



**The Military Service (1916 -1923) Pensions Collection
The Medals Series**



The Military Service (1916 - 1923) Pensions Collection

The Medals Series



3

1916 & S.M.

APPLICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF MEDALS.

MD/4371

The attached application from:

Lore, Edmund Thomas
9 North Circular Road,
Limerick

is transmitted herewith for investigation, please, and if in order for authority to issue:-

1916 Medal

Service established

Service Medal with Bar

Service ~~not~~ established

Service Medal

Issue Authorised

This applicant is shown in the "Sinn Fein Rebellion" Handbook, Easter 1916 as having been deported from Richmond Bhs to Stafford 30/4/16.

INVESTIGATION OFFICER

DATE:

F.5.

10/1/1945.

List G.

12/3/1945

List L.

1916 Medal issued

Service Medal with Bar issued

Service Medal issued

OFFICER I/C. F.5.

DATE

10/1/45.

The Department of Defence is releasing the files of **47,554** applicants (including 197 applications for the 1916 Medal). The total number of files processed and available for viewing is **66,174** as some applicants have more than one file under their name.

2,594 veterans qualified for the award of a 1916 medal. Most did not need to apply for a medal separately from their pension application and medals were issued automatically once the applicant was awarded a service certificate and a pension.

How can I access the files?

A database of medal applicants is released online on www.militaryarchives.ie and the files can be accessed by researchers through appointment at Military Archives. The reading room is located in Cathal Brugha Barracks, Rathmines, Dublin 6.

How can I make an appointment to see a medal file?

Access to Cathal Brugha Barracks or the Military Archives will not be granted without an appointment.

See procedures in this booklet under “How to search the database online”

The form is titled "MSPC MEDALS" and contains several sections with handwritten entries. At the top right, it says "SPECIMEN" and "Ser. No. 12164". The main text asks for details about the applicant's service and medals. Key entries include: "1916 Medal", "Service (1917-1923) Medal with Bar", and "Membership for the period of three months up to and including the 15th JULY, 1921." There are also names like "General Sir James Duff" and "Major General Sir James Duff" mentioned. The form is numbered "5" at the bottom.

This form is titled "MSPC MEDALS" and contains handwritten details. At the top right, it says "SPECIMEN" and "Ser. No. 12164". The main text asks for details about the applicant's service and medals. Key entries include: "1916 Medal", "Service (1917-1923) Medal with Bar", and "Membership for the period of three months up to and including the 15th JULY, 1921." There are also names like "General Sir James Duff" and "Major General Sir James Duff" mentioned. The form is numbered "6" at the bottom.

The MSPC Medals Database contains:
47,554 applications for medals
12,954 unsuccessful applications,
34,600 successful applications



There are four medals issued by the Department of Defence which are of relevance to the revolutionary period commencing in April 1916 and ending on the 11 July 1921.

These medals are as follows:

- The 1916 Medal
- The Service (1917-1921) Medal
- The 1916 Survivors' Medal
- The Truce (1921) Commemoration Medal.

Introduction to the Medals Series

The Easter Rising was limited to armed activities in Dublin City by elements of the Dublin Brigade Irish Volunteers, the Irish Citizen Army, Na Fianna Éireann, the Hibernian Rifles and Cumann na mBan. There was also recognised military activity by the 5 Battalion, Dublin Brigade in County Meath, Wexford Brigade, the Galway Brigade, the Dundalk Battalion of the Louth Brigade and individual actions by Volunteers throughout 23 counties. The number of veterans in a position to prove they were engaged in “active service,” - and thus qualifying upon application for the award of the pension and the 1916 Medal - is recognised at **2,594** to date by the Department of Defence.

Applications for the award of The Service (1917-1921) Medal, from its institution in May 1942, has generated great interaction between veterans, their dependants and members of the public and the Department of Defence. The resultant “medal series” or MD series being released at this time (April 2016) consists of files relating to 47,554 individual applications and 18,620 associated files, to a total of 66,174 files.

In addition, close to **14,000** other applications for the Service Medal were processed and issued on unsuccessful pension application files. This was a solution operated by the Department towards meeting the very great demand for the medal. These 14,000 applicants files are scheduled for release over the coming years. They are closed to public access now.



The 1916 Medal

The 1916 Medal was instituted on 24 January 1941 and was to be issued to persons with recognised military service during Easter Week 1916.

This concerned the members of the Irish Volunteers, Irish Citizen Army, Hibernian Rifles, Na Fianna Éireann and Cumann na mBan, or their dependants, whose claim for service during the month of April had been recognised as “active service” under the Army Pensions Acts, 1923 to 1932 and the Military Service Pensions Acts, 1924 and 1934.

Since 1943, the examination and granting of posthumous medal claims and awards to dependants has been administered by the Department of Defence.

Veterans or their dependants who did not claim for a pension or a service certificate had to prove that they would have qualified, had they done so.

Department of Defence records, surveyed and processed to date and released through the Military Archives, show that the applications of **2,594** veterans of the Easter Rising are verified. Moreover, there is a very small number of individuals (including Cathal Brugha, Countess Constance Markievicz and Seán Russell) with verifiable, historically proven service during Easter Week 1916. No claim has ever been received by the Department in these cases and no medal was issued.

One other development relating to holders of the 1916 Medal is important. This is the introduction of Special Allowances under Section 7 of the Army Pensions Act, 1943. This allowance was designed to give financial assistance to those who had served during the Rising and who were in necessitous circumstances and were prevented by reason of age or permanent infirmity of mind or body from supporting themselves.

Full Christian Name and

Surnames:-

An Bonn 1916

The 1916 Medal

Conditions of award:

The medal is awarded to persons who participated in The Rising during the week commencing 23rd April 1916.

Design:

A bronze circular medal approximately one and two fifth inches (38mm) in diameter, fashioned (after the manner of the official Irish army crest) in the form of a circle of flame representing the sunburst on which eight points of a star are superimposed. Within the circle on the obverse is a representation of the death scene of Cúchullain (a legendary Irish hero), partially surrounded by an ancient warrior's sword belt.

On the reverse appears the following inscription: "**Seachtain Na Cásca 1916**", which is translated "Easter Week 1916".



OBVERSE

Ribbon:

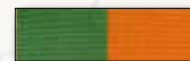
Green (to the observer's left) and orange in two vertical panels.

Suspension bar:

The suspension bar from which the ribbon is suspended bears a celtic interlaced design.



REVERSE



RIBBON

Full Christian Name and
Surname: -

NOTE: FINAL CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS IS THE
30th NOVEMBER, 1944.

The Service (1917-1921) Medal

On 26 May 1942 the Government approved the recommendation of the Minister for Defence, Mr Oscar Traynor, T.D., that a medal with bar should be issued to those in possession of a military service certificate entitling them to a pension under the Military Service Pensions Acts, 1924 and 1934 in respect of the period subsequent to 1916 and prior to the 11 July 1921. Those not in possession of a certificate, but who could satisfy the Minister that had they applied for a pension - their service was such as would have merited the award of a pension - would also be issued the medal with bar.

A medal without bar was to be issued to persons who were members of Óglaigh na hÉireann (Irish Republican Army), Na Fianna Éireann, Cumann na mBan and the Irish Citizen Army not less than three months prior to the 11 July 1921. The examination and granting of posthumous medal claims and awards to dependants has been administered by the Department of Defence.

Close to 70,000 Service (1917-1921)
Medals were issued.

An Bonn (1917-1921) Seirbhíse

The Service (1917-1921) Medal

Conditions of award:

This medal is awarded in two classes:-

Medal with bar to persons who rendered active service in either of the periods (a) the period commencing on the 1st April, 1920, and ending on the 31st March, 1921, or (b) the period commencing on the 1st April, 1921, and ending on the 11th July, 1921.

Medal, without bar to persons whose service is not deemed to be active military service, but who were members of Óglaigh na hÉireann, (Irish Republican Army), Na Fianna Éireann, Cumann na mBan or the Irish Citizen Army for the three months ended on the 11th July, 1921.

Design:

A bronze circular medal approximately one and three fifth inches (39mm) in diameter bearing on the obverse the Arms of the Four Provinces of Ireland. In the centre appears a standing figure, facing front, depicting a Volunteer, a member of a guerrilla force – termed “Flying Column” - of the period 1917 -1921 in typical dress (trench coat and cap with rifle, revolver and bandoleer). The word “**ÉIRE**” (meaning Ireland) appears horizontally across the centre of the medal in large letters (two on either side of the figure). The words “**COΣΑΘΗ ΝΑ ΣΑΘΙΡΣΕ**” which are translated “The Fight for Freedom” appear below. The reverse shows a palm leaf symbolic of victory.

Ribbon:

Black (to the observer’s left) and tan in two vertical panels. The combination of the colours black and tan was adopted by reason of its association with the terms “Black and Tan” which had a particular significance in relation to the struggle for independence during the years 1917-1921.

Suspension bar:

The suspension bar from which the ribbon is suspended bears a Celtic interlaced design.

Service bar:

The bar which is joined to the suspender bears the inscription “**COMRAO**”, which is translated “Combat”, with a St. Brendan’s Knot at either side.



OBVERSE



REVERSE



RIBBON

An Bonn 1916 Marthanóirí 1916 Survivors' Medal

Date of creation:
1966.

Purpose of medal:
Commemoration of 50th anniversary of the Rising of Easter Week, 1916.

Conditions of award:
Recognised military service during Easter Week, 1916. The Medal was awarded to surviving participants only.

Design:
A silver gilt circular medal approximately one and two fifths inches (38mm) in diameter bearing on the obverse a reproduction of the Cúchulainn statue which stands in the G.P.O., Dublin. The reverse bears the dates "1916" and "1966" with the word "CÁISC", EASTER in between.



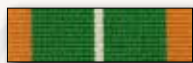
OBVERSE

Ribbon:
Green with orange borders and a narrow white stripe down the centre.

Suspension bar:
The suspension bar from which the ribbon is suspended bears a Celtic interlaced design.



REVERSE



RIBBON

968 veterans were issued with
the 1916 Survivors' Medal

Bonn Cuimhneacháin an tSosa Cogaidh

The Truce (1921) Commemoration Medal

Date of creation:

1971.

Purpose of medal:

The Jubilee Anniversary of the Truce (11 July 1921).

Conditions of award:

The medal was issued to Veterans of the War of Independence who were alive on 11 July 1971 and who were duly awarded the Service (1917-1921) Medal.

Design:

A bronze circular medal approximately one and three eighths inches (32mm) in diameter similar to the obverse side of the Service (1917-1921) Medal. The reverse side has the dates "1921-1971".

Ribbon:

Green, tan, black, tan and green, the green stripes being narrower than the others.

Suspension bar:

The suspension bar from which the ribbon is suspended bears a Celtic interlaced design.

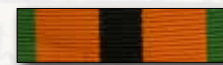


OBVERSE



REVERSE

22,445 veterans received the Truce (1921) Commemoration Medal



RIBBON

Impact of legislation

Certain changes in the legislation relating to the Army Pensions Acts had a profound impact on the numbers applying for service pensions and/or the service medal. The first such change occurred under Section 14 of the Act, 1946 which extended the scope of special allowances, already provided for in the case of 1916 Medal holders, to include persons who were the holders of duly awarded medals in respect of membership of the listed organisations during the three months ended 11 July 1921.

Other pertinent amendments include that of 1949 which made the allowance subject to periodic review. In 1953 the scope of qualified persons was amended and included a review of means at the Minister's discretion. In 1959, Section 6 of the Act sets out the rates payable to persons over 70 years of age and of persons under 70 years of age, having regard to marital status and dependants. Further increases in the rates of special allowances were provided for in Acts from 1961 to 1964.



In effect, the provision for payment of an allowance to qualifying holders of the Service (1917-1921) Medal significantly increased the numbers applying for the medal, either through an application for a service certificate or solely for the medal itself. For example, in the eight years to 1967 the average number of applications received for the medal was 772 per year. Following the provision of a free electricity allowance, free travel, a free monochrome TV licence and a radio licence for qualifying veterans in the Government Budget for 1968, a three fold increase in applications for the medal is recorded at 2,326 in 1968/69. In the following decade the average number of applications is recorded at an average of 406 per year.

Verifying applications

A standard form of application was used, in which the applicant was required to state their unit and sub-unit (Battalion and Company) and name their former Brigade, Battalion and Company Officers Commanding. The form was issued on request and administered by Finance Branch of the Department from 1943 onwards.

Verification of membership was then sought by the Department from at least two former officers of the unit or sub-unit, the ideal situation being that these officers were in receipt of a service pension.

If this was not possible then verification was sought from “pensioned” officers of a neighbouring unit or Brigade officers who might possess the necessary knowledge. When the claim was verified, a service medal was issued, the date was noted on file, and the medal in a presentation box containing a printed compliments slip from Uachtaran na hÉireann was forwarded to the applicant through the postal system.

If the claim was on behalf of a deceased veteran, the medal was inscribed with the name of the recipient and a unique serial number-the detail of which is recorded in the Department of Defence.

Cumann na mBan

Applications for medals from former members of Cumann na mBan were submitted for verification to any local former member in receipt of a service pension as well as any available local former IRA officer. The use of the Referee's membership rolls from June 1957 greatly aided this process.



Na Fianna Éireann

In the case of Na Fianna Éireann membership, unless a record of an organised Slua (Unit) in the local area was found, the application was rejected.

Again, the use of the Membership Rolls from June 1957 simplified this process. Also, other evidence was often found and accepted as establishing the organised existence of a Slua, particularly where individual pension applicants had been credited by the Referee or Board of Assessors (1924) with Na Fianna Éireann service in a particular area.





Unsustainable claims and duly awarded medals

The system was not robust or secure in all cases. Evidence emerged from various sources in 1949/50 of claims that were not sustainable or accurate but on which a medal had been issued, and in some cases the payment of a special allowance had been authorised. Following investigation by the Department additional measures were put in place. John McCoy and Séamus Robinson, former Divisional Commanders with the pre-Truce IRA and members of the Advisory Committee to the Referee were added to the verification and investigation process for the Service (1917-1921) Medal.

A major advance occurred in 1957 when the membership rolls of the Divisions, Brigades, Battalions and Companies of the IRA-as on 11 July 1921 and 1 July 1922-were handed over by the Referee to the Department for use in the verification process. These membership rolls, mainly dating from 1935, were compiled by Brigade Committees of the Old IRA, included those for Cumann na mBan, Na Fianna Éireann, and the Irish Citizen Army (available online).

By 1966 the reinvestigation of medals issued prior to June 1957 was being waived where the applicant was listed on the pre-truce unit membership roll. Account was then taken of available written evidence from former veterans or any other corroborative evidence found in Department records.

Of the 38,000 service medals without bar issued prior to June 1957, 972 medals, on reinvestigation as at the end of 1969, are deemed not to have been duly awarded. Accordingly, applications for a special allowance in these case were not proceeded with.



Special allowance – A family and social history source

An applicant's file dealing with a special allowance will provide details of marital status, dependants with their age and status, certificates of marriage, death, births, medical reports, total income and sources, land holdings where applicable, stock and fowl, and acreage/ground under crops, by type. From 1949 a social welfare inspectors report is found.

Periodic returns and assessment of means were carried out. Applicants for free electricity allowance and free travel granted to veterans by government decision can be found from 1968 onwards.

Data Protection legislation has closed some of this material to general researchers and they are available to proven family members only at this time.

The file will contain the administration record of payment to the death of the applicant and partial payment to the next of kin from 1973. Details of funeral expenses and invoices submitted in the case of the burial of the veteran from 1 July 1979 are also found. The burial allowance was extended to all medal holders by Government decision from that date.

'Service Medals And Special Allowances' By Dr Marie Coleman, School Of History And Anthropology, Queen's University Belfast

APPLICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF SERVICE (1917-1921)
MEDALS

Ref. 170 31377

The attached application from
Patrick Coleman
Indigo Bush
Ballymore, Co. Mayo

is transmitted herewith for authority to issue:-

1916 Medal
Service (1917-1921) Medal with Bar
Service (1917-1921) Medal.

Membership for the period of three months up to and including the 11th July, 1921.

certified by W. H. Gowan 2/18/22 adj. 3rd Batt. Sea
W. H. Gowan 2/18/22 etc. etc. etc.

Recommended _____

Approved _____
Date _____

13

F.3.e(11).
1916 Medal issued _____
Service Medal with Bar issued _____

MEDAL
DULY AWARDED
CERTIFICATE NO. ON
26247
BP
24/1/55

The first service medal recognising activity during the revolution was the 1916 medal instituted by the State and awarded to veterans with "active service" during Easter 1916 for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rising in 1941. The following year the government issued a further medal to recognise service in the War of Independence. Adopting the British tradition of adding bars to medals in recognition of service in additional engagements, the service medal with bar would be issued to military service pensioners and those who would have been awarded a pension had they applied for one. A medal without bar would be awarded to those who failed to meet the active service standard for a pension. This was a way around the discontent expressed by veterans who were refused pensions by providing an alternative form of recognition.

The application and assessment process for medals without bar was considerably more streamlined than that for pensions and by 1955 36,923 medals had been issued to a total of 62,659 applicants. 13,914 applications were awaiting verification and a further 9,206 applicants withdrew from the process before a decision was made. 2,616 had been refused, representing a rejection rate of only 4 per cent, a stark contrast to the rejection rate for pensions of 77.5 per cent. One side effect of this less onerous process was that it was open to greater abuse. If awardees were subsequently found not to have been eligible they were asked to return the medal; a particular problem arose in relation to the Kerry 3 Brigade, where the eligibility of 93 medal awardees was subsequently questioned.

The lower burden of proof for receiving a medal became problematic when they were linked to a new form of welfare payment for distressed veterans. In 1943 a means-tested special allowance was introduced for those with recognised Easter Week service (either a certificate for pension under the Military Service Pensions Acts, or a wound or disability pension awarded under the Army Pensions Acts). The measure was intended to alleviate the poor financial and material conditions which some veterans had fallen into and who were advancing in age and often suffering from ill health that prevented them from earning a living through employment. Introducing the bill in 1943 the Minister for Defence, Mr Oscar Traynor, T.D., explained that it was designed 'to deal with the very special problem created by the passage of time and by economic circumstances of

men and women who fought during Easter Week, 1916, and who are incapable of self-support by reason of age or permanent infirmity.' In 1946 the legislation was amended making all medal holders eligible to apply, including those in receipt of the medal without bar.

The need for such special welfare measures reflects the absence of modern state welfare provision in 1940s Ireland. While Sir William Beveridge's seminal report Social Insurance and Allied Services (1942) paved the way for the introduction of the welfare state in Great Britain after the Second World War, state provision of social welfare and subsidised health services lagged far

behind in Ireland. Fianna Fáil introduced a limited Social Welfare Act in 1952 that was based largely on employee contributions and in the process excluded those who were self-employed. This was eventually bolstered by a wider safety net that included contributory old age pensions (1960), occupational compensation for workplace injuries (1966) and a retirement pension (1970). It was not until 1974, by which time many of the revolutionary generation had died, that social insurance was made available to all full-time employees.

Fianna Fáil's 1953 Health Act, introduced by Minister for Health and Social Welfare Dr James Ryan, T.D., a veteran of the Rising, proved to be more effective in the area of health care provision. While stopping short of free universal care similar to that available in Northern Ireland and Britain under the

ROINN COSANTA
(GENERAL REGISTRY) (A3)

NA CHURCEAR EANTUARISC AR AN ZSLUDAC SO

de Súd
1973

DP.32590

30/07/1903

William Arthur
The Bridge
Rathfriland
Rathfriland
Co. Wick.

Go dteacht tús	Data	Go dteacht tús	Data	Go dteacht tús	Data
A3a	18/1/63	A3/B	1/1/69		
A3/F	1/4/66	A3/M	26/1/67		
A3/H	10/6/66	A3/P	1/5/72		
A3/I	13/7/66	A3/Q	1/5/73		
A3/J	24/6/66	A3/R	1/5/76		
A3/K	11/1/66	A3/S	3/1/72		
A3/L	21/1/66	A3/T	21/1/72		
A3/M	10/1/66	A3/U	1/1/72		
A3/N	1/1/66	A3/V	10/1/76		
A3/O	1/1/66	A3/W	10/1/75		
A3/P	1/1/66	A3/X	1/1/76		
A3/Q	1/1/66	A3/Y	1/1/76		
A3/R	1/1/66	A3/Z	1/1/76		
A3/S	1/1/66				
A3/T	1/1/66				
A3/U	1/1/66				
A3/V	1/1/66				
A3/W	1/1/66				
A3/X	1/1/66				
A3/Y	1/1/66				
A3/Z	1/1/66				

14


National Health Service, hospital treatment was made available free or for a modest charge to most of the population. The absence of such health and social welfare provisions, which are largely taken for granted today, prior to the 1950s explains the need for additional special allowances for revolutionary veterans who had fallen on hard times by the 1940s.

By 1953, 3,180 special allowances were being paid out, 75 per cent of which were going to holders of the medal without bar. These amounted to an annual charge of £200,000 on the exchequer, compared to £382,623 paid out in military service pensions during the fiscal year 1952-3. This figure was expected to increase as medal holders were increasingly likely to apply for allowances as they aged and had reduced access to earning. The annual value of special allowances paid to single and married recipients was £78 and £97 10s respectively, with an additional £10 8s per child under 18 years. By contrast, some military service pensioners at the

lowest grades received only £6 per year, although the situation was improved by a significant increase in the value of pensions in 1953.

Military service pensioners had to undergo a rigorous and time-consuming investigation procedure that often ended in the failure to receive a pension, or if successful often to receive a minimal pension, in contrast to medal holders who were subject to a very basic investigation procedure (resulting in some very dubious awards) and who were now entitled to apply for welfare payments that were often well in excess of the value of military service pensions. Military service pensioners thus endured the double indignity of rigorous investigation for considerably less financial benefit than medal holders who received in many cases much more lucrative compensation with little more effort than filling in a form. The situation had become so embarrassing by 1957 that the Minister for Defence, Seán MacEoin, T.D., was rumoured to be considering a total recall of the 65,000 medals issued but no new legislation was introduced, mainly due to the opposition of Minister for Finance, Mr Gerard Sweetman, T.D. In any event the pensions' process was drawing to a close by the late 1950s.

Ref. No. *D.P. 46/1*



ROINN COSANTA,
BRAINSE AIRGEADAIS
COLAISTE CAOIMHIN,
GLASNAOIDHEAN,
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

A.P. 46/1.
Roinn Cosanta
F61500
15 JAN 1960
Clárann na Dráimre
AIRGEADAIS.

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL ALLOWANCE UNDER THE
ARMY PENSIONS ACTS, 1943 to 1957.

Consideration of your application will
be helped if you give full answers to
the questions asked in this Form.

IN
BLOCK
CAPITALS

NAME OF APPLICANT *ARTHUR MOYNIHAN*

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS
*The BRIDGE, RATHBEG, RATHMORE,
COUNTY KERRY*

1. Were you a member of Oglagh na h-Eireann (Irish Republican Army); Irish Volunteers; Irish Citizen Army; Fianna Eireann; Hibernian Rifles; Cumann na mBan, and were you granted:—

(a) a Certificate of military service under the Military Service Pensions Act, 1924, or a service certificate under the Military Service Pensions Act, 1934, in respect of service during any part of the period which commenced on the 23rd April, 1916, and ended on the 11th July, 1921:

*- h Co
5 Bth
Kerry etc
2*

15



Replacement medals and medals certificates

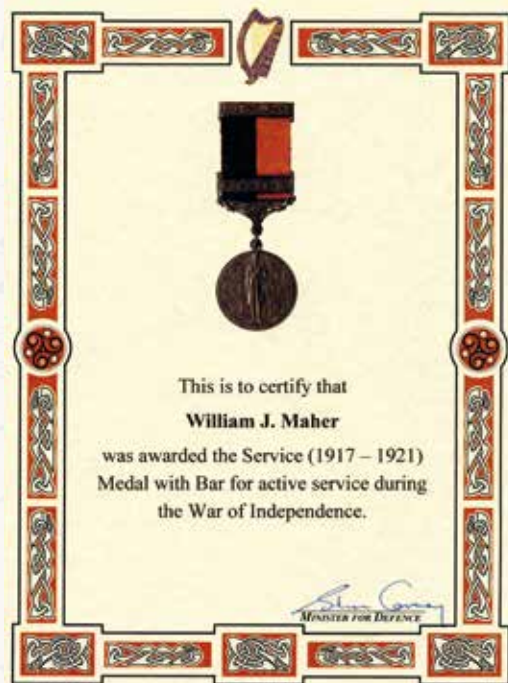
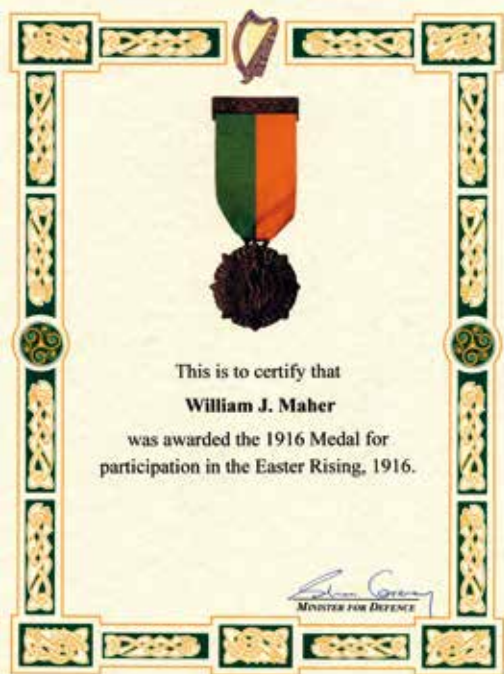
Replacement medals

Replacement medals are not issued. It is the long standing policy that replacement medals were issued on a once only basis to the veteran to whom the medal had originally been awarded. This policy was adopted in the interests of preserving the intrinsic value of the medals and to strictly limit the number of medals issued in any particular case. As there are no surviving veterans at this stage it is not intended that any further replacement medals will be issued.

Medal certificates

In May 2006 the Minister for Defence decided to introduce official certificates for issue in cases where medals are lost, destroyed or stolen and no replacement medal can be issued. The Minister's decision was mainly in response to the feelings of family members of Veterans whose requests for replacement medals were refused and who would like some visible expression of their ancestors' service and contribution. On receipt of a completed application form and the appropriate verification, official signed certificates (in Irish or English) can be issued confirming that the relevant medal had been awarded to the named veteran. Certificates are issued on a once off basis to the nearest next of kin.

Application forms for medal certificates are available from
Pensions Administration, Department of Defence, Áras an tSáile, Renmore, Galway,
e-mail: pensionsadmin@defence.ie, telephone: 091-743899.

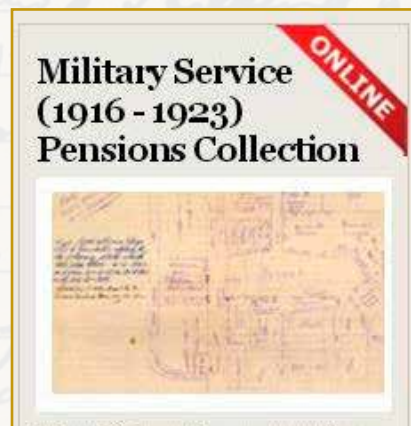


How to search the database online and how to make an appointment with Military Archives

1. Go to www.militaryarchives.ie



2. Click on Military Service Pensions Collection



3. Click on Medals Search and familiarise yourself with the file series



4. Search

Name	<input type="text"/>
First name	<input type="text"/>
Maiden and other names	<input type="text"/>
Gender	<input type="text"/>

5. Note the reference code of the file (MD number) and contact the Duty Archivist in the Military Archives for an appointment.

Option 1 (preferred): email the Duty Archivist at: militaryarchives@defenceforces.ie
Option 2: Phone (00353) (0) 1-8046457

Departmental files available under pensions collection

Department of Defence correspondence, memoranda, recommendations, Government decisions, administration matters and other details relating to medals and their award can be found in the Departmental files listed below:

- DOD/2/47823** Medals and Decorations award of, to persons who rendered service during Anglo-Irish conflict.
- DOD/2/75446** Medals and Decorations-Conditions Governing the Issue of Service Medals. Pre-Truce
- DOD/2013/7** Medals for Engraving 1947-1994
- DOD/3/19107** Medals. Proposed issue of Certificates
- DOD/3/49596** Medals: 1916 Survivors Medals-Applications for
- DOD/3/61573** Medals: Commemoration of Anglo-Irish Truce-Medals for Survivors of War of Independence
- DOD/3/12612** Medals: General Enquiries re description and make of Medals and Decorations issued. Parts 1 and 2.
- DOD/2012/6** P.A.W. Posthumous awards 1916-Index to Medals awarded and issued.
- DOD/3/48352** Certificates 50th Anniversary of 1916 Rising-Issue of Certificates for Decorations to Pre-Truce Medal Holders.
- DOD/2012/4** Holders of the 1916 Medal who are not in receipt of pensions.
- DOD/2/76759** Unemployed 1916 men. Examination by Finance and Defence of question of additional provisions for aged and infirm Pensioners
- DOD/3/13653** Allowances: Extension of the Provision of Special allowances to the Widows and Children of deceased IRA Pensioners.

Department of Defence file DOD 2/62321-1916 Medal - is recorded in 1993 as having been "Destroyed". Surviving copy material can be seen at the National Archives of Ireland (Taoiseach's Department file; reference: S11409).

www.militaryarchives.ie

Photograph Captions

Photo 1 (cover; top): 1916 Jubilee Celebration Parade 1966– GPO Dublin - On the left of the saluting stand Cumann na mBan take the front row. Scattered through the honoured gathering are relatives of men who paid the supreme sacrifice.

Courtesy of Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives – (CA/SA/58/1)

Photo 2 (cover; bottom): 1916 Jubilee Celebration Parade 1966– GPO Dublin - Veterans of 1916 hold places of honour on the right of the saluting stand in front of the GPO, Dublin. Volunteers and Cumann na mBan came from all parts of Ireland and beyond the sea for the Golden Jubilee celebrations.

Courtesy of Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives – (CA/SA/58/1)

Photo 3: Cumann na mBan veterans (Tralee Branch) march in the 1916 Jubilee celebration parade; led by Miss L.A. O'Brien, Mrs Nora O'Carroll, Miss Hanna O'Connor, Mrs Nellie O'Sullivan, Mrs D. Mullins, Mrs T. McEllistrim, Miss K. Fleming.

Courtesy of Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives – (CA/SA/58/1)

Photo 4: Eamonn Thomas Dore (application for the Issue of medal)

MSPC/MD4371

Photo 5: Eamonn Thomas Dore (application for the Issue of medal)

MSPC/MD4371

Photo 6: Medal application of Patrick Coleman (“Medal duly awarded”)

MSPC/31377

Photo 7: Group of 60 women and girls, members of Cumann na mBan, Irish Citizen Army and Clan na nGaedheal Girls Scouts who took part in the Rising. The photo is taken in the summer 1916, at the house of Mrs Ely O'Carroll, Peter's Place, Dublin, where a meeting of the Irish National Aid Association and Volunteer Dependents' Fund (INAAVDF) was held.

Courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Archives (18PC-1B53-02)

Photo 8: Irish Citizen Army members in front of Liberty Hall (Easter 1917) Winifred Carney is on the front row, sitting beside the post to the left. Second to her left is Helena Molony and fifth to her left is Kathleen Lynn.

Military Archives (IE-MA-BMH-CD-119-3-5)

Photo 9: Veterans of Easter Week 1916 march to the GPO, O'Connell Street, Dublin (Easter 1966).

Courtesy of Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives – (CA/SA/58/1)

Photo 10: Veterans of Clare Cumann na mBan and Old IRA at the unveiling at Ennis of the memorial of War of Independence memorial (Easter 1966).

Courtesy of Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives – (CA/SA/58/1)

Photo 11: Rendering Honours at the GPO, 25th Anniversary of 1916 Ceremony in 1941. First parade with the 1916 Medal: Pictured are An Taoiseach Mr Eamon De Valera T.D., and members of the Government. I/r Minister of Education Thomas Derrig, T.D., Minister for Supplies Seán Lemass, T.D., Minister for Industry and Commerce Seán MacEntee, T.D., Minister for Justice Gerald Boland, T.D., Minister for Agriculture Dr James Ryan, T.D., Minister for Posts and Telegraphs Patrick J. Little, T.D., Minister for Defence Oscar Traynor, T.D. Also pictured is Captain Seán Brennan, Aide to An Taoiseach.

The Defence Forces leadership on parade includes Lieutenant General Daniel McKenna, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant General Hugo McNeill, Commander 2 Division; Colonel Liam Hayes, Adjutant General; Colonel Liam Egan, Quartermaster General; Colonel Liam Archer, Assistant Chief of Staff.

Military Archives (IE/MA/PC/72 Patrick Johnson)

Photo 12: Old IRA veterans march in the 1916 Jubilee celebration parade in Tralee; led by William Mullins, Thomas McEllistrim TD, and P.P. Fitzgerald (Denny Street).

Courtesy of Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives – (CA/SA/58/1)

Photo 13: Medal application of Patrick Coleman (“Medal duly awarded”)

MSPC/MD31377

Photo 14: Moynihan Special allowance application (DP Cover)

MSPC/ MD18200 (DP32590)

Photo 15: Moynihan Special allowance application

MSPC/ MD18200 (DP32590)

Photo 16: Four Dundalk 1916 men (left to right) Ned Bailey, Harry Litchfield, Peter Clifford, and (in front) Pat Mulholland.

Courtesy of Irish Capuchin Provincial Archives – (CA/SA/58/1)

Photo 17: Medal certificates for William J Maher (1916 Medal and Service (1917-1921) Medal with Bar.

Acknowledgements

Dr Brian Kirby, Provincial Archivist, Capuchin Archives.

Aoife Torpey, Kilmainham Gaol Museum.

by the state
 forces.
 Liam Walker
 got in touch
 with me about
 1928 and
 with a lead
 Captain O'Connell
 Callaghan, who
 returned and
 left Ireland
 I understood
 we worked
 together until
 the Civil War
 and Callaghan
 was a member
 of the
 T. 2011

APPLICATION FOR MEDAL.

No. W Special.

Give full particulars and nature of service rendered up to and including the 31st July, 1923: -

Transferred to headquarters by Ned Daly (Executed 1916) at the request of Sean MacDonnada (Executed) and Tom Clarke (Executed) about 13 months before the ending of Easter week was (the name of the man) Army Council Corvict) and worked in Belfast, Galway, and Dublin. I am sure that O'Connell, clerk of An Daol will vouch for my whole time appointment. He is the only living acquaintance I can think of who should know. Dr. Jim Ryan should remember my being in S.I.O. at Easter and I happened to be talking to him the night before I was called to try to get the last messengers to the South end of the city. He would not know of the particulars of the verbal messages. The ladies selected the messengers being well known by the Code and I am sure senior officers needed no written introductions. H. Q. officers in S.I.O. thought there was some response to their orders in the South until we did them something was quiet. Dr. Ryan should know I did return to S.I.O. on Wednesday morning and I left with O'Connell on Friday evening and was a prisoner to the general release Xmas 1916. In the latter months, before release, my health failed, slight lung trouble. Was removed from prison in Stralich. When health recovered tried to reorganise my old home Odontics Company (Glin. Co. Kerry) went to Dublin Easter 17 to renew studies as Medical Student. Took up old work now with Mick Collins R.I.P. who was trying to get things going again. Lung went wrong again and Dr. O'Connell R.I.P. gave little hope of recovery. Went to live in Linnab. City, 1918 and worked on Intelligence Staff from the beginning to end of Jan War, firstly with Burtis Bymes a post office official - died of wounds in 1919. Secondly with Paddy O'Hegarty - brother of Sean MacDonnada O'Hegarty son of H. Q. Sullivan now of Board of works. Paddy O'Hegarty died of lung trouble in 1923. It was to me

NOTE: Full Christian Name and Surnames: - Eamonn Thomas Dore
 9 North Circular Road
 Dunsick.

NOTE: FINAL CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS IS THE 30th NOVEMBER, 1944.

at my home in 26 William Street Linnab. that all messengers were tapped or otherwise came and was later called polytechnic. Sean Barry now working in England. About six weeks before the time there was a reshuffle and I got a rest but it was illusion as the man appointed got nervous and asked if I should carry on as his shop was likely to be raided.

MSPC/MD4371: Eamonn Thomas Dore medal application; handwritten statement



Christian Name and Surname:-

James Thomas Gore

1919, Seandy

FINAL CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS IS THE 30th NOVEMBER, 1944

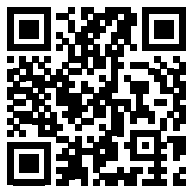


Department of Defence
An Roinn Cosanta



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

www.militaryarchives.ie



DFPP
J14015/Apr16/2500