## CRIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAIRE MILEATA 1913-21
NO. W.S. 1.3 40

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BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,340

Witness

Mr. J.R.W. Goulden, 48 Dean Swift Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.

Identity.

Son of Sergeant Goulden (R.I.C.) who was stationed in Tourmakeady Co. Mayo, 1921.

Subject.

Tourmakeady ambush, Co. Mayo, 3rd May 1921, and events immediately preceding it.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil

File No. S. 2669

Form B.S.M. 2

CRIGINAL

BUREAU OR LILITARY HISTORY 1913-21 BURO STAIRE MILEATALISTE 1 / 340 1.340 No. W.S.

STATEMENT BY MR. J.R.W. GOULDEN

48 Dean Swift Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.

Tourmakeady R.I.C. Barracks was situated on the east side of the road a little south of the bridge which crossed the Tourmakeady river. The post office was almost directly opposite on the west side of the road. I was born in the barracks on 31st October 1907. My father had come there as sergeant in charge either in December 1906 or Jammary 1907. At first, I went to school in the Protestant National School and when it was closed, through lack of numbers, to the Monastery National School.

The people of Tourmakeady were always very friendly and my father knew them all by their first names. The events of Easter Week 1916 scarcely changed our relationships with the local people and the only hostility we ever experienced was during the summer months when the students attended the Irish College to study the Irish language. In most cases in those days, the study of Irish was almost a badge of nationalist political views. Many of the young people who came to Tourmakeady hated the R.I.C. and all that they stood for and I feel that they influenced some of the people around against the abstract of foreign government rather than against the individuals who represented it. In the months following Easter Week, the police going on patrol carried their carbines but they still went about singly and, beyond this small display of force, life went on much as before. The district was very free of crime except an occasional petty theft or a row at a fair. There was one meeting about the time of conscription. The people around were all small landowners and they were receiving good prices for their cattle and other

produce and were better off than they had ever been before.

So, when 1916 became a memory, most of them had little to worry them except the inconveniences of sugar-rationing and the 'war flour', as it was called. It was not a good ground, one would have thought, in which to nurture the seeds of rebellion.

Yet, from the end of the war in 1918, there was a different feeling abroad. The younger men were not really hostile but were to some extent openly defiant, as though unsure how far they could go. They did not seem very clear as to what form this new attitude should take or as to where it would lead them. For the most part, they expressed themselves in more or less friendly discussions with my father about the day which was coming when he and his like would have to leave. In the meantime, 'outrages', as they were called, were taking place in other parts of the country. In our part, everything was still fairly normal on the surface.

Our barracks was inspected and it was obvious that if attacked it could not be defended by my father and his three or four men. It had at that time no defence except the bars common to all R.I.C. stations on the downstairs windows. There were no steel shutters nor even sandbags. In 1916, each policeman had, I think, 20 rounds of rifle ammunition and, even though that had been increased to 60 immediately afterwards, four men could not do much against a serious attack, especially as half the building was taken up with married quarters which were occupied by my mother and the four of us children.

It is difficult to know who was the more surprised the local people or my father and his men, when the station
was closed by order, 11th November 1919. I remember the
date because it was the first anniversary of Armistice Day

and previous instructions had been received for the observance of two minutes silence by the whole 'party'.

Needless to say, that in the excitement of packing the matter was overlooked.

Partry Barracks, and two men went to Derrypark. My mother, my brother and two sisters remained. My father visited us every day through the winter of 1919-20. Sometimes he carried a revolver, but very often he did not bother because of the weight. He was completely confident that no local would ever interfere with him. Often they met him on the road and they used to remark: "Are you not afraid we would shoot you some night going home?". He always turned it aside as a joke and still called them all by their first names.

I think it was Easter Week 1920, that a large number of barracks from which the police had been withdrawn were burned and the women and children who had been left behind were turned out. For a little time before this we had found difficulty in getting milk, and generally used condensed milk. However, on occasions on which any child was ill, we always managed to get supplies. There was always a sort of undercurrent to be felt, but no one was unpleasant though we were frequently asked if we were going away soon. I think the local people did not wish us to be put on the road and just wished to know that we were going.

It must have been early in the May of 1920 that we left when a house was available in Ballinrobe. We shared it for a few months with an Englishman called George Howard and his wife. He had been the first 'Black and Tan' in the area and came to Partry clad in a policeman's cap and tunic

and a khaki trousers. He was a very decent fellow and my father held he would in normal times have made an excellent policeman. He had been a miner in England before taking part in the 1914-18 war. He was a much better type than some of the others who came later.

Three weeks after we left Tourmakeady the barracks was burned. An attempt to use explosive on the south gable did little damage. During the early summer of 1920, no danger was anticipated in the area. I went out with my father in the Crossley to Tourmakeady the day the steel shutters were sent to Derrypark. There was no escort except my father, who carried a revolver, and I sat between him and the driver, Baker, who was unarmed. Baker had a curious way of tapping his left arm with his right hand as he drove. I stayed poking around in the ruins of my former home until they picked me up on the way back. I quote this as an example of what little danger was anticipated at that time.

Afterwards, and until Partry Barracks was closed, I often got a trip out on a lorry and learned the use of firearms and how to use a Mills bomb, and a thing called an 'egg bomb'. I always considered the latter very dangerous. Ballinrobe R.I.C. Barracks had been strongly fortified by this time. All the windows were fitted with steel shutters. These were inside the glass, unlike the ones I have seen in some drawings. They were kept in place with iron pars fitted into cuts in the wall. They did not cover the whole window but the top was protected by a net-wire frame on the outside. This was to keep out grenades and it could be lowered from inside to permit of the defenders throwing them out. The party walls with the adjoining houses were bored to the plaster in those houses so that a hole could be made in a

moment if those houses were being used to attack the barracks. Floor boards were also sawn in the upper rooms so that hand grenades could be dropped into the lower rooms if they were captured. I was a frequent visitor, as I used to bring meals to my father when he was busy or when my mother wished to spare him an unnecessary journey late at night. I knew all the police and 'Black and Tans' and watched these preparations with interest. I never discussed what I saw with anyone - not even my brother.

The garrison, as I suppose it could be called, consisted of the D.I., Captain Pococke (he continued to live at Mile Hill on the long road)

Head Constable Martin Frawley X

Sgt. Henry Richard Goulden (my father)

Sgt. John Regan жжж

Sgt. Charles Fox

Sgt. John Hartle Hartle) 80.4.

Sgt. Lucas

Constable Cruse (driver) X (replaced Baker)

- " O'Regan (driver) \*\*\*
- Power \*\*\*
- " Ted Donaghue \*
- " Slevin \*
- " John Morrow \*\*
- " Pat Flynn жж
- 6 George Howard
- 🗴 Coghlan or Coughlan 🛈
- ø Mussin
- ø Bebberley
- o Tom Trant
- ø Shore
- ø Wright m
- ó Moore
  - Oakes жжж

ø English.

# In Tourmakeady ambush.

KH Wounded at Tourmakeady.

Killed at Tourmakeady.

\* I have some her tola that his some was

There were probably half a dozen other constables whose names I cannot recall and I am not sure if all the Englishmen were there at the one time. They came and went. Mussin did not last long and Trant resigned. In all there were some 20-24 constables besides the drivers who did no duty beyond maintaining their cars.

In the military barracks there were soldiers of the Border Regiment, and I remember Captain Chatfield, Lieut. Ibberson, Lieut. Smith and a Lieut. Craig. I did not like the last-named and he had no use for small boys.

Patrols went out by day and night from Ballinrobe and the first trouble came in the Spring of 1921. A party of soldiers from Ballinrobe was ambushed at Partry. Captain Chatfield and two or three soldiers were wounded. One died of his wounds, I think. This was the background to the Tourmakeady ambush.

The village of Tourmakeady was a good point for an ambush from the point of view of the element of surprise, and it had another advantage to which attention has never been drawn as far as I know. Every house, with one exception, in the area belonged to a Protestant and by the standards of those days, therefore, to a 'loyalist'. The first house, the hotel, was owned by a Mrs. Stewart (wife of an R.I.C. sergeant); on the left was the old Protestant School; on the right in the trees, the rectory; next on the right, the 'grand' gate leading to the lodge occupied by a Protestant steward, Tom Whitty, and the housekeeper, Maggie Middleton. Across the bridge was Moloney's shop (Catholic) and the post office run by Willie Billington and his recently-widowed mother. Across the road was the shell of the old barracks. Further on was an empty house on the left owned by Miss

Louise McDonald of Drimbawn House. It was at the gateway of this house that the first car was attacked. Drimbawn House at that time was in charge of the steward and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Callow. Next on the right was Tom Robinson's house and it was into it that all the people of the village were herded in the early hours of 3rd May 1921. It was not unusual in those days for houses used in an ambush to be burned in reprisal and it may have occurred to those who planned the ambush that the choice of ground would confine the attentions of those carrying out crown reprisals to the houses of those who were potential enemies of the I.R.A. At any rate, it implicated the house of no supporter. Certainly, Tourmakeady village was one place through which patrols always drove with feelings of security.

On the other hand no attempt was made to block the road at the limit of the ambush position and, if the driver had not been killed or disabled by the shot fired at him, the first car would have been clear. It is difficult to understand the choice of the fair-green as a site for men armed mainly with shotguns. It undoubtedly gave the attacking force a clear field of fire as there was no wall or fence bounding the road at this point, but the ditch on the westward side is at what must be the extreme limit of effective shotgun range and the line of retreat from this ditch is over open rising ground with little or no cover. The wood on the opposite side of the road does not appear to have been used and afforded welcome shelter to the R.I.C., who would have been completely without cover if even one or two guns had been placed there. Escape for the column would have been much easier if the attack had been made on the return journey. The remaining hours of daylight would have been much fewer

and darkness would have helped to cover retreat or dispersal.

The following account of the ambush is a composite picture built from the following sources:-

My personal memories;
Things I learned from my father;
Constable Pat Flynn (only survivor of the first car)

Constable Ted Donaghue
Constable Slevin
Willie Billington (Postmaster, Tourmakeady)
Newspaper accounts, especially Mayo News, and
Western People of 5.11.1921. Western People,
June and July 1921.

Before going further, it may be well to point out that research in local papers will give sound evidence of Crown losses. The hearings of claims for malicious injuries always followed ambushes and claims by the injured who survived and next-of-kin of those who died were heard and reported at length. At the same time, claims were heard for the damage inflicted in reprisal by the Crown forces and useful estimates of the extent of the destruction may be formed.

On the early morning of 3rd May 1921, the I.R.A. occupied the village of Tourmakeady in expectation of a convoy to provision Derrypark station. All the inhabitants except Willie Billington (the postmaster) were brought to Robinson's. He was kept under guard at the Post Office to answer the 'phone and preserve a show of mornality if messages had to be received from Ballinrobe.

In the meanwhile, in Ballinrobe there had been no intention of sending a convoy to Derrypark on that particular day. Actually, provisions were sent every fortnight and I am not sure that the pay ever went by road by convoy rather than by post. However, it may have been sent in this way and part of the idea may have been to capture it also. The total sum would have been somewhere in the region of £250.

On 3rd May an order was received in Ballinrobe that the Crossley tender was to go to Swinford that afternoon

taking 40 gallons of petrol. This meant that it would be absent for some days - probably until the weekend. At that time the only transport at the disposal of the R.I.C. in Ballinrobe was a Ford car and the Crossley. My father consulted with the Head Constable and decided to send out provisions that day so that the tender would have been able to set out for Swinford later in the day. My father, who was in charge of the office, made out the duty list as follows

Ford - Sergeant John Regan, Constable O'Regan (driver), Constable Oakes, Constable Pat Flynn.

Crossley - Himself, Constables Bruce (driver),
Power, Morrow, Donaghue, Wright, Coghlan.
(or Coughlan), Slevin and another.

The total party including the drivers consisted of thirteen men. The provisions were gathered at shops in the town and it must have been between 12 noon and 12.30 p.m. when they moved off. Before leaving, Head Constable Frawley changed with my father. He knew my father was busy in the office and he looked forward to a pleasant run as the day was fine.

Trouble was always anticipated at Derrymore Bridge, so they dismounted there and walked across prepared for what might come. They remounted beyond the danger spot and came on to Tourmakeady. The Ford was leading and, on coming up to Drimbawn gate, a charge of shot was fired from the gate side This killed O'Regan, the driver, and the car of the road. swerved into the gateway and crashed against the inturn of the gate. The mark of the repair still showed on the wall when I last saw it. The three other occupants of the car were thrown out on the road by the impact and leaving man who had fired the shot running through the wood, they tried to see him over the wall and were all cut down by a volley from the opposite side of the road. Oakes was killed at once, but Sergeant Regan and Flynn were wounded.

the car. The attackers then came 'running' - to use his words - and began to disarm Regan and Oakes. He heard someone say: "You summoned me for a light once, Regan" and then he shot him. I did not hear this from Flynn until some time afterwards, but my father told me that there was a gaping hole in Regan's stomach from which rags of his clothing, which were shot into the wound, protruded. This gave rise to the idea for some time that dum-dum bullets or something of the kind had been used. Flynn feigned death when his turn came and suffered no further injury. He made a good recovery and lived in Dublin until some years ago.

A single bullet was fired at the Crossley as it passed the fair green. This killed Power, who was facing that way, and wounded Morrow in the arm. This was amputated afterwards. Power rolled on the driver and he pulled up short of the hotel - how much I cannot say. The uninjured returned the fire with rifles and rifle grenades. If Mr. Ernie O'Malley is right - and it is almost certain that he is - on this point, then the I.R.A. section 2 was situated at the wall covering the road and the entrance to the hotel. Certainly, loopholes had been contrived in the wall. This section must have been dislodged before anyone could reach the hotel I never heard that any firing was done from the hotel, but I know that blankets were obtained there for the wounded and that Patrick Feeney (captured after the attack opened) was locked up there and escaped. One of the Englishmen told me that he shot him, and it was not to him a matter of which he would boast or be ashamed. He said Feeney got out by the yard and ran up towards the rectory gate. He knelt on the road and fired at him and missed, or appeared to miss.

killed him with the second shot: Some of those who were listening when he told me must have seen what happened and they made rather a joke of him because he missed his first shot. He was very proud of his shooting and was the best shot with a rifle I have ever seen. They even told me I should have heard his language when he missed. inturn of the gateway of the rectory (or, was the rectory) is a bullet mark in the cement. The late rector (Rev. D. Manning) told me that this hole had been plastered more than once but the locals had picked out the plaster and when I saw the place last, the hole was still visible, as it may be still. I had no doubt then, nor have I any now, that this is what happened. None of these men felt that he had anything to hide in the matter and the fact that they let this man take what amounted to the credit proved the matter to me at any rate.

Contact must have been made with the Ford before the message was sent to Ballinrobe, because when Mrs.Fitzpatrick tapped the window in the day-room of Ballinrobe R.I.C. Barracks, she said Sergeant Regan was dying. The information was 'phoned from Tourmakeady P.O. to Ballinrobe P.O. was no wireless in Derrypark nor in Ballinrobe - nor even in the military barracks. This take sprang up from a statement in Maguire's report. It does not explain how the news could be got there. Derrypark is six or seven miles from the scene of the ambush and, even if they could hear the shooting at that distance, which is most doubtful, they could not know what was happening or where. Even if there had been a transmitter in Derrypark it would have been quicker to return to Ballinrobe and tell the news than to drive in low gear into the hills to have the message sent

from there. In Ballinrobe there would have been medical assistance as well as reinforcement. Derrypark had nothing to offer except added danger. The seven surviving R.I.C. remained in Tourmakeady with their dead and wounded until help came.

In Ballinrobe the military authorities were informed and the steps taken are given in Major Ibberson's statement. So far as the R.I.C. were concerned, every available man, except my father and two constables, left at once in requisitioned cars for Tourmakeady without waiting for the military. There cannot have been more than a dozen men. It must be remembered that this happened in 1921 and that cars were scarce then. In one of the cars, Mrs. Regan and Mrs. Flynn went out to see their husbands who were reported injured. Mrs. Regan came too late.

I have lately met ex-Sergeant Fox and he told me that he prought in the dead later in the afternoon. It may be possible to get him to make a statement, but I doubt if it would be of much value. I saw the dead come in. They were laid in the day-room.

That evening, my mother and I visited the barracks.

The dead were in coffins by then. In my father's room his bed was full of revolvers. He kept things well under control and the only damage done in Ballinrobe that night was the breaking of three windows - Newton's, Feeney's and Barnie Joyce's in Main Street. Many people who felt that they might be visited left the town for the night.

Monsignor Dalton publicly thanked my father for his part in preventing damage that night. The next day, Sergeant Regan's body was removed by road and Constable Power and O'Regan

were placed in the Catholic Church. Oakes! body lay in the vestry in the Protestant Church. Next morning they were all taken to the station in the Crossley and sent by train to their several destinations.

On the 4th, a mixed party of police and military visited Tourmakeady and searched the mountain around the place indicated by the then Lieut. Ibberson. My father was with this party. They found O'Brien's body and some 27 guns, and Sergeant Regan's rifle and revolver. In "Sunday Press", 8.1.1956, Thomas Maguire denies that any guns were lost. My father, who was a truthful man, told me that he got 27 guns. I saw the weapons myself, though I did not actually count them. In An t-Oglach, 21.8.1921, an account of the ambush is given, said to be by the O/C. Mayo South, which one must presume to be Maguire. Here it is stated that eight guns were captured. This statement is repeated in "War by the Irish" by John McCann (Kerryman, 1946), page 196. It is also stated in "The Red Path to Glory" (Kerryman, undated page 213, in an article by Edward Gallagher.

Besides the printed accounts, Dorothy Macardle quotes the "Irish Bulletin" account in "The Irish Republic". In the "Sunday Press", 20.11.1955, 27.11.1955, 4.12.1955, there are three articles dealing with this ambush by Mr. Ernie O'Malley. In these his map is inaccurate - Tourmakeady river is confused with a road. He marks the position of the 'second lorry' beyond the P.O., i.e., south of it, when he himself states that it stopped between the fair green and the hotel. In an illustration he shows Buckawn Mountain where it should read Bohaun. Buckawn is some/miles south near Derrypark. He is confused in his times and there are many obvious mistakes, i.e., Drumbane for Drimbawn. Beyond

the padding they add little to Gallagher's account.

Seen at a glance the results are as follow:

4 R.I.C. killed; 2 wounded; Lieut. Ibberson wounded.

Lost arms:- R.I.C. - 3 rifles, 3 revolvers (one of each recovered).

I.R.A. - killed, one. wounded, two.

York arm - 27 sections. Part

Actually, the whole event is one of the most extraordinary sequence of coincidences from the actual setting out of the convoy to escape of the column from the reluctant Lieut. Craig. The figures of the numbers taking part have been magnified out of all proportion. Many are confusing the enormous concentrations of the following days with those who took part on the day.

The Co-operative Stores, the empty house near Drimbawn Gate, and Tom O'Toole's in Tourmakeady were destroyed as a reprisal on the night of the ambush. My father was ordered, some time later, to take a party to burn the house belonging to O'Brien's mother in Cross. He refused to obey the order and resigned.

Signed: J.R.W. Goulden)

(J.R.W. Goulden)

Date: 23 Jane, 1955.

23rd January, 1956.

Witness:/ human

J.M. MacCarthy

rth**y)** Ian

Sume State Mileata 1913-21

No. W.S. 1.340

Statement by Ner. J. R. W. Gaulden

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1917-21 BURO STAIRE MILEATA 1913-21

No. W.S. 1,340

CiriGIVAL 48. Deanswift Road, Flasmenn,

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afternas and until Parlay ottom barrocks was closed a often got a trick out on a long and leaned the use of fine some me how to use a stills bout and a thing called on egg-bout. 3 shoop considered the latte very dangerous, Ballomobe R. D.C. barrels had been strongly fortified by this time. All the condows one filled with still statters. These we inside the glass - white the ones I have seen in some trawings. Hey were bett in place with mon bors fitted into cuts in the boall. Hey did not cover the whole window but the top was protested by a net - vino frame on the outside. This was to keep onto free ades and it could be lowered from isside & Servit of the defenders throwing them out. He harty walls with the adjoining louses were bored to the hearth in those houses so that a hole would be made in a moment if those house one bring used to attack the transcho. How boards one also sown in the iffer sooms so that hand guenades could be snothed into the lower soons if they were captures. I was a frequent inition as I work to bring needs to my father when he was busy or when my mobile wished to spare lim an unnecessary jounery late at night. I have all the bolise me black-wa-time and vatilous these freparations with interest I never descurred what I saw with suyone - not were my brother He gomeson, as I suppose it could be eclish, consisted of the D. D. Cafe. Pococke (the continued to line at nice Rile on the loop) Stead . Constable menting tracking \* Type Seget suny sistan goulden ( my falle)

Sugar John Regan \* \* \* Sugar Charles For Sugeant John Hartle) (reflect Boker) Course (driver) \* ( Bate 1 190) O Regan (dower) \*\*\*

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Led Donaghue \* Pat Jegnn \*\* + George Howard Coghlan or Coughlan \* Bright # Gorenakeady ombered # wounded Gorenakeady # # Kollan Townsheady There were hotably half a dozen other constables whose somes I comed recall and I am not ouve if all the highest sen were the st the one time Hey come and west. Mussin did not last long and Fast resigned. In all there were trety - tresty four constables besides the drivers who did is duty beyond maintaining their cars In the military barrocks there were soldiers of the Borde Regonat and I somewher Cato. Chatfield, Ficis, Itoesse Link Smith and a Tint. Gray, I did not like the lost none and he had so use for small boyo Patrolo work out by day and ingle from Bollimobe and the first trouble come in the ship of 1921. a rate of to souther and two solliers. One died of his vounds, the mode have been stir in the back ground to the

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The village of Your sheady was a good hour for an it had mother advantage to which stirtion has never been drawn so for as a know . Ivery with love, with one section, in the area occupied belonged to a Protestant and by the etamado of those days therefore & a longalist. The lotte, was owner by a An start ( vipe of an R. D. C. segent); on the lift was the old Protested school; in the trees - the melony; next on the right -the prawa' gate lessing to the loope occupied by a Production the some hope discussion. Alonor the bride was Moloney shot ( Colloles) and the Port Office to som by Willie Bellington and his recently vidower mother Assure the word wour the shall of the old borrocks, Fantle o was on moty love on the left owned by the Fourie Me Bonald of Drinbaum House. It was at the getting of this house that the first ear was attacked, the true Brindson home at the time was in charge of the steward and his wife - Mr. and Mis Groupe Callow. Nost on the right was you Robinson's house and it was not it the all the bester of the village were Landed in the early Lows of 3th May 1921. It was not unusual in those days that louses used in an subust to be burned in refress and it may have occured to those who beamed the ambush that the doing of ground would confid the attentions of those everying out overon retrievals to the homes of those who we holestid enemies of the D. R. a. . to any rate it instinctes the house of so supporting Certainly Governches by village was one blace through which between always were with fullings of security, On the other hand no attend was made to block the rose at the limit of the andust position are if the drive had not been pilled or disabled by the shoo fined at her the first ear words have been clear. It is difficult to understand the choice of the fair free as a site for me armed mainly with shot guns the the It is doubtedly gave

the attack of force a clear full of five as there is wall or fence of bounding the mount at this friend but the bustoned side is at what must be the limit of shot gum range and the line of retreat from this titl ditel is over the from a with fitth or is cover the work on the obtainte the road dues not affect to have been used and afforder seller to the R. D. C., who would have been competer R. D. C., who would have been competity if even one a two guns had been blaced there would have been much fever and darkness would have helped to He following account of the ambuch historia built from the following Heigh I learned from my falle. Constitut Pet Stynn (only survey of the first can) Willie Billington ( Postnerte Fournakeady) Nan habe accounts, whereally Mayor News People of 5/11/1921. Bester Resples Before gain fulle it may be well to foint out the resea, in local papers the soul give sound widence of Come losso. He leavings of claims for melicious injurie always followed and claims by the mines who surveye and reset of kin of those who died were blown and reported at light at the same time claims were heard for the danage inflictes in respisal by the Com forces and install estimatio of the metant of the distruction may be formed

On the morning of the 3th Agy 1921 the I. R. a. occupied the village of Sournacherary in Bespectation of a convoy to howision Dunyhave Station. All the intertants weeks willie Billington (the Portnash) were hought to Robinsons. the was been made at the fost Office to answer the Home and husanne has shown of normality if answays had to be received from Ballinrolle.

In Ballinrolle.

The Ballinrolle there had been no intention of sending a convoy, on that fasticular day to Duryhave. Returned

anding a convoy on that farticular day to Buryfort. Returning for forming to some sole owne that the pay ever went by road by convoy rather than by post. However it may have been sent in this way and fart of the steeting sum idea may have been to also. It would have been somastere in the region of \$250.

On the 3th May am order was the Ballimore.

Ities the crossley tends was to go to himford that afternoon taking forty gullons of petrol. This meant that it would be absent for some days - probably until the with end. At that time the only transfert to at the diodosel of the R. I.C. in Ballimore was a Final on and the longing. My fathe consulted with the sheet corest the day out droverious that day so that the train would have been able to pet out for Sinfural late in the day. My fathe who was in charge of the office made out the day. My fathe who was in charge of the office made out the day by fathe who was in charge of the office.

Ford. Sugest John Regan, Constable O'Regan (drive)

Constable Cakes, Constable Pat Flynn, (dire) Crosley Amely, Constable Bruce, Constable Bruce,

Control Morrow, Donaghee, Bright, Coghlan

(or longhlan), Sleven and snotte.

He total harty melect p the source consisted if thisteen man the horizons were gettered at Aloho in the town and it must have been between 12 2000 and 12.30 p. n. ole they moved off. Before leaving thesel constable travely thought with my falls, was busy in the office and

he looked forward to a heresat sum is the day was file

Invuble was shoop articidated At Demyriane Busage so they dismounted there and walked servors bushaved for blas night come. Hey remounted beyond the danger shot and come on to Journ ake any. He Find was leading and on coming ich to Drombown gote a charge of shot was fined from the got side of the sound. This killed Okegan the drive and the ear severed into the gativary and availed against the intern of the gote. The mark of the repair stree showed in the vale when I last sees it. The other (there) occupants of the eas were thrown out on the road by the indust and kearing the man who had fried the shot surring through the word they tried to see him over the wall and were all but down by a voling from the opposite side of the wal. Oakes was killed at once but lengest legan and Hymn were wounded. Hymn told me that he was lyng sen the gate and could see under the car. The attacher then come running to use his words and began to decom Regan and Oakes. He heard someone say you summered ne for a light ince, Regon' and then he shot down. I dia not hear this from Hymn until some time afterwards but my falle told me that there was a gating hale in Regard stomach from which verys of his clothing which were shot into the word, bostonded. This gave rise to the inca for some time that dum-dum bullets or something of the kind had been used. Hymn frigned death when his time come and suffered no farthe injury. He made a good necessary, one years off. A single bullet was fired at the twosley as it hanck the fair puen. This belled Power who was facing

Le single bullet was fined at the two sley as it horself the fair-pream. This belled Power who was foring that way and wounded thornow in the some the former and ambitated afterwards. Power & rolled on the trive and the hulled of shoot of the lottle - loss much a commot say. He immigrated returned the fine with rights and the surround refer grandles, If the somie & Hally is right-and it is almost

of a for albor cution that he is on this point-the the I Ra section 2 was situated at the wall covering the road and the introver to the lotel lestainly looksoles her been witived in the wall, this ection must have been distorged before anyone could reach the hotel gate I neve Load the any fring was done from the hotel but I know that blackets were obtained there for the worded and Patrick (Captured after the attack opened) the personal was worked in there and excelled line of the Englishmen tolk me that he shot him, and it was not to him a mitte of which he would board or be ashoned - He said sweeney got out by the yard and ran wh towns the netwy gate. In bush on the road and first it done and misser or sphooned to miss the best with the second shot those who were leating they have that can old leffered and made rathe a joke of him because he misse his first shot the was very house I his shooting and was the best short with a night I have wer seen. Hey were told me I should have lend his language when he wined . On the inturn of the gottway of the rectory (or was the rectory) is a bullet mark in the elmont. He late rector ( Rev. D. Memmy) tolk we then this dole had bee plastine more than once but they weals had been out the plaste and when I saw the place last the hole was still visible, as it may be still I had so doubt them now have I my war ther this is what happened. None of these men felt that he had anything to hide in the matter and the fact their they let this man take what amounted to the westil proved the mother to me at any rate. Contact must have been made with the york before the onessage was sent to Ballenrove because when Mrs. Fetypotnick topped the vindow in the day room of Ballinove R. D. C. birrocho de said Surgeint Rega dynp, He information was thomas from Fourmeheasy P. 10 to Ballinove P. O. Here was so wereless in Surgean

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no in Balloniole - nor ever in the moletany barrichs. This tale aproag up from a statement in Maguine's report it does not insteam how the sens could be got there. Dury lank is size or swen miles from the seems of the ambush and even if they sould hear the shorting at that distance wish is not doubtful, they could not know what was the nonland of our of the standard the second of they oboutman their acce Even if the there had been a transmitte in the Duryfack it would have been quicker to return to Ballinobe and tile the sens than drive in low gear into the hills to have the message sent from there. In Ballimobe there would have been wedient assistance as well as sinforcement. Derryhark had nothing to offer weith added danger. The seven surviving R. J. C. sincened in Foromakeady with their dead and businded

informed and the steps taken are given in Major.

Itherson's statement, So for so the R. J. C is ever conserved wary available man, except my fathe and two constably left at once in requisitioned cars for Forwardedy without writing for the military. There cannot have been more than a dozen and, it must be remembered that this happened in 1921 and there cars were scarce then, In one of the ears two. Regan and those time when went out to see their husbands who issue reformed injured. Mrs. Regan come too late.

I have lately met the Sergent Fore and he tolk me that he brought in the skeet later in the afternoon at may be possible to got him to make a statement but I doubt if it would be of much value. I saw the dead some in. Hey were laid in the day-noom:

Het wening my nother and I visited the bernocks.

He dead some in coppins by them. In my father's noon.

Air list was full of revolvers, the best things well under

control and the only damage done in Ballingte that

inght was the breating of three windows - Newton's, Henry

and Barnic Jogee's in Main to. Theny heaple who felts

that they might be visited left the town for the high.

Monsigned Dalton Subtished, that had my fathe was for his

dant in present of damage thes right. He were day

Segent Regard body was semoned by road and Constant

Power and O'Regam were thath in the Catholic Clush.

Oakle' body lay in the visiting in the Pretistant church.

North morning they were all taken to the station in

the hoosing and sent by train to their serveral

rises harty of holice and auditary visited Fourmakerty and searled the montain mand the blace indicates by the then Sint Abberrar. My falle was will this danty May found lo Briens body and some twenty seven gons and Sugart Regard sife and revolves. In "Inday Pass", 8/1/1956, Skon Magune donies that any guns wire lost. My falle who was a truttque man tolk me lot be got trutyswen gus. I saw the westons myself though I did not actually court them, on an toglach 21/8/1921 that is an account of the amoust is given said to be by the O. C. Mayo South which one must presume to be lagune. Here it is stated that eight guns one captured, This statement is referred in La by the aish by John Kclam ( Peny na 1946) p. 196. Dr is also stated in 'He Red Patt to yeary (Rungina undated) in an article Brides the printer accounts Donath, Wellrich gestes the brish

Bulletin second in 'He dish Republic. In the Sunday Pres

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\$ 20/11/1955, 24/11/1955, \$ 4/12/1955, the are three articles deslip with this subush by the Emie Ollally. In these his map is insserrate - Your cheady sine is confused with a road. De marks the doutern of the second loving begins the P. W. is e south of it, when he houself states that it stoffed between the fair green and the hotel In an illustration he show Buchan mountain where it stoned read Bohaur. Buchan is some sever miles could near Derryhark. He is longweed in his times and these are many obvious mistakes - to Downbane for Brimbaun. Beyond the Ladding they add little to Gallagher Seen at a glance the results are as follows. You to R. S. C. Relled, two wounded . & List Stores bounded Lost arms: R. J. C. There rifles, three revolves (one Jeal recovered) I. R. a. Pilled: one, bounded two Lost ains: Twenty seven gues (or eight shot gues a sone). actually the whole series went is one of the most extraordinary sequence of considerces from the actual eithing out of the convoy to escape of the column from the reluctant Link laig. He figures of the number take part have been usgrified out fall protection. Many are confusing the mornous concertration of the following days will those who took hart on the day. The cooperation stones, the wifty house de new Drentown gate and Som & Gooles in Your sheary wer destroyer so a refrisal on the night of the embersh My falle was adved sometimes later to take a laty to been the foure beloging to bries mother in know. De refused to obey the order and resigned. JRW fould

No. W.S. 1, 3 40

BURO STAIRE MILEATA 1913-21