

Barquilla de la Santa Maria

BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society-
Diocese of Columbus

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July 25: St. James the Greater

July, A.D. 2000

The Rocky Road to Dublin

The Travels of James T. Carroll in Ireland

July, 1922

by J. Michael Finn,

State Historian Ancient Order of Hibernians

(Concluded, from vol. XXV, No. 6)

We resume the Carrolls' story with their arrival in Clonmel from Mallow, via auto.

Clonmel was then occupied by the anti-Treaty republican forces. It was also the headquarters city for the republicans (whether Carroll was aware of this is uncertain).

The group stayed at the Ormond Hotel in Clonmel. While they were looking around the city, they noticed a Pierce-Arrow limousine drive into the former army barracks, now occupied by the republicans. The crowd in town told them that Eamonn DeValera was in the limousine. Carroll was still determined to get his group to Dublin. Against the advice of his wife, Carroll decided to go to the barracks and seek the help of the republicans.

Carroll approached the armed guards at the barracks entrance and demanded to speak with the commandant. Carroll presented credentials, "with red seals and green seals" from the governor and officials of the United States (what exactly these credentials were or who issued them is not known). He was admitted to the compound and escorted to Commandant Lonergan of the Irish Republican Army. Carroll

described him as, "a fine type of young Irish farmer whose home was in the neighborhood." Carroll explained that he and his party were attempting to get to Dublin and they would appreciate the use of one of the many autos taken from the Citizens of Clonmel. After much negotiation and discussion the Commandant agreed to the request, but, he would only agree to transport them as far as Thurles in County Tipperary. The Commandant then provided tea for Carroll and a lively political discussion ensued with the Commandant and some of his men.

Carroll, obviously feeling comfortable at that point, told the Commandant that he would now like to meet with Mr. DeValera. Carroll explained, "As I had worked untiringly for his reception in Columbus and had made myself sick selling Irish bonds to enable him to carry on the fight."³ The officer denied that DeValera was there, even though everyone in town had reported seeing him (DeValera was very tall and thin and even in a coat and hat would be easy to identify). It is unknown whether DeValera was there but, since Clonmel was the headquarters of the republicans and given the limousine, it could be considered highly likely that he was there.

Carroll left without meeting DeValera but with the car and driver he had been promised.

The group left for Thurles. The road to Thurles was blocked several times by felled trees and the group was again stopped at a republican roadblock. Their permit was thoroughly checked and they were allowed to continue. The 25-mile trip took over three hours to complete, but, Carroll wrote, "We enjoyed every minute of the drive and the excitement." They arrived in Thurles just in time to catch the train for Dublin.

"Dear Old Dublin"

Carroll reported that, "Dublin, despite the wreck and ruin of the 1916 effort of the Gallant Patrick Pearse and his followers, is one of the largest and finest cities in Ireland." The group left the train and picked up a car and chauffeur for a motor tour of the city. Their chauffeur told them that he had played an important part in the fight of Michael Collins against the Black and Tans (a paramilitary force introduced into Ireland by the British and infamous for their acts of brutality). Carroll visited the Four Courts building that had been occupied by the republican anti-Treaty forces. Carroll praised Michael Collins for applying the "force of government" to dislodge the occupiers. Unfortunately, a large part of the building and many important historical documents were destroyed in the process.

The group visited many of the tourist sites of Dublin including Trinity College, the Museum of Science and Art, and Dublin Castle. They spent time in Glasnevin Cemetery visiting the graves of several noted persons from Irish history. Carroll was particularly moved by his visit to the grave of Irish politician and Catholic emancipator Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847).

"The Great Silent Man"

While in Dublin, Carroll met with Arthur Griffith.

Griffith was the founder of the Sinn Fein party. He was also one of the lead negotiators, along with Michael Collins, of the Anglo-Irish Treaty that established the Irish Free State. At the time of Carroll's visit, Griffith was the President of the Irish Free State, although Carroll referred to him as the Premier. Only 18 days after meeting with Carroll, Griffith would die of a cerebral hemorrhage. The following description of their meeting is in Carroll's own words:

"From Glasnevin we drove to the Royal College of Science on the east side of Dublin to meet with the Premier of the Provisional Government -- Arthur Griffith. Busy with many conferences on account of the revolution led by DeValera against the will of the people of Ireland, he stepped out in the large hall and greeted us kindly. He was all we had pictured -- with piercing eyes, his broad shoulders and his square jaw, he looked determined to carry out the will of the people as expressed by the majority vote in the Dail and later confirmed by a vote of the people. Griffith, never given to oratory, the quiet, silent, strong man, who welded together the Irish people in the Sinn Fein organization, assured us that the fighting would be over in a few months and Ireland would begin its career of prosperity as one of the intellectual and commercial nations of the world. He regretted that he was busy and urged us to call on (Michael) Collins at the Army Headquarters."

Although Griffith suggested that Carroll meet with Michael Collins, there is no mention in Carroll's articles that such a meeting took place.

St. Enda's College

Following their visit with Arthur Griffith, the Carroll party visited St. Enda's College, located outside of Dublin at Rathfrankham. St. Enda's, an all boys college, was founded by Patrick H. Pearse in 1908 to foster bilingual Irish education. Pearse also started an all girls school, St. Ita's,

but financial problems forced it to close.

Patrick Pearse was the commander-in-chief of the republican forces during the 1916 Easter Rebellion. Following their surrender, Pearse and the other leaders were executed by the British. Pearse's brother, Willie, who had only a minor part in the rebellion, was also executed, largely because he was Pearse's brother. The executions created wide-spread support for the republican movement that had not existed during the actual rebellion. The death of the Pearse brothers left their mother, Margaret Pearse, to run the school.

Margaret Pearse met with the Carroll party and received them cordially. Mrs. Pearse was a DeValera supporter in his anti-Treaty efforts, although she was widely respected by both sides in the conflict because of the contributions of her sons. She personally conducted a tour of the school. During the tour she showed the group Patrick's last letter to her, written in Kilmainham Jail the day before his execution. They also toured the small chapel in the school, where Carroll suggested that the group kneel and say five Our Fathers for the repose of the souls of Patrick and Willie. Mrs. Pearse was visibly moved. She said that no one had ever suggested that before as a tear trickled down her cheek. After the tour she consented to ride back to Dublin with the group.

The next day, Mrs. Pearse came to the Shelbourne Hotel, where the Carroll party was staying. The group had already left for Glendalough, but she left them a note explaining that an Irish-American group (unnamed by Carroll) had raised a sum of money and agreed to free the school from all debt. The funds were diverted or tied up in some way. Mrs. Pearse requested Carroll's help in releasing the funds. Carroll writes as follows: "We assured her, though weary of drives, begging, that we would do our utmost to help her continue the school and relieve her of financial annoyances. It (St.

Enda's) is one of the monuments to two of Ireland's noble patriots that should be perpetuated." Carroll referred to his visit with Margaret Pearse as, "One of the happy events of our tour."

The Tour Continues

The tourists from Columbus then traveled to Glendalough, "one of the most beautiful valleys in Ireland." Again visiting the standard tourist sites in the area, the group visited the Seven Churches of Glendalough and they visited several round towers in the area. Each member of the group sat on a stone called "St Kevin's Chair." According to Carroll each made a wish, "that the life and sanctity of Saint Kevin would soon reach the hearts of the mischief makers in Ireland."

The group left Ireland apparently on July 26, 1922 for further travels in Europe. Before leaving James T. Carroll wrote the series of four articles describing the group's travels and adventures. He concluded his writings on the following optimistic note:

"Despite the trials and ugly stories coming from Ireland, despite the hundreds of ruins, Ireland presents today a picture of living faith, bright and glowing as any in her Christian history. The voice of her Bishops and priests will be heard by her sons and daughters to make her hills and valleys resound with gladdening chimes of myriad bells, the calling voices of prayer and praise."

Conclusion

James T. Carroll's articles provide an interesting and informative window on conditions in Ireland in July 1922. The confusion created by the civil war is apparent in his discussions with farmers, republicans, business people and historical figures of the time. Although the radical

republicans were determined to overthrow the Free State government, they did not succeed. In May 1923 the civil war ended.

Ireland paid a terrible price for the war. Arthur Griffith died on August 12, 1922 of a cerebral hemorrhage. Ten days later, Michael Collins was killed in ambush by the Irish Republican Army. The republicans lost many good people as well, including Harry Boland and Erskine Childers. Eamonn DeValera survived and in 1927 came back into the Irish Free State government under the banner of his own political party, Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny).

James T. Carroll was not on the side of the anti-Treaty republicans, although he had often supported republican causes and demonstrations. Therein lies the crux of the confusion for Irish-Americans in 1922. Carroll thought highly of Patrick Pearse, a radical republican of 1916, but thought considerably less of the radical republicans of 1922. In reality, Michael Collins, often portrayed as a traitor to the republican cause, never abandoned his republican ideals. He was smuggling guns to the Irish Republican Army in the north of Ireland while arresting them in the south. It made for confusing times for everyone on both sides of the Atlantic. This confusion over the issues of the civil war also divided Irish-America.

These articles also reveal James T. Carroll as straightforward and bold with a firm grip on his views and his Catholic faith. He continues to be one of the most interesting characters in Columbus Irish history.

NOTES

3. The drive Mr. Carroll referred to was a sale of Irish Republic bonds that were issued in 1920 to aid in the establishment of the Irish Republic. The *Catholic Columbian* on June 25, 1920 reported the results of the sale to date for each parish as follows:

Parish	Captain	Amount
Cathedral	W. J. Dolan	\$2,640
Sacred Heart	Joseph L. Houston	2,438
St. Dominic's	J. S. Sullivan	2,355
St. Francis	L. A. Doyle	2,195
St. Patrick's	John Cook	2,160
Holy Family	P. J. Finneran	2,010
St. Peter's	P. J. Grogan	1,270
Holy Rosary	James Brady	590
St. John's	Thomas Mulligan	385
Ancient Order of Hibernians		500
St. Aloysius	J. J. Hally	395
St. Ladislaus	J. C. Finneran	320
Holy Cross	M. J. Faistl	220
St. Leo's	Edward Morris	125
Miscellaneous	Miss Carr	305
Total Contributions		\$18,408

SOURCES

-- Carroll, James T., "A Ten Day Journey in Ireland"; "Impressions and Incidents of Tour and Stay in Southern Ireland"; "Dear Old Dublin"; and "St. Edna's College", published in the *Catholic Columbian* newspaper, October 1922.

-- "News and Notes", *The Catholic Columbian*, June 30, 1922, also *Catholic Columbian* articles dated June 25, 1920 and January 21, 1921.

-- Costello, Francis J., *Enduring the Most, The Life and Death of Terence MacSwiney*, Dingle [Ireland]: Brandon Book Publishers, 1995

-- Coogan, Tim Pat, *The Man Who Made Ireland, The Life and Death of Michael Collins*; Niwot [Colorado]: Roberts Reinhart Publishers, 1992

-- Coogan, Tim Pat, *Eamonn DeValera, The Man Who Was Ireland*; New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1993

-- For Carroll and his career, see *Bulletin of the Catholic Record Society -- Diocese of Columbus*, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 and 2 (Jan., Feb., 1999)

Abstracts from
The Catholic Telegraph
(Continued, from Vol. XXV, No. 5)

November 15, 1849

Subscriptions: Andrew McKenzie, Gambier; Mich. Boyle, Mt. Vernon; Samuel Durbin, Amity, Democracy co., O.; R. Gallagher, Chris. Gallagher, Temperanceville, O.; James Tracy, Sheffield, Meigs co.; R. J. Lilly, Lancaster, O.; Mary B. Reed, Bell Air, Belmont co., O.; J. B. Tomlinson, Prairie du Long, Monroe co. [state?].

YOUNG LADIE'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

And Boarding School of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

This Institute, forming a branch of the one organized in Cincinnati, is under the superintendence of a Society of Ladies who have been engaged in Europe in the instruction of youth. They trust that education and experience will be found to have qualified them for the duties they have assumed. In all institutions of this kind, the moral advancement of the pupils should be considered equally important with the development of their intellectual powers, the heart must be educated as well as the mind, and adorned with those qualities which will beautify the manners and impart virtue made attractive and amiable. This shall be an especial object with the Principals of the Institute.

The location of the Academy is one of the most advantageous that could have been selected; the pleasure grounds are sufficiently extensive, offering a delightful resort during the hours of recreation. Special attention will be given to the physical welfare of the pupils. The diet will be abundant and wholesome. The most minute attention shall be paid to the neatness, health and comfort of the pupils, and in case of sickness they shall experience the most affectionate and constant attention. Every proper incentive to inspire a laudable emulation and to develop talent shall be employed. At the end of every two months, the young lady most distinguished for god conduct and assiduity in her studies shall be rewarded by

the honorary decorations of a medal.

Every two months a Bulletin will be transmitted to the parents and guardians, reporting the conduct, proficiency and health of their daughters and wants.

During the hours of recreation, the pupils are always under the mild and efficient care of one, or more, of the Ladies.

The Catholic Religion is the only one professed by the Ladies of the Institution, but there shall be no interference with the religious principles of the pupils who profess a different creed, nor shall a scholar be allowed at any time to conform to the Catholic Religion, without a written, or verbal permission of her parents. Uniformity, however, requires that all the boarders should assist at Divine Worship as performed in the Institution. The system of instruction, commencing with the elements of an English and French education, will embrace Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Writing of various styles, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book keeping, by single and double entry, History, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, Chronology, Geography, the use of the Globes, and the projection of Maps, Astronomy, Mythology, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

The French being generally spoken by the Ladies, the course of instruction in that tongue shall be thorough and entire, affording in familiar conversation, as well as in recitation, during which special attention shall be devoted to purity of accent and idiom, ample facilities for a perfect acquisition of that language.

Plain sewing, embroidery on lace and muslin, bead, chenille, shell, hair, pearl and wax work, tapestry, &c.-- Drawing in Crayon, Indian Ink, and Black Lead, Painting in Oriental Style, in water and body colors, miniature painting -- Music, vocal and instrumental, Harp, Piano and Guitar-- in a word, all the branches usually taught in the best schools for Young Ladies, shall be objects of attention and study in the Institute. The scholars will not be permitted to receive any newspapers, not to retain any books excepting those used in the school, and books of devotion. A library of instructive and interesting works will be provided by the Academy, for the use of which a small sum will be paid by each scholar on entering.

All letters sent and received, except the correspondence of parents, will be subject to the inspection of the Principal of the Academy.

The young ladies may receive visits on Thursday afternoon from their parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and such others as are actually authorized by the parents. The first Thursday of every month, they will be permitted to visit their parents. Those whose parents reside at a distance can obtain leave of temporary absence, whenever visited by them, but not oftener than once a month. In all cases, the pupils must have returned before dark. For the uniform which is strictly required to be worn on Sundays only, the parents will inquire at the Institute.

Each pupil must be provided with a knife, fork, spoon, goblet, four napkins, four towels, six changes, two pair of sheets, two pillow cases, a mosquito bar, eight pair of stockings, and the rest of clothing in proportion, a sun bonnet, a green veil, combs, comb and work box, brushes, &c.

Bed and bedding, except sheets, will be furnished by the Institute, if required, at \$5 per session.

The bedding, when supplied by the Parents, must consist of a straw and a moss mattress, of about six by two and a half feet, two pillows, two double blankets and a quilt, or counterpane.

No advance will be made by the Institute for the clothing and other expenses of the pupils, if no sum to meet such expenses be deposited by the parents. This regulation is considered indispensable and will in all cases be strictly adhered to. No boarder, or day scholar, will be received for a shorter time than half a session.

The scholastic year consists of one session, which commences on the first Monday in September, and ends about the latter part of July, at which time a solemn distribution of premiums takes place, followed by an exhibition of specimens of writing, drawing, plain and fancy needlework &c.

[A list of charges follows, including entrance fee \$6, board and tuition, \$100 per session, washing \$18, mending if done at the Institute \$2, physicians' fee \$5, vacation time spent at the institute \$15, day school (elementary) \$5 per quarter, extra charges for music and painting, etc.]

Letters to be addressed post paid, to

The Lady Superior of the Institute
(To be continued)

**St. John the Evangelist Church,
Zanesville: Baptisms, 1828-1842**
(Continued, from Vol. XXV, No. 5)

1838, continued

Same day [March 26] John, son of Michael Campbell and Helen [page torn]; spon. John and Bridget Shannon.

same day Joseph, son of Kundig Boyle and Elizabeth O'Donnel; spon. John McManimy and Teresa Bech[page torn].

same day James, son of William Barry and Margaret Barry; spon. Jerry Murphy and Bridget Mallony. C. P. Montgomery

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----- Jerry, son of ... Wa... and Mary Barren; spon. Thomas Ward. C. P. Montgomery, O.S.D. [This is the reverse of the broken page.]

April 1 Mary Ann, daughter of Anthony Everest and Catherine Gether; spon. Francis Rink and Elizabeth Grether.

same day Alfred, son of Elijah McHenry and Susan Keigan; spon. Ann Hasket. CPM

April 7 Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of John Linsey and Rachael; spon. Joseph Jeffries and Ann B. Cassilly. CPM

April 8 Rachael, convert, wife of John Linsey; spon. Ann Bridget Cassilly.

same day Mary Wiley, convert; spon. Ann Ward. CPM

April 18 Julie Ann, daughter of Martin Donaghau and Helen Flin; spon. Andrew Walker. CPM

April 25 George Robert, son of Hugh Fanning and Helen Potter; spon. James Taggart and Christiana O'Neil. Fr. A. J. Wilson

April 26 James Peter, son of Arthur Taggart and Margaret Cornyn; spon. Cornelius Crossen and Catherine Scallen.

same day Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Taggart and Margaret Cornyn; spon. John McDermot and Mary Ann Cornyn.

same day Martin, son of John Shearlock and Mary Ann McDonnald; spon. Martin Kennedy and Elizabeth Kennedy.

same day John, son of Thomas Callahan and Mary Lee; spon. Bernard Waters and Mary Ann McDonnald. AJW

May 24 Peter, son of William Koose and Mariann Shergle; spon. Remigius Kesinger and Odelhita Koose.

same day Paul, son of William Koose and Mariann Shergle; spon. Christian Saver and Elizabeth Role. AJW

June 4 Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Rush and Barbara Weaver; spon. Paul Huffman and Anna Maria Huff. AJW

May 31 Francis, son of Charles Dolan and Catherine Crow; spon. Thomas and Julia Irony [Ivory]. AJW

same day Richard, son of John Serie and Eva Bishop; spon. James Mulrine and Mary Mulrine. AJW

June [page torn] Jonathan Edward, son of John Rauken and Mary Walker; spon. Cornelius McCarthy and Sarah Walker. AJW

June [page torn] Francis, son of Matthew Coyel and Ann Masterson; spon. John Tool and Margaret Collins. AJW

June [page torn] Bernard, son of Thomas Cradoc and Helen Larenas[?]; spon. John Cunningham and Helen Scott. AJW

June [page torn] Rose, daughter of William Christy and Helen Clinton; spon. Michael McMurphy and Catherine Coakly.

same day Mary, daughter of Thomas McCormick and Catherine McCouch; spon. John Lally and Mary Walsh.

same day Denis, son of Michael Murphy and Catherine Coakly; spon. John Kennedy and Catherine McCouch. AJW

June [torn] Catherine, daughter of Edward Kennedy and Mary Shanader[?]; spon. Thomas Bane [or Barie?] and Gertrude. AJW

June [torn] James, son of Christopher Mulvaney and Helen Mullen; spon. N. [nomen?] and Ann Musselman. AJW

June [torn] Edward, son of Edward Farrel and Margaret Downy; spon. Peter Cassilly and Mary Mullen. AJW

June [torn] Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Martin and Bridget McMahan [corrected to Thomas McMahan and Bridget Martin]; spon. John Grader and Mary Ann Houch.

same day Clara Elizabeth, daughter of James Debolt and Mary Ann Keltz[?]; spon. John Miller and Clara Elizabeth Beusheurts.

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June 29 John, son of Michael Till and Barbara Simmo(?); spon. Norbert Stailey and Anastasia Heyde.

same day Genevieve [Jenevivam, perhaps for Jenny], daughter of Joseph Ruder and Anastasia Hane(?); spon. Fidelis Hinbert and Gertrude Fisher. AJW

July 1 Samuel Joseph, son of Philip Rust and Ann Fauch; spon. Thomas Kelly and Ann Rogers.

same day Barbara, daughter of George Craps and Elizabeth Miller; spon. John Herren and Barbara Shrem. AJW

July 8 Mary, daughter of John McDonnald and Jane Greer; spon. John and Margaret Mulrine.

same day Lucy Milissa, daughter of William Bennet and Mary Fitzsimmons; spon. Peter Feilty and Jane Sherman. AJW

July 27 Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John Mullen and Martha Ann Browning; spon. John Mullen and Elizabeth Ax. AJW

July 29 James, son of Philip Kesler and Christina Fetzer; spon. Conrad Berkley and Regina Kesler.

same day Joseph Henry William, son of Christian Sawers[?] and Mary Ann Tutei[?]; spon. Henry Deppeir and Eva Ernst. AJW

Aug. 5 Michael John, son of Thomas Bowlen and Ann Cox; spon. James O'Donneld and Bridget Purcell. AJW

Aug. 8 Peter, son of Peter Pasti and Barbara Saik; spon. Martin Powel and Maria Etafocet. AJW

Aug. 17 Mary, daughter of Patrick Handling and Mary Lorin; spon. Edward Kinsley and Honor Hendeyet(?). AJW

Aug. 19 I conditionally baptised Agnes, adult, daughter of William and Catherine Thomas. Spon. Ann B. Cassilly.

same day Paul, son of John Peter Bertier and Agnes Thomas; spon. Daniel Durbin and Mary Herrell.

same day Mary, daughter of John Peter Bertier and Agnes Thomas; spon. John Cassilly and Cecilia Roberts.

same day Mary Frances, daughter of Eli Skeers and Mary Ann Dugan; spon. Mary McCalister. AJW

Aug. 26 Charlotte Cecilia, daughter of Robert Kashley and Mary ...son; spon. John and Ann B. Cassilly. AJW

Aug. 31 Ann Mary, daughter of Paul Smith and Jane Cushing; spon. Francis Wolensnider and Mary Letzenberge.

same day Mary Ann, daughter of Sebastian Werley [Wehrle] and Mary Wolensinder [sic]; spon. Michael Meret [Morath] and Emily Koose. [Newark names]

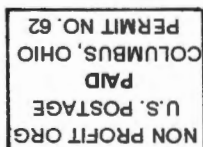
(To be continued)

Catholic Record Society -- Diocese of Columbus

197 E. Gay Street

Columbus, Ohio 43215

Donald M. Schlegel, editor



CHANCERY OFFICE
DIOCESE OF COLUMBUS
198 E. BROAD STREET
COLUMBUS OH 43215