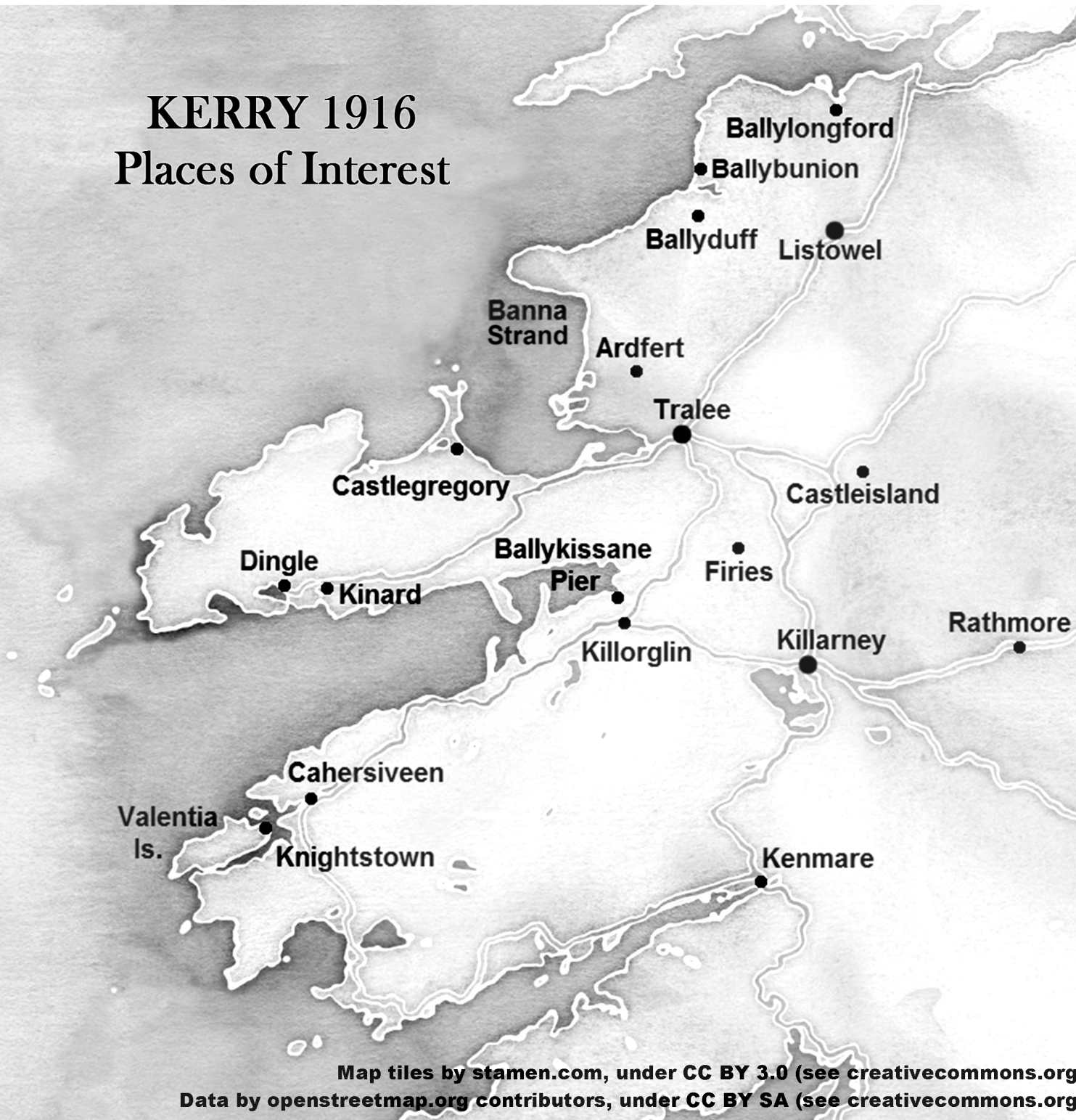


KERRY 1916

Places of Interest



Ardfert
After his arrest at McKenna's Fort on the morning of Good Friday, 21 April, Roger Casement was taken to the Ardfert Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) barracks before his transfer to Tralee later that day.

Ballybunion
Patrick Shortis was born in Ballybunion in 1893. He fought at the General Post Office (GPO) and was killed during a charge up Moore Street on Friday, 28 April, falling near The O'Rahilly.

Ballyduff
Michael Mulvihill was born at Ardoughter, Ballyduff, in 1879. He fought in the Dublin rebellion and was killed during the charge up Moore Street.

Ballykissane Pier (near Killorglin)
Cornelius "Cor" Keating of Reenard, Charlie Monaghan and Donal Sheehan were drowned here when the car in which they were traveling went over the pier following a wrong turn. They were travelling to Cahersiveen and Valentia to steal wireless equipment as part of the rebellion plan.

Ballylongford
Michael Joseph O'Rahilly, commonly known as "The O'Rahilly", was born in Ballylongford in 1875. He was one of the founders of the Irish Volunteers and played a leading role in the organisation. Having fought in the GPO during Easter Week, he was seriously wounded by machine gunfire in a charge up Moore Street on Friday, 28 April 1916. He died from his injuries in Sackville Lane, later renamed "O'Rahilly Parade".

Banna Strand
At about 3.00 a.m. on Good Friday, 21 April, Roger Casement and his companions, Daniel "Beverly" Bailey and Robert Monteith, came ashore on Banna Strand. Having arrived in a German U-Boat, they were involved in the attempt to smuggle arms into the country for the rebellion. The vessel carrying the arms – the *Aud* – waited nearby, but due to miscommunication of the date of the landing, the transfer never took place.

Cahersiveen
Fionán Lynch was born in Kilmackerrin, near Cahersiveen, in 1889. He captained the 'F' Company in the Dublin insurrection which fought in the area covering North King Street, Church Street and May Lane. He was initially sentenced to death, but this was commuted to ten years' penal servitude and he was released in a general amnesty in 1917.
Con Keating, one of the three men who drowned at Ballykissane Pier, came from Reenard near Cahersiveen.

Castlegregory
The proclamation of martial law was used in Castlegregory to make seven arrests on 1 May 1916, two days after the rebels' surrender in Dublin.

Castleisland
Castleisland saw six arrests under martial law on 9 May and two further arrests in September.

Dingle
Pádraig "An Seabhad" Ó Sióchfradha was born in Dingle in 1883 and was an organiser of the Irish Volunteer movement in Kerry. He passed on a message from the Dublin Headquarters to Robert Monteith while the latter was in hiding in Tralee on Good Friday.
The imposition of martial law led to four arrests being made in Dingle in May.

Furies
On Holy Saturday, 22 April, two RIC Constables, Michael Cleary and Thomas McLoughlin (both aged 23), were shot in the village of Furies, having posted a proclamation forbidding public gatherings. According to two later witness statements, James "Jim" Riordan, Captain of Furies Company, was responsible for the shooting.

Kenmare
Kenmare native, Rosalie Rice, sent a coded telegram from Kenmare Post Office to the cable station at Valentia Island, to be forwarded to New York. This telegram signalled the start of the rebellion.

Kinard
Thomas Ashe was born in Kinard, Lispolie, in 1895. Like The O'Rahilly, he was one of the founding members of the Irish Volunteers. On 28 April 1916, he commanded the Fingal battalion during their attack on the RIC barracks at Ashbourne, Co. Meath, as a result of which eleven RIC men were killed. Ashe was sentenced to death by court martial, but this was commuted to penal servitude for life. He died following complications from force-feeding during a hunger-strike on 25 September 1917.

Knightstown (on Valentia Island)
Timothy (Tim) and Eugene Ring were employed at the cable station at Knightstown. They were involved in the organisation of passing news of the rebellion to America. Their cousin, Rosalie Rice, sent a coded telegram to the cable station for transmission to John Devoy, an Irish republican leader in New York. Tim, in his turn, telegraphed the message and it reached its destination on the morning of Easter Monday.

Rathmore
Patrick O'Connor was a native of Rathmore. He was stationed in the GPO during Easter Week and also assisted attempts to quench fires that had started near Clerys. He was shot during the charge up Moore Street on Friday, 28 April, and died from his injuries.

Tralee
Following his transfer from Ardfert RIC barracks on Good Friday, Roger Casement was held overnight at the RIC barracks in High Street. The next day, he was escorted to the train station for removal to Dublin. The train station was renamed after him in 1966.
James John "JJ" McElligott was born in Tralee in 1893 and fought in the GPO during Easter Week. He was subsequently imprisoned in Stafford Jail in England and later released.
Michael "Mike" Knightly was also from Tralee. Born at Ballyard, he worked as a journalist for the Irish Independent. He was based in the GPO during Easter Week, was later an intelligence officer for Michael Collins, and eventually became "Editor of Debates" for the Dáil.



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