is listed as Church of Ireland and the rest of the family as Roman Catholic. Lillie subsequently converted to Catholicism after Connolly's execution.

Age 43 at the time of the 1911 Census

Census 1911 address: 70 Lotts Road, South (Pembroke West, Dublin)¹

The 1911 Census return for James Connolly records his age as 43, (although he stated 32 in the Census of 1901). The return includes his wife Lillie

(43) and his children Nora (18), Aideen (16), Ina (14), Moira (12), Roderic (10) and Fiona aged 4. Nora was listed as a dressmaker. Aideen and Ina had left school but had no occupation. Moira and Roderic were both at school and Fiona was not yet at school. Lillie Connolly is recorded as giving birth to seven children, of whom six were living at the time of the Census. (Mona died in a tragic accident in 1903). The occupation recorded for Connolly was National Organiser for the Socialist Party.

James Connolly was born in Cowgate in Edinburgh, (although on the Census he gives his place of birth as Monaghan), to Irish emigrants. His family were extremely poor. James Connolly had an older brother John, who was prominent in local politics in Edinburgh. John was expected to do well in politics but joined the British army as a young man and died around June 1916, buried with British military honours².

James Connolly left school at an early age and joined the British Army. He was stationed in Dublin for seven years. He met Lillie Reynolds and they married in Scotland in 1890. He became involved in Scottish Socialist organisations but with a young family he needed to earn a living. The Dublin Socialist Club was looking for a secretary and so he and his family moved to Dublin. Here Connolly founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party.

The working-class formed the vast majority of the population of Dublin but unemployment was high. Wages were low and a large part of the population lived in tenements where conditions were very poor. His view was that "We have a right to live; a right to be fed if we can't work³." Connolly believed the struggle for Irish freedom had two aspects, national and social. At the time of the 1901 Census, Connolly and his family were living in a tenement and in extreme poverty. This prompted his move to America in 1903 to secure a better life for his

family.

In America he became involved in socialist groups and also published “Labour in Irish History⁴”. His family remained behind until he could get a job. When he had a house and a job, he sent the tickets for the journey to his family in Ireland. Tragically his eldest daughter Mona died (when her apron caught fire) one day before the family were to set sail for America. Connolly heard this news for the first time when he went to collect his family at Ellis Island.

Connolly worked in insurance for the garment factories in America but this business hit a slump so he then got a job at Singer sewing machine manufacturers for a time before moving to the Bronx to work for the Industrial Workers of the World⁵. While in America, Connolly corresponded with William O’Brien, a trade unionist in Dublin, keeping up to date with what was happening in Ireland. O’Brien managed to raise enough funds for the family to return to Ireland in 1910.

In Ireland he became the right hand man to fellow socialist James Larkin who was campaigning for worker’s rights. He worked as Belfast organiser for the Irish Transport and General Workers’ Union. As he couldn’t afford to keep two homes going on his wages as a union official, he had to bring his family to the North. Though based in Belfast, he

was called upon to help in trade disputes all over Ireland, having had success in the 1911 dock worker’s strike when he obtained favourable terms for the men. His two older daughters Nora and Ina found employment which helped the family financially. During this time James met Winnie Carney in Belfast who was an activist in the Irish Textile Workers Union and subsequently went on to become James Connolly’s personal secretary, and assisted in the Easter Rising.

Connolly travelled to Dublin to assist Larkin during the General Strike in 1913. He was arrested and sent to Mountjoy prison. While there he adopted the methods of the suffragettes and went on hunger strike to fight for his rights and free speech, the first man in Ireland to do so. It was arranged that he would stay in the house of Countess Markievicz in Rathmines on his release, so she could nurse him back to health.

James Connolly helped establish the Irish Citizen Army which was set up to enable the locked-out men to defend themselves in clashes with the police and also to combat the demoralising effects of unemployment by providing some cohesion and sense of purpose⁶. Connolly was also a committed feminist and the Irish Citizen Army admitted women who had the potential to be given the same rank and duty as men. This movement was partly political, partly social and partly military.

In 1916 the Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders, including Thomas Clarke and Pádraig Pearse, met James Connolly and an agreement was reached to launch a rebellion at Easter 1916. James Connolly was co-opted to the IRB Military Council. When the Easter Rising occurred on 24th April 1916, Connolly was Commandant of the Dublin Brigade and directed military operations. He contributed to the content of the Proclamation drafted by Pearse, particularly the socialist, feminist and egalitarian ideals.

James Connolly’s family were living in the North at this time but in the lead up to the rebellion his wife Lillie sold what they had and the family moved to Countess Markievicz’s house in Rathmines for a time. On Easter Sunday 23 April 1916, there was a meeting at Liberty Hall. Pádraig Pearse approached Connolly’s daughters with copies of the Proclamation. They were the first women to read it. He wanted them to memorise it, so that they could tell the Irish Volunteers in the North what it contained and that it would be read outside the GPO that day at 12 o’clock. He would not give them a written copy as it would be too dangerous. Connolly’s daughters Nora and Ina were then sent to the North, where they were to help mobilise the Volunteers, as both Easter Monday and Tuesday were bank holidays there⁷. During the Rising, Connolly was based at the GPO. Though

Pearse's position was that of Commander-in-Chief, it was Connolly who gave the orders to the rebels, Pearse being primarily an orator and propagandist. "I remember Commandant Connolly coming around on this day to inspect our positions. He inspired us with great confidence by the cool calm attitude he adapted to the firing all around. He was a grand character and did everything he could for the comfort of his men"⁸

Connolly was badly injured in the fighting and when the surrender came knew what he would face. "There is no hope for me; all those who signed the proclamation will be shot"⁹.

Following the surrender he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death by firing squad. His last words were "I will say a prayer for all brave men who did their duty according to their lights"¹⁰. On 12th May 1916 he was taken to the courtyard of Kilmainham Gaol by stretcher, tied to a chair and executed.

The military cemetery at Arbour Hill is the last resting place of fourteen of the executed leaders of the insurrection of 1916, including James Connolly. There is a statue of James Connolly outside Liberty Hall in Dublin, offices of the SIPTU trade union. Connolly Train Station

is named in his honour.

Sources:

¹ <http://www.Census.nationalarchives.ie>

² Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Ina Heron daughter of James Connolly pg. 1 <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0919.pdf#page=1>

³ Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Ina Heron daughter of James Connolly pg. 24 <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0919.pdf#page=1>

⁴ Ireland Since the Famine F.S. Lyons pg. 285

⁵ Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Ina Heron daughter of James Connolly pg. 40 <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0919.pdf#page=1>

⁶ National Library of Ireland. http://www.nli.ie/1916/1916_main.html

⁷ Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement: William O'Brien later Director of the Central Bank and member of Dáil Éireann pgs. 2&3 <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS1766.pdf>

⁸ Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Frank de Burca pg. 13 <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0694.pdf#page=29>

⁹ Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Rev. Fr. Aloysius, O.F.M. Cap., Chaplain to Irish Volunteer Leaders, 1916 pg. 18 <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0200.pdf#page=18>

¹⁰ Bureau of Military History: Witness Statement Ina Heron daughter of James Connolly pg. 103 <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0919.pdf#page=1>

Other References:

National Library of Ireland <http://www.nli.ie/1916/pdf/4.1.pdf>

<http://www.tcd.ie/Library/1916/two-girls-in-silk-kimonos/>

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=31644911>

CENSUS OF

(Two Examples of the mode of filling up this

FORM

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c.,

Number.	NAME and SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	
	Christian Name.	Surname.				Years on last Birthday.	Months for Infants under one Year.
1	James	Connolly	Head	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	32	
2	Ellie	Connolly	Wife	Church of Ireland	Read & Write	33	
3	Maria	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read	9	
4	Nora	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read	8	
5	Michael	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read	6	
6	Miss Mary	Connolly	Daughter	" " "	Cannot Read	4	
7	Miss Elizabeth	Connolly	Daughter	" " "	Cannot Read	2	
8	Robert James	Connolly	Son	" " "	Cannot Read	1	
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 63 Vic. cap. 6, s. 6 (1), that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Peter P. O'Reilly (Signature of Enumerator.)

Table are given on the other side.)

A.

No. on Form B. 54

who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.

[illegible]

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

James Connolly (Signature of Head of Family).

CENSUS OF

Two Examples of the mode of filling up

FOR

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX.	
	<p><i>No Persons ABSENT on the Night of Sunday, April 2nd, to be entered here; EXCEPT those (not enumerated elsewhere) who may be out at WORK or TRAVELLING, &c., during that Night, and who RETURN HOME ON MONDAY, APRIL 3RD.</i></p> <p>Subject to the above instruction, the Name of the Head of the Family should be written first; then the names of his Wife, Children, and other Relatives; then those of Visitors, Boarders, Servants, &c.</p>					<p>Insert Age opposite each name:—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7.</p> <p>For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.</p>	
						Ages of Males.	Ages of Females.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	James	Connolly	Head	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	43	
2	Lillie	Connolly	Wife	Church of Ireland	Read and Write	43	
3	Margt. M.	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and Write		18
4	Aileen L.	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and Write		16
5	Ann Mary	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and Write		14
6	Maria E.	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and Write		12
7	Robert J.	Connolly	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	10	
8	Fiona A.	Connolly	Daughter	Roman Catholic			4
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas C. Simpson Signature of Enumerator.

Acknowledgements

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Bedford Hall, Dublin Castle

