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I want this cause im a Redmond and i want to purchase all undeveloped and the government buildings the Queen of England even if i have to use PROBATES LAW
RONNIE JAMES REDMOND

**Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann
National Library of Ireland**

Collection List No. 118

PAPERS OF JOHN REDMOND

**MSS 3,667; 9,025-9,033; 15,164-15,280; 15,519-15,521; 15,523-15,524; 22,183-
22,189; 18,290-18,292**

(Accessions 1154 and 2897)

A collection of the correspondence and political papers of John Redmond
(1856-1918).

*Compiled by Dr Brian Kirby holder of the Studentship in Irish History provided by
the National Library of Ireland in association with the National Committee for
History. 2005-2006.*

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The Redmond Papers:

I Introduction

I.i Scope and content:

This collection consists of the original documents accumulated by John Redmond (1856-1918) during the course of his long and active political life. In addition, the collection also contains some private papers relating to the Redmond family. The papers constitute a largely complete and significant political archive representing a span of forty years, covering Redmond's emergence as a Parnellite, his assumption of the chairmanship of the reunited Irish Parliamentary Party, the campaigns for peasant proprietorship and later for home rule, the Great War, the 1916 Rising, the Irish Convention, through to his death in 1918 at the age of 61. The content of the Redmond Papers is very diverse and includes correspondence and notes with colleagues, acquaintances and the general public on topics of contemporary interest, on appointments to various positions, and on party political matters.

I.ii Biographical history:

John Redmond (1856-1918)

Early life

John Redmond was born on 1 September at Ballytrent House, Kilrane, County Wexford. He was the eldest son of William Archer Redmond (d. 1880), nationalist M.P. for Wexford town, and his wife, Mary, a daughter of the Protestant Major Hoey, of Hoeyfield, County Wicklow. The Redmonds were a Catholic gentry family. Redmond's father entered parliament in 1872 and was closely aligned with Isaac Butt's moderate Home Rule movement. Like his father, Redmond was educated by the Jesuits, at Clongowes Wood, County Kildare, where he gained a fine reputation as a debater and public speaker, and later at Trinity College, Dublin. Although training for the legal profession, he took on a paid clerkship at the House of Commons and turned towards politics. Following his father's death, Redmond was elected M.P. for New Ross. He was expelled from the House of Commons within twenty-four hours of taking his seat and making his maiden speech.

Redmond quickly allied himself with Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted obstructionist, whose espousal of the land question had already galvanised Irish politics and transformed the whole character of the Home Rule movement. A gifted orator and devotee of the British parliamentary system, Redmond was resolutely opposed to the use of physical force; unlike many of the more prominent Parnellite lieutenants, he managed to avoid gaol during the turbulence of the land war. During 1883-4, he travelled on highly successful fund raising missions to Australia and America. It was in Australia that Redmond met his first wife, Joanna, a daughter of James Dalton, a wealthy Irish-Australian from New South Wales. They had three

children before her premature death in early 1889. In 1899 Redmond married his second wife, Ada Beesley, an Englishwoman and a Protestant who later converted to Catholicism but only after the death of her husband.

Chairman of the Party

When news of Parnell's decision not to contest the O'Shea divorce petition broke, Redmond quickly gave his backing to the beleaguered 'chief'. Although he was a traditionalist and conservative in religious terms, Redmond's personal affection for Parnell was evident, as was his taste for the kind of gentry and country life which the deposed leader seemed to exemplify. Having stood unsuccessfully for Cork city, which Parnell had represented, on 23 December 1891 Redmond was elected for Waterford city, a constituency he would continue to represent until his death. He rapidly emerged as the undisputed leader of the rump of Parnellite M.P.s in parliament (only ten were returned after the 1892 election). Unlike mainstream nationalists, Redmond sat with moderate unionists on the recess committee which pioneered a limited form of consensual politics and which would eventually lead to the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (1899).

In 1900 the split in parliamentary nationalism was healed. Redmond was elected chairman of the re-unified party but difficulties persisted as adversaries such as John Dillon, Timothy Healy and William O'Brien expressed doubts about his leadership. Unlike Parnell, Redmond did not possess a charismatic personality but he managed to elicit enough support for his policy of conciliation to secure the passage of Wyndham's Land Act of 1903. This act provided a dramatic impetus for land purchase and was looked upon by Redmond as a defining personal and political triumph. Although William O'Brien was marginalized soon after the passage of the act, the Redmond-Dillon axis remained solid and party unity was assured.

Home Rule and the Liberals

Following the two general elections of 1910 and the removal of the veto power of the House of Lords, Redmond was presented with his best chance to secure his life-long goal of Home Rule. With the Irish Party holding the balance of power, Redmond commanded attention from Asquith's Liberal government. In February 1912 the third Home Rule Bill was introduced. Opposition to its implementation came from the Ulster Unionists led by Sir Edward Carson. Once the extent and intensity of unionist sentiment became clear, Redmond was forced to adopt a more quiescent approach to his relations with government, offering 'loyal behaviour' in contrast to the actions of the Ulstermen as typified by the foundation of the Ulster Volunteer Force in January 1913. Attempts to broker a compromise over the Ulster question eventually failed at the Buckingham Palace Conference in July 1914. With many fearing that the country was drifting towards civil anarchy, the Government of Ireland bill was passed and with it another amending bill delaying the implementation of Home Rule until after the end of the war.

At the outbreak of hostilities Redmond seized the opportunity of demonstrating nationalist loyalty to Britain in its hour of need. Believing that a shared sacrifice would ensure post-war Irish unity, Redmond voiced unconditional support for the war effort and attempted to contrast nationalist loyalty with unionist intransigence over the issue of partition. Many Redmonite supporters enlisted in the army in the belief that they were hastening the achievement of Home Rule for Ireland. Redmond encouraged members of the Irish Volunteers to join the British army and in a pro-British declaration at Woodenbridge, County Wicklow, pledged his support to the Allied

cause. The Volunteers split: a majority of them supported Redmond, becoming the 'National Volunteers', but an increasingly vocal and militant minority which retained the title Irish Volunteers broke away and provided the IRB-led nucleus for the Rising of 1916.

Redmond retained enough confidence in his support to decline an offer of a position in Asquith's war cabinet in which Carson was installed as Attorney General. Despite continuous rebuffs Redmond persisted in encouraging recruiting in Ireland. The 1916 Rising came as an unexpected and shattering blow to Redmond's hopes. His pleas for leniency on behalf of those involved in the fighting were ignored. The militant change in the national mood after the executions of the rebel leaders ensured that Redmond's efforts to hammer out some form of compromise with Irish unionism were doomed to failure. The Irish Convention, Lloyd George's belated attempt to improvise a settlement, was undermined by Ulster unionists who now believed that Redmond was heading towards electoral annihilation at the hands of Sinn Féin. Redmond's brother Willie was killed in action at Messines in June 1917. Aside from being a near mortal blow to Redmond himself, Willie's death created a vacancy in East Clare. For this by-election the Sinn Féin candidate was the most formidable there would have been – Commandant Éamon de Valera, the most distinguished survivor of the Rising. Confronted with de Valera's triumph and shaken by private grief and deteriorating health, Redmond moved to resign his leadership of the Irish Party. This bitter conclusion to his great parliamentary career took some months to unfold. In February 1918, Redmond wrote to Dillon that 'It would be absurd for me to remain chairman when I am constantly absent and unable to do anything and, of course, in a position where I would have no share in guiding the policy of the party'. Redmond would not live to see the demise of his constitutional nationalist movement. On 1 March 1918 he underwent an operation at 3 York Place, London to remove an intestinal obstruction. Initial reports of his condition were optimistic but he then suffered heart failure. He died on 6 March 1918. Following a funeral mass in Westminster Cathedral, his remains were interred in the family vault in Wexford town.

I.iii Provenance and extent:

Following Redmond's death, his son, Captain William Archer Redmond placed the papers at the disposal of one his most trusted party colleagues, Stephen Gwynn, who used them as a source for his *John Redmond's last years* (1919). Subsequently, Denis Gwynn mined the papers for his account of John Redmond's life which was published in 1932. In a letter to Edward McLysaght of the National Library (see MS 15,280 /1) Denis Gwynn referred to the importance of the collection, shedding some light on how the papers came into his possession:

Redmond, as chairman of the Nationalist Party, was almost like the head of a general government office, to which all sorts of problems were referred. All legislation concerning Ireland was referred to him, both from the British side and for consultation by all sorts of people in Ireland. From the time that he became leader of the reunited party he seems to have kept all important papers as he then got an office and a secretary. There were many trunks full of them at Aughavagh; and my vague recollection is that I did not even go through four of the seven trunks as they were concerned with by elections and United Irish League affairs. I believe I took away three trunks and gradually worked through them and finally kept one trunk and some smaller boxes, which you

now have. I believe I put away the masses of papers that were of less importance, as I went through them, and returned two trunks to Captain [William Archer] Redmond. They have apparently disappeared. But the collection you now have represents all that was most important.

Denis Gwynn deposited the Redmond papers in the National Library in 1956 (Accession 1154). A smaller collection of papers was later given to the Library by Rev. Aubrey Gwynn (Accession 2897). The archive consists of 28 boxes of material, amounting to a total of approximately 12,000 items.

Prior to their deposit in the Library, Edward McLysaght prepared a brief report on the Redmond papers. See NLI Special List No. 32. McLysaght affirmed that the papers were contained within one large tin trunk and one wooden packing case. Many of the letters were sorted into envelopes containing brief descriptive annotations. However, McLysaght was unable to detect any detailed or discernable arrangement of the papers.

Physical condition:

From a conservation viewpoint, most of material referred to in this Collection List is in a good state of preservation.

I.iv Arrangement and structure:

This Collection List is a comprehensive catalogue of the National Library's holdings of Redmond Papers, containing manuscript material already listed in *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation* (1965), and in *Manuscript Sources for the History of Civilisation: Supplement* (1979), as well as material from the Redmond collection in an unpublished card catalogue available in the National Library's Manuscripts' Reading Room.

The greater part of the material in this Collection List consists of correspondence relating to John Redmond's public career. The actual arrangement of this correspondence was restricted by the fact that the papers in the collection received a summary listing and were ascribed manuscript numbers some time after the National Library had acquired them. See Richard Hayes, *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilization: Supplement* (Boston, 3 vols, 1979), i, pp 638-43.

Although the correspondence had been sorted and divided into three distinct categories, it was felt that the descriptive treatment of the material was incomplete. No attempt has been made to split and distribute these series. Consequently, although the inherited Hayes categorisation of Redmond's correspondence has been retained, in this particular Collection List more attention has been given to the actual content and subject matter of the material.

In this Collection List Redmond's **correspondence** has been divided into three distinct sub-categories or series.

- **III.i Chronological, including minor correspondents ordered chronologically and arranged from 1882-1918.**

In this section both correspondents and subject matter are extremely varied. However, correspondence from party loyalists and grass roots contacts from all over Ireland form a distinct category and are of particular importance to the

historian interested in the study of the United Irish League, the Irish Parliamentary Party's official organ and local machine. Redmond acted as President of the League from 1900 and he was instrumental, alongside John Dillon and Joseph Devlin, in transforming the U.I.L. into an effective and highly disciplined constituency organisation. Many of the letters concern the selection of parliamentary candidates by local constituency conventions made up of clergy and representative bodies who, under Redmond's careful direction, managed to deliver the party's preferred candidate. Other letters and reports offer an intriguing glimpse into the local concerns, the petty rivalries and the flagrant jobbing which frequently marked local nationalist politics in the Redmonite era.

- **III.ii Alphabetical, including major correspondents or figures of political or national significance.**

In this section the letters are ordered **alphabetically** by the surname of the correspondent, with the letters from each correspondent arranged by date, in ascending order.

The letters relate to Redmond's position as a leading public representative, as a distinguished orator, and as an accomplished Irish parliamentarian. Other letters from leading figures in the nationalist movement cover almost all facets of Irish legislation and party organisation in the period. As one would expect the letters chronicle Redmond's stewardship of the major nationalist campaigns for peasant proprietorship and for home rule during which he corresponded with many of the foremost figures in British parliamentary life.

Some of the more notable Irish and British correspondents in this section have been highlighted in the **table of contents** and include: H.H. Asquith, Augustine Birrell; Roger Casement; Winston Churchill; J.J. Clancy; Michael Davitt; Joseph Devlin; John Dillon; David Lloyd George; T.P. Gill; Laurence Ginnell; T.M. Healy; Douglas Hyde; Eoin MacNeill; General Sir John Maxwell; J.F.X. O'Brien; William O'Brien; T.P. O'Connor; Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe; Charles Stewart Parnell; Rev. William Walsh, archbishop of Dublin; George Wyndham.

Correspondence from William O'Brien, George Wyndham and Sir Horace Plunkett contains much valuable information about the Land Conference and land purchase. Letters from John Dillon reveal much about the inner-workings of the Irish Parliamentary Party's political apparatus. Many of the letters from Dillon, O'Brien, T.M. Healy and others also deal with the mutual suspicions which bedeviled post-Parnellite nationalist politics. The history of the Irish Volunteers is covered in the correspondence of Eoin MacNeill, Roger Casement and Colonel Maurice Moore. There are numerous references in letters from Lieutenant-General Henry C. Sclater, General Sir Neville Macready, General Sir Lawrence Parsons and other leading members of the army establishment relating to Redmond's efforts to encourage recruitment particularly into the newly formed 16th (Irish) Division. Many National Volunteer leaders like Stephen Gwynn and T.M. Kettle also enlisted in the ranks.

There is also a mass of important material concerning the 1916 Rising and its aftermath. Of particular importance are letters from General Sir John Maxwell dealing with Redmond's attempts to secure the release of prisoners. The papers referring to the Irish Convention are also important as they include many references to Southern Irish unionist opinion. The many letters from Rev. Patrick

O'Donnell, Joseph Devlin and Sir Horace Plunkett also reveal much about this belated effort to improvise a settlement to the Irish Question.

Readers should note that MS 15,269-70 includes some 60 undated letters from identified correspondents arranged alphabetically with surnames highlighted. MS 15,269 includes one letter from Lady Augusta Gregory.

- **III.iii Overseas, including letters from individual correspondents or from Irish political organisations abroad arranged according to country of origin.** In this section there is much information relating to the influence of the Irish abroad on home rule nationalism.

A greater part of the correspondence refers to the influence of the Irish in Australia and in America. Tours undertaken by Redmond to Australia (1883-4) and to America (1899, 1904, 1910) had an enduring effect on his political viewpoint. Many of the letters refer to arrangements for Redmond's visits, or to missions undertaken by party lieutenants to America, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere.

There is a distinct sub-section dealing with correspondents from the United States (see MS 15,236 /1-27). Correspondence in this particular section is ordered **alphabetically** by the surname of the correspondent with particularly significant figures having a separate file and MS number. Both kinds of Irish struggle, the militant and the constitutional strands, received support, especially financial backing, from the Irish-American community. Letters dealing with the formation and running of the United Irish League of America provide an insight into how Redmond's constitutional movement harnessed support from key members of Irish-American society.

Amongst Redmond's American correspondents were: William Bourke Cockran; Patrick Egan; Thomas Addis Emmett; Colonel John F. Finerty, National President of the United Irish League of America; Patrick Ford; Thomas St. John Gaffney; Michael J. Jordan, National Secretary of the United Irish League of America; Shane Leslie; Edward O'Flaherty; Michael J. Ryan, National President of the United Irish League of America; Melville Elijah Stone. Readers should also refer to MS 15,213 /1-13 which contains many important letters from John O'Callaghan, one of Redmond's most trusted supporters in America.

I.v Other arrangements:

In addition, there are much smaller files containing mainly personal papers from the early to mid-nineteenth century relating to Redmond's family **(II)**.

(IV) Assorted notes, drafts, speaking notes, biographies, testimonials etc. relating to Redmond's political career.

(V) Other (non political) papers.

(VI) Files of newscuttings accumulated by Redmond during the course of his political life.

(VII) Papers relating to the transference of the Redmond Collection from the possession of Denis Gwynn.

I.vi Sources & related archival holdings:

R. Barry O'Brien (ed.), *Home Rule: speeches of John Redmond* (London 1910); Warre B. Wells, *John Redmond: a biography* (London 1919); Stephen Gwynn, *John Redmond's last years* (London 1919); Denis Gwynn, *The life of John Redmond* (London 1932); Paul Bew, *John Redmond* (Dundalk, 1996); Joseph P. Finnan, *John Redmond and Irish unity, 1912–1918* (Syracuse, 2004); Paul Bew 'John Redmond' in H.C.G. Matthew, Brian Howard Harrison (eds), *Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford, 2004), 46, pp 278-81.

Other Redmond papers have been deposited in various archives over time. These include:

Bodleian Library, Oxford University; correspondence with H.H. Asquith.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge University; 10 letters to Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, 1903.

Trinity College, Dublin; correspondence with John Dillon, 1889-1918.

Sheffield Archives; letters to Sir Robert Hadfield, 1914-16.

House of Lords Records Office; correspondence (15 items) with Andrew Bonar Law, 1911-14.

House of Lords Records Office; letters to David Lloyd George, 1909-17.

Plunkett Foundation, Long Hanborough, Oxfordshire; correspondence (22 items) with Sir Horace Plunkett, 1917-18.

House of Lords Records Office; correspondence with Herbert Samuel, 1911-16.

II Papers of the family of John Redmond

MS 15,275 1820-35 and undated. 22 items.

Assorted papers of John Redmond's grandfather, Patrick Walter Redmond (d. 1869) relating to public and private affairs.

Includes letters to Patrick Walter Redmond from:

William Talbot (1826, Mar. 6), expressing his delight on hearing news that Patrick Walter Redmond has purchased little Clonard and that he will now become his neighbour; John Sinnott (1831, Oct. 8), arguing that the sentiments expressed in a recent letter from Patrick Walter Redmond leave little doubt that 'you have heard calumnies against me, and I regret to add, that you believe them'; William Talbot (1832, May 19), thanking Patrick Walter Redmond for the music sheets he has procured for him in Paris; Abraham Howlin; Eliza Redmond, Patrick Walter Redmond's mother; M. Murphy (1834, July 2), offering his thanks for the 'polite and handsome allusion made to the clerical body of this diocese' in a recent speech by Redmond at the hustings.

Also includes:

A letter from Margaret Kearney to her daughter Esther [Patrick Walter Redmond's wife] (1820, June 3), concerning family and personal matters.

Extract of the Register book of marriages of the Parish of St. Marylebone, County of Middlesex re Patrick Walter Redmond and Esther Kearney. 2 June 1823.

A poem, 'Charter Song of the Bloody Alliance' addressed to Patrick Walter Redmond and Matthew O'Toole. 22 Oct. 1824.

'List of deeds handed to P[atrick] W[alter] Redmond, January 1825'.
MS 1 sheet.

Account of Patrick Walter Redmond with his mother Eliza Redmond. 8 Jan. 1825. *MS 1 sheet.*

Patrick Walter Redmond's address to the electors of County Wexford. 19 Jan. 1834. Printed.

A copy of an address by the electors of County Wexford to Anthony Cliffe and Patrick Walter Redmond. With a copy of Patrick Walter Redmond's reply: 'If any thing could enhance the honour, or add to the gratitude I feel for the distinguished support which I received from the enlightened and liberal portion of our constituency and which you have now been pleased to confirm by this handsome testimonial, it is the reflection that such support proceeded from men differing not only in religious but also in political creeds'. [c. 1835]. *MS.*

MS 15,276 /1 1748-1841 and undated. 17 items.

Assorted deeds, indentures and wills, etc. relating to the Redmond family.

Includes:

Probate of John Redmond's will [deceased 18 Jan. 1822], late of Somerton, County Wexford. Proved 7 June 1822.

Memorial of a deed between Patrick Walter Redmond and Esther Redmond and John Edward Redmond and William Caufield, 28 Sept. 1831.

Patrick Walter Redmond's letter of appointment as deputy lieutenant of County Wexford, 29 June 1835.

Patrick Walter Redmond's letter of appointment as Justice of the Peace for County Wexford, 15 August 1836.

Indenture between Nicholas Goodall of Moat Park, County Wexford and John Edward Redmond M.P. [John Redmond's grand-uncle] re 'the town and lands of Ballybricken containing one hundred and twenty eight acres ... situate in the barony of Shelmalier, County of Wexford'. 8 Apr. 1863.

A copy of an extract of Patrick Walter Redmond's will (d. 1869). MS, 7 sheets.

A copy of William Archer Redmond's [John Redmond's father] will, M.P. for Wexford town. 31 Oct. 1880.

The last will and testament of Mary Louisa Redmond, wife of the late William Archer Redmond, 2 Sept. 1891.

Also includes:

Annotated parcels containing locks of hair from members of the Redmond family *et alia*:

'My dearest mother's hair – on Wednesday the 21st of February 1821 at eight o'clock in the morning, she left this world – I trust in God for a blissful abode ... '.

'Dear Father Cousins [?] hair – he died the 5th April 1835'.

'Some of the clay of Father Cousins [?] grave. April 7th 1835. It has been blessed'.

'William Archer Redmond's hair obt. 2 Nov. 1880. Deceased All Soul's Day'.

'My darling wife's [Johanna Dalton] hair and flower she gave me the first time I met her in Sydney'. [d. 1889].

MS 15,276 /3 1856-89 and undated. 18 items.

Assorted MS notes concerning Redmond family pedigree.

Includes:

Notes re deaths, funeral expenses and internments in the Redmond family vault in Wexford town.

Lines written by William Talbot to mark the death of Walter Redmond. 10 May 1822. MS, 1 sheet.

Baptismal certificate of John Richard Redmond. 1 Sept. 1856.

Copy of Mary Maud Redmond's will. 19 Feb. 1868. [Deceased 1879].

Newscuttings re the services of Lieutenant-Colonel John Patrick Redmond [John Redmond's uncle] during the Indian Mutiny.

Newscuttings re the parliamentary activities of William Archer Redmond, M.P. for Wexford town [John Redmond's father] during the 1873-74 session.

Telegram from Redmond to his wife notifying her of the death of his father: 'Father is in heaven. died in my arms yesterday. funeral tomorrow Wexford, High Mass ...'. 3 Nov. 1880.

Copy of a letter from William Archer Redmond to his brother Lieutenant-Colonel John Patrick Redmond (1869, July 19), concerning the appointment of the latter as sole executor of their father's (Patrick Walter Redmond's) will.

MS 15,276 /5 1823-78. 5 items.

Includes:

Letter from M. Coppinger to John Edward Redmond [Redmond's grand-uncle] (1848, Jan. 1), arguing that the trustees of the bridge in Wexford town ought to make a proposition in writing stating the amount they require.

Letter from Martin J. Farrell to William Archer Redmond (1871, Oct. 9), regarding his proposal of marriage to Redmond's daughter.

Letter from J.P. McAlister to William Archer Redmond (1878, Aug. 18), seeking a testimonial from Redmond in order to secure a post.

McAlister writes 'As you are, I dare say, aware the [Irish Home Rule] League is in such financial distress that it cannot pay its staff. Under these circumstances I must seek some other employment'.

A letter from from S. Metcalfe to [John Edward?] Redmond (1869, Nov. 19), sending Redmond a sketch of a recent nationalist meeting in Enniscorthy. Metcalfe writes 'I dare say you have some knowledge of him – he lives near the town of Wexford – his name is William Archer Redmond. ... Well, he continued at a great rate for some time and as a matter of course, stopped when he had done!'

MS 15,271 Undated. 7 items.

Assorted Redmond family correspondence. Mainly concerned with personal, family and estate matters.

Includes:

Letters from Lilian Redmond, and from John Redmond's cousin, Bertie. A TS copy of a letter from William Redmond to John Redmond asking for information about the 'tenants who are under old Jacob. Can they buy like others if there is to be a sale?'

Mrs. J.E. Redmond calling card.

III Correspondence of John Redmond

III.i Chronological series

Includes other papers also arranged by year

See also Alphabetical (by correspondent) and Overseas sections

III.i.1 1882-1889

MS 15,237 /1-2 1882-1889.

MS 15,237 /1 1882-85. 23 items.

Correspondents include: Hugh Mahon (1882, Feb. 4), complaining about police intimation and threats to have him re-arrested. He declares that he will leave for Australia as soon as convenient; Philip Sayle; A.P. Fallon.

Also included are:

A copy of letter from Redmond to the editor of the *Times* (1882, May 9), on a report of his speech on the Phoenix Park murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and T.H. Burke.

A letter from John Aloysius Blake to Sir John ? (1882, Dec. 1), introducing Redmond as 'one of the youngest and most promising of the Irish Parliamentary Party' who 'has already done good service to the National cause as regards the settlement of Land Question and Home Rule'.

A telegram from T.M. Healy to Mrs. Redmond (1883, July 17), on William Redmond's victory over the O'Conor Don at a by-election. Two TS copies of a speech delivered by Charles Stewart Parnell at Wicklow, 5 Oct. 1885.

A copy of letter from John Costigan to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada (1883, June 18), on the necessity of Home Rule for Ireland.

'Resolutions favouring Home Rule for Ireland, passed by the Canadian House of Commons, 1882, 1886 and 1887'. Extracted from the *Journals of the House of Commons of Canada*. TS, 3 sheets.

MS 15,237 /2 1886-89. 31 items.

Correspondents include: Patrick Byrne (1886, Mar. 17), regarding the appointment of a Catholic magistrate for Gorey, County Wexford; Joseph Murphy (1886, Mar. 30), on the activities of an anti-boycotting organisation in Enniscorthy; P. Doyle (1886, June 9), on tenant mobilisation on the Marquis of Ely's estate in County Wexford; George W. Warren (1889, Sept. 27), concerning arbitration between William Sinnott, landlord, and his evicted tenants; M.J. Horgan (1889, Nov. 20), regarding a settlement of the Ponsonby versus tenants case. With a draft reply from Redmond on verso.

Also included are:

A letter from Edward Kavanagh to John Dillon (1888, Mar. 7), concerning the progress of the Plan of Campaign in County Wexford.

A letter from Denis B. Sullivan to T.M. Harrington (1888, Aug. 29), regarding a request from Redmond for him to attend a forthcoming meeting in Ferns, County Wexford.

A letter from Patrick Pope to Rev. Browne, P.P. of Duncannon (1889, Nov. 24), regarding Redmond's possible intervention in a case of arbitration between Colonel Tottenham and his tenants on the Shelbourne estate.

Extracts from a speech delivered by Edward Blake in the debate on self-government in the House of Commons of Canada, 1887. TS, 4 sheets.

Official report of Parnell's speech on the introduction of the Government of Ireland Bill, 8 Apr. 1886. TS, 11 sheets.

Redmond's notes on Gladstone's speech introducing the first Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, 7 June 1886.

A copy of the *Times*' report of Mr. Bright's speech on Home Rule at Birmingham, 2 July 1886.

Extract from Sir Henry James speech in the House of Commons on the 2nd reading of Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill, 13 May 1886.

Newscutting of a report on the district council meeting of the Irish National League at Enniscorthy, County Wexford [c.1886].

III.i.2 1890-1899

MS 15,238 /1-10 1890-1899.

MS 15,238 /1 1890. 20 items.

Correspondents include: Patrick Pope regarding the prospects of a settlement of the tenants' claims against Colonel Tottenham, and the appointment of an arbitrator; Patrick Pope (1890, Jan. 1), referring to the 'deeply lamented death of Mrs. Redmond'. Also, letters from Joseph MacQuillan and George Warren concerning land agitation, and legal proceedings on behalf of various tenants; Rev. Charles McGlynn (1890, Nov. 19), on evictions on the Olphert estate: 'The eviction campaign is almost over. Upwards of 400 families are already evicted. It will take a good deal of money to house them besides the huts already built, then the expense will be something like £1,000 per month'.

MS 15,238 /2 1891. 9 items.

Correspondents include: John Power (1891, Sept. 10), seeking an appointment; H. Babington Smith (1891, Oct. 21), informing Redmond that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has conferred the office of Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead upon him; James O'Kelly (1891, Nov. 19), affirming that unless a new paper is floated successfully 'we have no means of reaching the country'. He adds 'The going over of the Priesthood in a body to our opponents renders the parliamentary prospects of our party somewhat gloomy but if the paper floats we can remain a powerful political influence though practically excluded from Parliament'; Edmund Doyle (1891, Dec. 25), urging

Redmond to unite the Parliamentary Party: 'You have proven your loyalty to your chief, use your influence now to heal the dissensions among our countrymen'; Delia Parnell (1891, Dec. 29), thanking Redmond for his 'extreme goodness in sending me so much valuable and encouraging information'.

MS 15,238 /3 1892. 36 items.

Correspondents include: Edward Shiel (1892, Feb. 8), affirming that he will retire from politics as soon as possible as 'I am not prepared to continue resistance to what I conceive to be Irish public opinion'. Shiel claims that the 'sympathy of the great majority of the electors in Ireland is with the section of the Irish Party led by Mr. McCarthy' [the anti-Parnellites]; F.J. MacCarthy (1897, Mar. 31), informing Redmond that 'there is a certain *prominent* member of the Clerical party, who *vigorously* opposed the late Mr. Parnell, but who himself committed gross acts of adultery with a married woman in London' which information can be used by Redmond in the forthcoming election campaign; William Murphy (1892, April 13), concerning arrangements for an amnesty meeting to be held in Cork city; a draft of a letter by Redmond to Alexander Blane (1892, April 28), asking him to withdraw a Home Rule motion he has put before the House of Commons; Alexander Blane (1892, April 30), on the merits of his motion and claiming that while he hopes Redmond may retain his seat, his colleagues will 'march to political death'; Hugh Sweeney; James O'Kelly; Henry Moroney (1892, Nov. 22), inquiring why 'our representatives in parliament' have not paid the Dublin Invincibles a visit during their incarceration and why they are to be excluded from the amnesty; Murrough O'Brien; John Blake Powell (1892, Dec. 23), requesting Redmond's support for his brother-in-law, Colonel Coffey, who is seeking a position as a resident magistrate: 'He is of course a Catholic, a Home Ruler and a man whose appointment would be most acceptable locally here to all sections of the community'; William O'Malley (1892, Dec. 23), regarding problems he sees in the management of the *Irish Daily Independent*.

Also included are:

Some fragmentary notes and accounts dated at Aughavanagh, 29 August 1892.

Redmond's receipt and allotment letters for shares in the Irish Independent Printing & Publishing Company.

MS 15,238 /4 1893. 51 items.

Correspondents include: John Arkins (1893, Jan. 1), regarding the release of Daniel O'Leary; John W. Philipps (1893, Jan. 11), offering his support for Redmond's amendment to the address concerning political prisoners; N. Murphy (1893, Jan. 20), asserting that 'myself and my parishioners and hundreds of other Kilkenny Catholics are in entire sympathy with you, as far as pure politics are concerned but we cannot work with you, as long as you expressly contend that the Church has a right to teach and prohibit everything except politics'; James

Shanks, Lord Mayor of Dublin (1893, Jan. 24), concerning his attendance at a public meeting to raise funds for the Irish Party, and election expenses; Samuel C. Allingham, Secretary, Commissioners for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford; P.J. Power (1893, Mar. 22), on the provision of a pier at Tramore, County Waterford; Daniel O'Leary (1893, Mar. 27), thanking Redmond for his exertions in obtaining his release and asking Redmond to use his influence to have his brother released from Mountjoy Jail; Thomas J. Webb (1893, July 8), on the financial position of the *Independent*; Daniel Tallon (1893, Aug. 14), on a forged letter purporting to come from Redmond requiring him to vote against a mayoral candidate as it would be injurious to the national cause; Maurice T. O'Connell (1893, Sept. 19), asking Redmond to use his personal influence to have him appointed a resident magistrate or land commissioner in County Clare; Charles Hubert Oldham (1893, Oct. 10), on the importance of the amnesty movement and on the need 'to build up an *Irish centre* and make Irish Nationalism a threatening force once again for English party leaders'; Richard Lalor (1893, Oct. 19), on Redmond's decision to oppose the government in the coming session. Lalor recalls that 'Gladstone never did anything for the Irish or English people until he was compelled to do it'; M.E. O'Brien (1893, Oct. 23), concerning an unnamed individual closely connected with the Conservative Party in Ireland who can be influenced to give information on the practice of jury packing; John O'Leary (1893, Oct. 25), on the need for an amnesty for Irish political prisoners and on the future prospects for Redmond's party; Laurence Strange (1893, Nov. 28), on municipal politics in Waterford and his reasons for declining to vote for a Mr. Murphy in a mayoral election; Daniel Mahoney; John Quinn, Secretary of the Bootmakers' Society.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from John T. Hibbert to the Reverend T. Hamilton (1893, Jan. 28), regarding the completion of work for the Department of Chemistry in the Queen's College, Belfast;
Newscutting, 'A State Calumny Exposed, a letter from John Redmond' (*Pall Mall Gazette*, 18 Oct. 1893).

MS 15,238 /5 1894. 45 items.

Correspondents include: Patrick Kent (1894, May 1), on obtaining the sanction of the Court of Chancery for a public bill on the Leper Hospital and the proposed scheme for the Waterford County and City Infirmary; William G. Goff (1894, March 28), regarding arrangements for his pension and recalling his father's service as a clergyman in County Wexford; Jermiah Ellis (1894, May 9), on the plight of shopkeepers in Tipperary who allowed themselves to be evicted under the Plan of Campaign. Ellis also refers to the Evicted Tenants' Bill; Maurice Quinlan (1894, May 19), thanking Redmond for bringing the matter of the Barracks Street Telegraph Office (Waterford) before the Postmaster General; Thomas J. Webb (1894, May 26), enclosing a memorandum on a work of the committee at the *Independent*; The Macgillcuddy of the Reeks (1894, June 8), on the strategy of the Irish

Parliamentary Party; John Maguire (1894, Aug. 16), seeking Redmond's influence in his candidature for the office of clerk of the peace, County Cork; John Murphy (1894, Oct. 9), expressing his disquiet at yesterday's proceedings and complaining that 'after 27 years in the national ranks the only use that I can be made serve is that of a rag to stuff a hole in a tin until the tinker calls round'. He also makes some disparaging remarks about William Field M.P.; T.G. Gowland (1894, Oct. 16), enclosing a newscutting of a speech by Fred Hammill, an Independent Labour Party candidate for Newcastle-upon-Tyne re an alliance with 'pure-minded and clean-handed Redmondites'. Also gives his observations of the growth of the Independent Labour Party and 'how the silent influence it is daily working amongst the toiling masses marks it out as a future power that must be very much reckoned with'; Alfred MacDermott (1894, Oct. 25), seeking Redmond's influence to have his son appointed assistant engineer to the Dublin Water Works; Patrick Kent (1894, Nov. 19), regarding drafts of the Parliamentary Bill for the Leper Hospital in Waterford.

Also included are:

A letter from Henry Bonass to William Field (1894, July 27), enclosing a memorandum of account giving the list of guarantors who have applied for shares in the Dublin Pleasure Steamship Company Ltd.

A letter from Bonass to Field (1894, Aug. 17), explaining how he has been left out of pocket and is being harassed by all the Dublin newspapers for their advertising accounts.

Redmond's certificate for 100 shares in the Irish Independent Printing and Publishing Co., 7 June 1894.

MS 15,238 /6 1895. 59 items.

Correspondents include: J.P Thompson, President of the Cambridge Students' Union (1895, Jan. 20), requesting that Redmond speak at a debate on Home Rule; Honorary Secretary, Limerick Prisoners' Amnesty Association (1895, Jan. 22), regarding the unapproved actions of Joseph Gaffney in inviting Redmond to address a forthcoming meeting of the Association, and the candidature of Bryan O'Donnell, mayor and president of the Association, for a rate-collecting position in Limerick; Patrick Kent (1895, Jan. 29), enclosing a copy of the Waterford Infirmary Bill with the hope that Redmond will induce the government to adopt it as a public bill as Waterford 'seems to have been in some way accidentally excluded from the operation of the Counties' Infirmary Act'; Patrick Kent (1895, Mar. 13), enclosing draft amendments and affirming that the local Catholic Bishop is in favour of the bill 'but I doubt, if he would be induced to make a personal appeal'; G.O. Morgan (1895, Feb. 25), seeking Redmond's support on behalf of the Welsh Parliamentary Party on the issue of church disestablishment; John Wyse Power (1895, Apr. 4), enclosing a copy of letter to him from Thomas Baker on the editorial rules of the *Evening Herald* newspaper and complaining to Redmond about Baker's grossly insulting behaviour towards him; George White (1895, Apr. 23), on Redmond's support for the temperance movement; Denis Treacy (1895, Apr. 28),

congratulating Redmond on his manly but unsuccessful fight in the East Wicklow election and enclosing a letter he received from his father who is an voter in Arklow. He also assures Redmond that it was ‘Dr Walsh, A[rch]bishop of Dublin and the clergy [who] won the election not O’Kelly’; John Wyse Power (1895, June 17), seeking Redmond’s influence in favour of John Harty, chief officer of Customs at Kinsale and ‘one of two Parnellites in that centre of population’; Robert Buchanan (1895, July 3), on some verses ‘The wearing of the Green, new style, 1895’ which he believes might be useful in the forthcoming election campaign; Michael O’Kane (1895, July 13), on the claims of a deal between the Parnellites and whigs in the contests in Dublin and Derry and suggesting that it ‘might be better to support the whigs rather than have the representatives of the Orangemen triumphing over us’; J[osephine] M. Plunkett (1895, July 20), asking Redmond to restrain the person responsible for the publication of atrocious and ignorant letters in the *Independent* signed ‘a Parnellite’; A. Maguire (1895, July 7), expressing his regret for having been ‘the means of costing you a seat’; The Macgillcuddy of the Reeks (1895, July 28), on electoral contests in County Kerry; Laurence Strange (1895, July 29), on election expenses in Waterford; A. Maguire (1895, Aug. 3), on the possibility of him contesting a seat in the city of Limerick; Sir W. Walrond, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (1895, Aug. 8), on the order of business after the state opening of parliament; William Kenny (1895, Aug. 23), on whether Redmond intends to run a man against him in the forthcoming contest; William Collins (1895, Sept. 30), expressing his gratitude to Redmond for his efforts in trying obtain the release of his son; John K. Montgomery; James Knowles (1895, Oct. 26), on his willingness to publish Redmond’s articles entitled ‘Killing Home Rule & Kindness’; George J. Goschen (1895?), regarding tenders for contracts from Irish exporters of salted pork; A. Maguire (1895, Dec. 27), expressing his dismay at Redmond’s telegram to the *New York Herald*. Maguire claims ‘it is not my business to discuss with you how far you should say anything to encourage a conflict which, whatever its ultimate issue, could not fail to inflict great loss and suffering upon Irishmen both in Ireland as in the United States’. He insists that he has never been a great believer in the ‘Union of Hearts’.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A letter from Maurice Doyle to Alfred Webb (1895, Apr. 1), on the utility of the proposed Waterford Infirmary for the county.

A letter from F.R. Power to Alfred Webb (1895, Apr. 4), on the approved terms of the Waterford Infirmary Bill.

A letter from John ? to Timothy Harrington (1895, June 26), referring to the widespread dissatisfaction with Dr Trench Mullins as a candidate for Kilkenny city. The letter also refers to local politics in Kilkenny.

A letter from T.H. Smith Barry to J.M. McCarthy (1895, Dec. 19).

MS 15,238 /7 1896. 42 items.

Correspondents include: John M. Browne (1896, Jan. 1), thanking Redmond for his invitation to the convention of Wexford nationalists. He claims that 'it was by departing from that [independent] policy and adopting in its stead a policy of slavish and helpless dependency on a British government, that the McCarthyites brought disgrace to themselves'; Rev. Michael C. Hayden (1896, Jan. 2), declining Redmond's invitation to the Wexford convention as 'I think a priest cannot possibly identify himself with your party so long as Dr Kenny and (occasionally) the *Independent* say such bitter things of the bishops and priests of Ireland'; R. Worthington; Richard McCoy, Lord Mayor of Dublin (1896, Jan. 20), apologising to Redmond for being unable to preside as president of the city convention; E. Kennedy (1896, Jan. 23), recalling his public action at the time of Parnell's death and its effect on his business; Michael Wyse (1896, Feb. 18), complaining about the very harsh treatment meted out to his son Henry in being forced to resign from his position in the post office in Dublin. He encloses a letter from S. Walpole, Postmaster General; William G. Goff (1896, Feb. 28), congratulating Redmond on his successful introduction of the Waterford Infirmary Bill; A. Maguire (1896, Mar. 9), on the forthcoming contest in South Louth; Laurence Strange (1896, Mar. 18), on the political allegiances of the tradesmen of Waterford and the composition of the local Trades Council. He also refers to the enclosed newscutting from the *Independent* and warns Redmond that 'it is unlikely that an appeal for, or against socialism, outside very limited and well defined areas, would affect a single voter in Ireland'; Peter McGough (1896, Mar. 25), asking Redmond to use his influence to obtain the position of clerk of the crown and peace for County Longford; Central Committee of the Liquor Trade of Ireland; W.J. Smith; Richard Kelly (1896, Apr. 9), on the position of assistant legal commissioner under the land act; Joseph Meade (1896, May 6), declining an opportunity to contest a parliamentary seat; Joseph Sweetman (1896, May 28), giving his reasons for declining to join the board of the *Independent* Company; Stephen F. Dowling (1896, June 27), seeking a position for William O'Grady in the Land Commission; Patrick H. Meade; James Knowles; Samuel C. Allingham (1896, Oct. 26), conveying the thanks of Bryan Cunningham and his friends in Ballybricken, Waterford, for Redmond's offer to defend him.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to A. Maguire (1896, Jan. 1), regretting that Maguire disapproves of his telegram to New York, as it was not his intention 'to take up a position which has not the support of our party. ... It was not a declaration in favour of separation, which I agree with you in regarding as impossible under existing circumstances. ... It seems to me that that the real *quid pro quo* which we can offer to Britain for the concession of Home Rule is the transformation of Ireland from a disaffected portion of the Empire into a well effected one, as happened in the case of Canada'.

A letter from some Kerry voters (*c.* 1896), to The Macgillcuddy of the Reeks encouraging him to contest the South Kerry by-election.

A letter from the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to William Field, M.P. (1896, Jan. 23).

MS 15,238 /8 /A 1897. 46 items.

Correspondents include: Miles Kehoe (1897, Feb. 16), on his ability and his fairness as a barrister; Miles Kehoe (1897, Feb. 18), on local party feeling and allegations of partiality against him; Edward M. Denny, bacon merchant; John Maher, Pigbuyers' Association, Waterford (1897, Apr. 3), pressing Redmond to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Association and Edward M. Denny of Waterford. With a short note by Redmond on the trade dispute; John F. Moriarty (1897, Apr. 4), on an appointment to the Dublin Police Magistracy; John F. Moriarty (1897, Apr. 11), requesting Redmond to speak to Atkinson about the position. Moriarty encloses letters from R.E. Meredith, T.P. O'Shaughnessy, C.R. Barry, Piers F. White, D.H. Madden, Christopher Palles and William D. Andrews testifying to his suitability for the position; William G. Goff (1897, Apr. 18), on increasing local support for a railway scheme in County Waterford; Joseph ? (1897, Apr. 23), expressing his regret that Redmond could not find his way 'to fall in with the ventures made by Mr. Harrington for Reunion. The Irish members are becoming the laughing stock of the world by their insane squabbles'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to John Maher (1897, Apr. 29), on the terms offered by the Waterford merchants for settlement of their dispute with the farmers and pig buyers; John O'Leary (1897, May 3), on the trouble he has with Redmond's personnel and 'your press which as literature is very poor'; W.A. MacDonald (1897, May 7), regarding arrangements for the setting up of an office on Westmorland Street and the appointment of his son as his assistant.

MS 15,238 /8 /B 1897. 46 items.

Correspondents include: William Buckley (1897, May 24), recommending that Redmond put his name forward for Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1898 'as the Parnellite cause and your leadership would be served, in my opinion, immeasurably'; John Farrell (1897, June 1), on the tactics employed by the Waterford bacon merchants in their dispute; Edward M. Denny (1897, June 4), on the terms of the agreement reached by representatives of the Waterford merchants and Messrs Maher and Caufield, representing the Pigbuyers' Association. 2 copies; Edward Byrne (1897, June 27), on 'the Ballybricken [Waterford] matter', and on the South Roscommon election where the Healyites and the Dillonites intend to run candidates, and on the blow to the party's prestige if Redmond were to lose the seat. There is also reference to recent disturbances in Dublin: 'There is a great deal of bad blood here at present between the people and the police. But I suppose you have heard all about Maud Gonne and the black flag and the batoning: one poor woman, who was hit, is dying in Jervis St. hospital'; James Knowles; James Dalton; Stephen Brown (1897, Oct. 5),

regarding the election fund and party finances; A. Maguire (1897, Oct. 7), expressing his willingness to be a candidate in the St. Stephen's Green contest and acknowledging that he 'never sympathized with some of the aspirations and opinions of the more advanced wing of our party'; Charles Hubert Oldham (1897, Oct. 28), summarizing Sauerbeck's price index, with notes by Redmond on Sauerbeck and political economy; Sealy, Bryers & Walker, Publishers (1897, Nov. 17), on the publication of Redmond's speeches; Patrick H. Meade, Mayor of Cork (1897, Nov. 23), on Alderman Horgan's candidature for the mayoralty of Cork in 1898; A. Maguire (1897, Dec. 20), on contesting a by-election, and on the need to compile a survey of opinion before any contest; Brother Thomas R. Kane, De La Salle College, Waterford (1897, Dec. 27), thanking Redmond for the interest he has shown in relieving the difficulties faced by the College; Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin (1897, Dec. 27), declining any offer to become a candidate for St. Stephen's Green.

Also included are:

6 telegrams.

An annotated agenda for a meeting of '98 Centenary Committee, 4 March 1897.

Copies and fragments of memorials from the Veterinary Inspectors of Ireland to Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, c. 1897.

MS 15,238 /9 1898. 25 items.

Correspondents include: Joseph McCarroll (1898, Mar. 5), on potential candidates for the Wicklow election; J. Dods Shaw (1898, Mar. 23), enclosing letters from W.B. Hodgson and John MacArthur, applicants for the sub-editorship of an Irish newspaper. Includes MacArthur's references for the position; Edward Saunders; Patrick Kent (1898, May 27), regarding Redmond's efforts in parliament in support of the Waterford Infirmary bill; Ernest J. Thornton (1898, July 10), on Redmond's efforts in supporting the Fishguard bill and the admirable manner in which he has looked after the interests of Waterford; Patrick H. Meade; Joseph Hutchinson, General Secretary of the Irish National Foresters (1898, Oct. 4), on the work of the Independent League. Hutchinson also recalls the effects of the split on the functioning of the National League. He also stresses his record of support for the Parnellite cause; John Mallon, Assistant Commissioner, Dublin Metropolitan Police (1898, Oct. 27), informing Redmond that it would be wholly inconsistent for him to make any representation to the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary in regards to the case of Wilson who has been asked by the police not to leave Dublin; Maurice Moynihan (1898, Nov. 29), on the reinstatement of his brother-in-law who has been unfairly dismissed from his position on the *Evening Herald* staff.

Also included are:

2 copies of R. Bagwell's letter to the *Times* attacking the Local Government Act. TS, 4 sheets. 9 April 1898.

A letter from Joseph Hutchinson to William Field (1898, Sept. 16),

agreeing with Redmond's declaration on local government reform. Hutchinson also refers to the need to fight the question 'on National lines only – all Nationalists united against Toryism'.

MS 15,238 /10 1899. 39 items.

Correspondents include: Peter McCabe (1899, Jan. 10), apologising for not being able to attend a forthcoming League meeting and forwarding a cheque for £10, his yearly contribution 'since the betrayal of the late poor Parnell towards the parliamentary fund'; John Allingham, Secretary, Commissioners for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford (1899, Feb. 7), on the Commissioners' intention to oppose the Railway Amalgamation Bills and their desire to petition for a footbridge across the River Suir; John O'Bernie (1899, Apr. 18), asking Redmond to recommend him for the position of superintendent of the corporation's abattoir; H.F. Patterson, manager of the Irish Independent Printing & Publishing Company (1899, June 7), on the proposed changes in the management and editorial style of the *Independent*. There are also references to appointments within the paper with Patterson assuring Redmond that he has '*not* in any case displaced Irishmen *for the sake* of Englishmen'; H.F. Patterson (1899, July 11), on the need for a private wire for the *Independent* and enclosing three letters from the General Post Office, Dublin, giving reasons for the delay in forwarding telegrams to the paper's office; H.F. Patterson (1899, July 16), on the difficulties he faces in making improvements to the paper and in particular with [Thomas] Baker's 'meddling and mischief-making'. With a copy of a letter from Patterson to Redmond (1899, July 14), criticising O'Donovan's work as editor; A. Maguire (1899, July 21), on an anticipated attempt to cut Irish representation in parliament and on the need for the Irish press to address this question rather than the 'Transvaal difficulty'; Rev. John Fitzpatrick (1899, July 21), on Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's efforts to put an end to the 'unhappy division' between Irish parliamentary representatives. With a copy of Redmond's reply to Fitzpatrick (1899, July 24), promising to seek the views of his colleagues on the contents of Fitzpatrick's letter. Redmond expresses his hope to see 'Ireland once more reunited'; P.J. Power; Charles H. Niehaus, sculptor (1899, Nov. 10), concerning arrangements for a meeting with Redmond in New York; Bela Lyon Pratt, sculptor (1899, Nov. 16), regarding the proposed Parnell monument; Daniel Chester French, sculptor.

Also included are:

2 letters of introduction and an invitation card connected with Redmond's visit to the United States in 1899.

Account of various expenses incurred by Redmond and his colleagues during their trip to America.

Redmond's receipt book for the Knights of Columbus, New York. He was initiated on 30 Nov. 1899.

'The unanimity question and the government'. An unpublished letter to the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, signed G.M.

Circular letter regarding subscriptions for the Parnell monument signed

by Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin. 18 Aug. 1899, MS notes by Redmond on the need for solidarity in the national struggle and amongst nationalist representatives, 15 April [1899]. With annotated newscutting on the principles underlying any reunion of the Nationalist Party.

III.i.3 1900

MS 15,267 /3 Undated. [ca. 1900-03]. 3 items.

Letter and report concerning proposed amendments to the Local Government order.

MS 15,267 /5 Undated. [c. 1900]. 2 items.

Note and memorandum re university education.

Memorandum considers the awarding of scholarships at the Royal University of Ireland. TS, 7 sheets.

MS 15,239 /1 1900. Jan.-Aug. 54 items.

Correspondents include: John O'Beirne (1900, Jan. 1), asking Redmond to use his influence to obtain a position created by the new agricultural act; H.F. Patterson (1900, Jan. 14), recommending the appointment of Mr. Sherlock, leader-writer, as editor of the *Independent*; Guy B. Pilkington (1900, Jan. 23), on the declining circulation of the *County Council Gazette*. He also encloses a letter from J.J. Clancy; H.F. Patterson (1900, Feb. 10), informing Redmond that he will relinquish his position on 13 April and requesting that he be cleared of all personal liability on behalf of the company; Thomas Baker (1900, Feb. 10), on Patterson's resignation and his dissatisfaction with his dealings in relation to the company's funds; J.R. Hosker (1900, Feb. 10), enclosing an agenda and draft points re a scheme of reconstruction for the *Independent* company. With a memorandum on the restructuring of the financial position of the company; J.J. McCartan (1900, Feb. 21), expressing his pleasure at Redmond's move to sanction the United Irish League: 'Your best men are joining it. You will never keep a united party together without a united people. A united people at his back made Parnell the power he was and gave him the power he wielded over the Irish members'; Clerk, Tipperary Union (1900, Mar. 23), forwarding a copy of resolutions adopted by the Tipperary Board of Guardians and Rural District Council condemning Count Arthur Moore as a rackrenting landlord; Rev. J.J. MacCartan (1900, Mar. 29), on William O'Brien: 'an honest self-sacrificing enthusiastic Nationalist and I suppose his greatest enemy would admit he is *sometimes* right. Parnell turned him to good account and no man left Parnell with a sorrier heart as you know yourself'. MacCartan also praises O'Brien and Davitt for establishing the United Irish League and urges Redmond to ignore the suspicions of his colleagues and give the organisation his honest support; John Harrington (1900, May 7), on the Industrial Schools' question; Ernest N. Bennett (1900, June 4), on his selection as a Liberal candidate for North Bristol and on 'those so-called Liberals

[who] are weak-kneed about Home Rule'; John Malone (1900, June 7), regarding his shock on reading Harrington's motion of yesterday and the insult offered to Redmond's leadership of the Irish Party. Malone suggests that Redmond make an appeal to the country in order to shore up his authority as Chairman; Edward Doyle (1900, July 4), on a nationalist convention in Wexford and attempts to establish the United Irish League in the county. He also refers to his fears that local Healyites may attempt to get a vote averse to establishing the League at the convention. Encloses a newsclipping re the convention; M.P. Devereux (1900, July 30), on his hopes that the general election will be held soon as there will be less than half the number of persons on the register in Waterford next year due to the non-payment of rates; Patrick H. Meade; P. Devane (1900, Aug. 6), on the need to find a representative for Kerry who will devote his time in parliament to protecting the local fish curing industry; Michael Browne (1900, Aug. 6), thanking Redmond, as an old class-fellow, for taking up the case of Clongowes Wood College; James P. Coleman, C.J. Moore, John Harte (1900, Aug. 15), urging Redmond to make a public declaration of his views in advance of a major nationalist demonstration to be held in the Phoenix Park. Harte also refers to the organisation of the United Irish League in Dublin, and to the conspiracy to hound James Laurence Carew M.P. out of public life; P. Whelan (1900, Aug. 27), recalling his role as the founder of the first branch of the Land League in Australia and asking that William O'Brien undertake a visit to the colonies as soon as possible. He also refers to his intention to contest the election in West Clare; John Cummins (c. 1900), enclosing a rental and valuation of crops on the Coolroe estate. Also encloses a list of evicted tenants from the estate with some information on dependents.

Also included are:

3 telegrams.

'Memorandum on bi-lingual education in Ireland' signed F.A. Fahy, President of the Gaelic League, London. Mar. 1900.

'Memorandum on the Intermediate Education Bill now before parliament'. June 1900.

Ordnance survey map of the estate of John Howard Parnell in County Wicklow. Portions of estate for sale including the Avondale demesne are marked in colour.

Newsclipping of an article by Robert Reford on a proposed Galway-Canada mail connection (*The Gazette Montreal*, 8 Nov. 1891).

MS 15,239 /2 1900. Sept. and 2 undated [c. Sept. 1900]. *66 items.*

Correspondents include: John P. Nolan (1900, Sept 7), on his intention to offer himself as a candidate for North Galway at a forthcoming contest; Rev. P. Dooley (1900, Sept ?), asking Redmond if he would attend a monster meeting of the United Irish League. Dooley also refers to the political opposition of Mr. Morris, the son of Lord Morris in County Galway; Rev. P. Dooley (1900, Sept 8), expressing his pleasure at having Mr. Lynch as candidate in Galway but warns of some danger in him being too 'proud to be a felon in consequence of bearing arms

against the Queen'. Dooley suggests that Redmond's brother would be an ideal candidate; Charles O'Donoghue (1900, Sept. 9), declining an opportunity of offering himself as a candidate; William Andrews (1900, Sept 10), offering himself as a candidate for any constituency and stressing his commitment to 'a return to the old Parnell policy'; Florence O'Driscoll; J.M. Ross Todd; James Francis Hogan (1900, Sept. 12), on his intention to travel to Australia where he is to act as a special correspondent for the *Daily Chronicle*. Hogan also asks Redmond to convey his letter to the chairman of the Tipperary convention; William O'Malley (1900, Sept. 13), congratulating Redmond on his leadership of the party but warning him of the dangers of pursuing a policy of toleration 'towards those members of the party who wont come into the movement (U.I.L. organisation) or who persist in opposing it'; Jack Dempsey (1900, Sept. 15), on the disturbance caused by two Protestant home rulers at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Belfast and on the influence wielded by Ulster Unionists with both English parties particularly in the grabbing of offices, emoluments and honours; James Foley (1900, Sept. 17), concerning a meeting of evicted tenants in Clonmel at which Redmond was urged to select a parliamentary representative who will truly represent their cause; Patrick H. Meade; Edward N. Nunn (1900, Sept. 19), on his willingness to come forward to stand for any constituency Redmond's sees fit; John Pinkerton (1900, Sept. 19), on the efforts made by Redmond's friends to drive him from his seat in Galway; George E. Leon (1900, Sept. 20), offering himself as a candidate for parliament at the forthcoming general election; Charles Dudley Miller; Thomas Loughlin (1900, Sept. 21), enclosing a newscutting of a speech by Rochfort Maguire in Leeds Loughlin urges Redmond to make a few condemnatory remarks about it; James Leslie Wanklyn (1900, Sept. 21), explaining how he is being opposed in Bradford by 'a typical non-conformist West Riding Radical, a friend of Herbert Gladstone's' and asking why given his record of support for Irish nationalists at Westminster Redmond's friends are opposing him; Harry B. Vogel (1900, Sept. 21), on his colonial ancestry (he is the eldest son of the late Sir Julius Vogel, formerly prime minister of New Zealand), and on his wish to become a candidate for an Irish seat in the House of Commons; Denis O'Halloran (1900, Sept. 22), asking Redmond for his support in the West Clare contest; Canon Coyne (1900, Sept. 23), on the merits of his friend Mr. John Campbell and his suitability for the vacancy in South Armagh; Joseph Nolan (1900, Sept. 23), asking Redmond to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate; Thomas Roe (1900, Sept. 24), on the inadvisability of the United Irish League putting forward Joseph Nolan as a candidate in opposition to T.M. Healy in North Louth; John F. Riordan (1900, Sept. 25), sending Redmond a copy of his election address to the voters of South Armagh; John Cummins (1900, Sept. 27), on a public dispute between T.M. Healy and William O'Brien; John Barry (1900, Sept. 28), on the probability that the Irish electors in Newcastle-upon-Tyne will be called upon to vote against Sam Storey.

Includes 12 telegrams.

MS 15,239 /3 1900. Oct.-Dec. 65 items.

Correspondents include: W. Gleeson (1900, Oct. 1), on an former pupil and 'old Clongownian' who seeks Redmond's influence to obtain a clerkship for the House of Commons; Rev. J.J. MacCartan (1900, Oct. 5), on the forthcoming contest in South Tyrone; J.G. Fitzgerald (1900, Oct. 6), on the harsh treatment he received at the recent convention held for purposes of selecting a candidate for North Meath; P.P. Sutton (1900, Oct. 6), on 'why the Irish Parliamentary Party have never offered the gaels direct representation in parliament', and on a request from the Gaelic Athletic Association that he offer himself as candidate in the forthcoming election. With draft reply from Redmond on the verso; John Spicer, Chairman, Urban Council, Navan (1900, Oct. 8), regarding the recent convention held at Kells to select a candidate for North Meath; William Irwin (1900, Oct. 9), on a violent sermon preached in Crewe in which the Canon commanded the Irish of the town to vote for a Tory candidate; Michael McKenna (1900, Oct. 15), enclosing a letter from people of Athboy on the scandalous treatment meted out to John Howard Parnell who has faithfully represented the district in parliament for five years. With a draft reply from Redmond (1900, Oct. 18) drawing McKenna's attention to a published letter written by [James Laurence] Carew in which he undertakes to resign the seat in favour of Parnell or any candidate selected by the constituency. With a copy of a letter from Redmond to Carew on his expectation that he will have to resign the seat; M.A. Mac Donnell (1900, Oct. 23), on the Irish address proposed by Davitt to President Kruger. MacDonnell asks whether it will 'injure our cause and at the same time be of no practical benefit to the Boer cause'; P.P. Sutton (1900, Oct. 26), on a letter purporting to come from him which was sent to Redmond which dealt with a heated political argument re the elections and the influence of the Gaelic Athletic Association; P.A. Murphy (1900, Oct. 27), regarding ratepayers and the franchise of Waterford city; Charles O'Donoghue (1900, Oct. 31), asking Redmond to credit a cheque for £25 to the parliamentary fund; John Campbell (1900, Nov. 22), on a dispute arising out of the South Armagh Convention held in Newry before the general election. With a draft reply from Redmond assuring Campbell that he regrets any attempt to exclude him from the reunited Irish Party; Francis Keenan (1900, Dec. 3), disapproving of the late Daniel MacAleese, M.P. for North Monaghan, and in particular the manner in which he succeeded in becoming a member of parliament 'viz through two means ... first through the supreme influence of the clergy alone, and secondly and what I consider worse the delinquency of his opponent Mr. Owen Kiernan'. Keenan also offers himself as a candidate for the constituency on the basis that he has fought for the spirit of the dead chief; Rev. Patrick Keown (1900, Dec. 4), on the need to move the writ for the North Monaghan election quickly in order to avoid any friction which might arise in the selection of a nationalist candidate; John Campbell (1900, Dec. 6), refuting allegations that he has flouted the Newry convention and the League. Encloses a

newscutting from the *Irish News* announcing his candidature for South Armagh; Patrick Maguire (1900, Dec. 10), on the date of the nationalist convention in North Monaghan at which a candidate to represent the constituency will be chosen; W. Molony (1900, Dec. 13), on the stubbornness of the Healyite party and his hope that Harrington and O'Brien will not break away from the United Party because of the course taken by Redmond's brother; Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1900, Dec. 10), on arrangements for a meeting re the Parnell monument; John Cummins (1900, Dec. 24), thanking Redmond for the subscription of £100 for the Coolroe evicted tenants; P.J. Kennedy (1900, Dec. 31), enclosing a letter from a supporter (Mr. Briscoe) requesting that he and Thomas Wallace Russell address a public meeting in County Meath. Also encloses a copy of a reply to Briscoe stating that he is willing to speak in support of compulsory land purchase and land reform but it cannot be presumed that he speaks for the party either locally or at headquarters.

Also included are:

9 telegrams.

A letter from John. J. Morrin to James H. Power, Sheriff, Waterford city (1900, Nov. 20), suggesting that he invite Redmond to give a talk on behalf of the local library.

Assorted documents relating to the alleged disenfranchisement of voters in Waterford city. Includes demand notes and receipts for poor rates. 'Case of the opinion of counsel arising out of a revision of the voters list for the County Borough of Waterford by Hyacinth Plunkett, B.L.' prepared by Thomas Molony, barrister. 25 October 1900.

III.i.4 1901

MS 15,268 *ca. 1901-1907. 6 items.*

Memoranda, letters, notes etc. regarding the Parnell monument.

Includes:

Letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens ([1901?], Dec. 4), informing Redmond that he has had some ideas for the monument since their last meeting and requesting some photographs of the buildings on each side of the square where the statue is to be placed.

Copy of a memorandum of agreement between Saint-Gaudens and the Parnell Monument Committee, [c. 1903].

Suggestions for the memorial inscription, which will adorn the Parnell monument. MS, 1 sheet.

Short memorandum on the need to appoint a new committee to undertake the erection of masonry and other architectural work, [c.1907].

MS 15,267 /4 **1901 and undated.** [c. 1901]. *6 items.*

Assorted notes, extracts from speeches, and fragmentary transcripts re proposals for the redistribution of Irish parliamentary seats.

Includes a copy of an article by J.G. Swift MacNeill M.P. in the *Fortnightly Review*, 1901. TS, 11 sheets.

MS 15,240 /1 1901 and 3 undated [c. 1901]. *5 items.*

Includes:

Copy of a memorandum on the advisability of Redmond and members of his party holding public meetings on the date upon which the King of England is to be crowned 'to give national expression to the discontent of the people at the continued gross misgovernment of the country', [c. 1901]. TS, *1 sheet.*

Memorandum concerning the County Courts (Ireland) Bill, [c. 1901]. MS, *3 sheets.*

Draft plan for the administration of the members' indemnity fund, 25 February 1901. TS, *3 sheets.*

Annotated copy of a bill entitled 'An act to amend the law relating to lunatics in Ireland' [1 Edw. 7] with associated commentary on particular clauses of the bill signed R.M. and dated 16 July 1901.

MS 15,240 /2 1901. Jan. *75 items.*

Correspondents include: William O'Doherty; William O'Malley; James J. Shee; John Hammond; P.G. Hamilton Carvill; John Murphy; D.J. Cogan; Bernard Nannetti on behalf of his father Joseph Patrick Nannetti; John P. Nolan; M.J. Flavin; Samuel Young; James O'Connor; J.P. Farrell; Edward McFadden; Michael Joyce; William Lundon; William Field; P.J. O'Shaughnessy; George Murnaghan; John O'Dowd (1901, Jan. 3), suggesting to Redmond that '*one day in each year* should be set apart for the simultaneous taking up of a general collection at all the chapel gates of the country in aid of the parliamentary fund'; J.C. Flynn (1901, Jan. 3), on the desirability of sending a circular letter to every parish priest in nationalist districts as well as to branches of the United Irish League; Conor O'Kelly (1901, Jan. 3), on the progress of the subscription for the parliamentary fund in Claremorris, County Mayo; J. Eustace Jameson (1901, Jan. 4), indicating his willingness to serve on the Committee for Financial Relations; a copy of a letter from Redmond to [Patrick J. ?] Geoghegan (1901, Jan. 4), referring to his services as a staunch nationalist and to his aspiration to serve in the corporation; James Boyle; James Daly (1901, Jan. 4), on his dislike of the idea of the dividing the party into sections; P.J. O'Brien (1901, Jan. 4), on the organisation of the United Irish League in County Tipperary; Thomas McGovern (1901, Jan. 4), concerning his willingness to serve on the standing committee on local government; J.P. Hayden; William Abraham; Donal Sullivan (1901, Jan. 4), expressing disquiet about Redmond's appointment of sessional standing committees as they will create internecine friction and jealousy. On Redmond's request that M.P.s organise their constituency for the collection of subscriptions for the parliamentary fund Sullivan admits that 'unless the clergy *actively* interest themselves in forwarding such a movement, there will be little, very little indeed – money subscribed by the people in South Westmeath'; P.J. Power (1901, Jan. 5), inviting Redmond to an United Irish League meeting in County Waterford. Power also refers to the need to rouse people from the locality; Jeremiah Jordan (1901, Jan. 5), on his hope that Redmond can visit Enniskillen to 'settle certain differences between us in reference to

the League'; Patrick J. Geoghegan (1901, Jan. 5), asking Redmond to reconsider his promised intervention in favour of Daniel Tallon; William Duffy; P.C. Doogan; J.J. Goggins; John Roche; Dr Robert Ambrose; John Campbell; M.A. MacDonnell; James O'Kelly; M.J. Minch; John Cullinan; Rev. Patrick Keown (1901, Jan. 19), seeking the withdrawal by the central directory of the United Irish League of the damaging charges brought against the people of North Monaghan; James Caldwell (1901, Jan. 20), on the insult offered to Scotland and Ireland if the King is proclaimed as Edward VII in the line of succession of the *English* Crown; Donal Sullivan (1901, Jan. 23), enclosing all the replies he has received from parish priests responding to his appeal to them to start local or parochial collections in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund; James Walker (1901, Jan. 30), on how he was grossly insulted and threatened to be assaulted by Mr. David Sheehy M.P.

Also included are:

Circular letter from Redmond to his parliamentary colleagues (1901, Jan. 1), on the appointment of sessional standing committees. Redmond asks members of the party if they would be willing to join such committees.

List of members of the Irish Parliamentary Party assigned to sessional standing committees [January 1901?]. Committees include: Land and Evicted Tenants; Congested Districts; Labour; Town Tenants; Education; Financial Relations; Local Government; British Affairs; Foreign and Colonial Affairs; Private Bill Legislation.

A copy of Redmond's reply to P.J. Kennedy (1901, Jan. 1), suggesting that he exercised wise discretion in his letter to Mr. Briscoe.

MS 15,240 /3 1901. Feb. and 1 undated [c. Feb. 1901]. *7 items.*

Correspondents include: M.A. MacDonnell (1901, Feb. 2), enclosing a telegram from Charles Tanner. MacDonnell alerts Redmond to the need to write to Tanner forbidding him from attending parliament on account of his poor health; J.L. Broderick, Honorary Secretary of the South Tipperary Executive (1901, Feb. 4), forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Executive; William Buckley (1901, Feb. 5), regarding the payment of £25 to the National Bank; William A. Dobbyn (1901, 6 May), asking Redmond to use his influence to obtain for him the position of clerk of the crown for the County and City of Waterford: 'As you know I am a Conservative and would not ask you to support me if a Nationalist were in the field'; Rev. H.A. Beale ([1901?], Feb. 7), on the Coronation Oath. Encloses a document on the Catholic Catechism; Michael Murphy (1901, Feb. 12), concerning the collection of the Irish Parliamentary Fund in Cork; Vincent Scully (1901, Feb. 17), asking Redmond if his party is prepared to cooperate with a representative of the northern farmers 'in bringing about some solution of our Irish land problem on peasant proprietary lines?'; Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1901, Feb. 21), on the terms on which he is willing to undertake a statue of Parnell and on a proposed trip to Dublin to see the site for the monument; P.G. Hamilton Carvill (1901, Feb. 23), regarding

the desirability of having one of the parliamentary committees consider the matter of the industrial resources of Ireland and on the possibility of establishing some industrial activity in Connaught based around the coalfields; James Audley (1901, Feb. 27), asking Redmond to use his influence regarding the position of Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Waterford City.

Also includes 'Draft Plan for the Administration of the Members' Indemnity Fund', 25 February 1901. TS, 3 *sheets*.

MS 15,240 /4 1901. Mar. 25 items.

Correspondents include: A. Llewelyn Davies (1901, Mar. 5), concerning the Congested District Boards' Bill; W.F. Barrett; Henry Jones Thaddeus (1901, Mar. 8), congratulating Redmond on a recent fine speech; Paul A. Brown; William T. Sheridan; Daniel Tallon (1901, Mar. 13), inquiring from Redmond if the rumours that he intends to visit America are true. Tallon sends him a statement of account of the Parnell Monument fund; Rev. William Delany (1901, Mar. 17), on a forthcoming debate in parliament on the university question. Delaney encloses points re the appointment of John W. Bacon (his nephew) as a Fellow of the English Department of the Royal College of Ireland. An earlier letter to Redmond from Delany (1901, Mar. 13) encloses his letter to George Wyndham, Chief Secretary, on the circumstances of Bacon's appointment. Delany denies that he had exercised any influence in Bacon's favour. Also encloses the agenda paper of the meeting of the standing committee of the University at which Bacon was appointed; James Dalton; C.J. O'Callaghan (1901, Mar. 18), asking Redmond if he would attend a general meeting of the Wexford borough branch of the United Irish League; Simon McGuire (1901, Mar. 18), on local opposition to the U.I.L. in Wexford town. McGuire refers to the actions of Mayor Benjamin Hughes in barring access to the town hall on the night of the proclamation of the king and to his fear that local people may respond negatively to him; R.F. Reynard; John McSwiney? (1901, Mar. 22), regarding his brother-in-law, Hugh Cassidy, an excise officer in Waterford who is in conflict with the brewers Strangman & Co. having been 'rather open mouthed in taking of Freemasons and Protestants'. He asks Redmond to use his influence to obtain a fair hearing for his relation; Thomas Reilly, Honorary Secretary, West Cavan Divisional Executive, U.I.L. (1901, Mar. 30), asking Redmond if Thomas McGovern's attendance in parliament meets with his approval.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to a Mr. Quinn (1901, Mar. 25), asking him to hand over a cheque for £100 to P.C. Doogan for his outstanding debts accruing from the East Tyrone election.

An extract from *The Birmingham Daily Post* reporting the speech of Jesse Collings, M.P. 11 March 1901, TS, 2 *sheets*.

A resolution passed at a meeting of the solicitors of the county and city Limerick rejecting the County Courts (Ireland) Bill. 28 March 1901.

MS 15,240 /5 1901. Apr. 35 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. William Delany ([1901, Apr. ?]), on the operation of the Intermediate Education Act and the University Question; P.J. O'Brien (1901, Apr. 2), offering to resign his seat in favour of Mr. J.F. Merriman who would plead the cause of the Boer and the Cape Dutch in parliament; George F. Shaw (1901, Apr. 6), regarding the position of secretary to the organisation that will carry on the movement for compulsory sale to tenants; Thomas Lynch (1901, Apr. 8), regarding W.H.K. Redmond's costs; William McGrath; M.J. Minch (1901, Apr. 9), apologising to Redmond for his poor attendance at parliament which was owing to his poor state of health in the winter and to his wife's illness; P.J. Kennedy (1901, Apr. 12), on the backwardness of his constituents in North Westmeath in supporting the Parliamentary Fund. 'If you want funds from my constituency you must reconcile the clergy and that is not done by sending my late opponent [Laurence] Ginnell as a speaker to the meetings held therein'; Thomas Kavanagh (1901, Apr. 13), enclosing a newscutting from the *Munster Express* (re a resolution passed by the Kilmacow branch of the U.I.L.) which supposedly provides proof that the local organisation is run by 'fellows whose sole ambition appears to be to upset all authority and who think nationality and anarchy are synonymous terms'; J.L. Broderick, Honorary Secretary of the South Tipperary Executive; P.J. O'Brien (1901, Apr. 17), regarding his intention to resume his parliamentary duties; M.J. Flavin; Rev. William Delany (1901, Apr. 18), on his desire that a debate on the establishment of a Catholic University not take place. Delany gives his views on the Royal Commission set up to investigate the university question. Encloses a table of first ten exhibitioners at the Senior Grade Examinations, 1889 to 1898, showing the universities in which they matriculated; William A. McKeown (1901, Apr. 21), agreeing with Redmond's call to have Trinity College included in the inquiry of the Royal Commission as 'that institution endowed with confiscated Irish estates ... has been the great cause of the university educational troubles of Ireland'. Encloses 'Irish University Education' – a statement from the Council of the Royal University Graduates' Association signed by McKeown as President with a copy of a letter from Professor Mahaffy of Trinity College; Edward McFadden; Colonel Victor Milward (1901, Apr. 29), enclosing a letter from Sigmund Stein regarding the cultivation of sugar beet in Ireland. With 6th *Report of Sugar Beet Growing Experiments in Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1900.*

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from Redmond to M.J. Minch (1901, Apr. 6), concerning his non-attendance in parliament: 'It is scarcely fair either to the party or the country. Unless our party attend constantly we can achieve nothing'.

A circular letter from Will Banham, Secretary of the National League of the Blind, requesting M.P.s to support a petition to be introduced by J. Keir Hardie calling on the state to intervene on behalf of the blind, 18 Apr. 1901. Encloses copies of literature from the organisation, a plea to

the Irish Parliamentary Party from Archbishop William Walsh calling for more support for the blind in Ireland, and copies of the petition to be presented to parliament.

MS 15,240 /6 1901. May. 14 items.

Correspondents include: Henry D. Keane (1901, May 4), enclosing suggestions and improvements to the County Courts Bill as recommended by the Waterford Sessional Bar; John Taylor (1901, May 11), on the universal praise that he has heard expressed of Redmond's management of the new party and the credit due to John Dillon's for his acting the part of loyal colleague and gentleman; Henry Campbell, Town Clerk, Municipal Council of Dublin (1901, May 7), forwarding a copy of a resolution complaining that the County Courts (Ireland) Bill does not sufficiently provide for the redress of public grievances regarding the courts; James McElroy, Vice-Chairman Newry Council (1901, May 8), regarding John Campbell's defiance of the nationalist convention and his reliance on the 'Orange vote' for his return for South Armagh. McElroy argues that Campbell is not deserving of support from the parliamentary fund; James Murphy, Secretary, Trades and Labour Union, Waterford; Thomas Poole (1901, May 10), forwarding a copy of a note to Kendal E. O'Brien and enclosing a printed memorial to the lord lieutenant with a list of references recommending him to an appointment on the Land Commission. With a copy of a reply from Redmond suggesting that it would be inconsistent for O'Brien to take any personal part in the matter; David M. Morarity (1901, May 14), referring to a certain matter in Lord Ashbourne's County Courts Bill of concern to traders which should be addressed as traders are 'very apt to look on the Irish Party as existing mostly for the benefit of the farmers'.

MS 15,240 /7 1901. June. 11 items.

Correspondents include: Louis J. McQuilland; James Daly (1901, June 10), tendering his resignation as M.P. for South Monaghan. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his regret on hearing of Daly's decision and affirming that it is his opinion that all members of the party in parliament should be paid but that the present state of funds renders this impossible; A. J. H. White (1901, June 18), referring to 'a wealthy, dirty Tory pig' who, addressing his constituents a few weeks ago, described the Irish Party as 'a lot of animals who were unfit for the company of gentlemen'. White seeks compensation from Redmond for the loss he would incur in exposing this 'liar and thief'; John Hammond; Rev. Kehoe (1901, June 24), on the activities of a group of evangelical preachers who erected a wooden house outside his house in Camolin, County Wexford. Kehoe reports that the local people took it as 'an insult to have such a company settle down so near the Catholic curate's residence, [and] they attacked the house with stones and succeeded in pulling it down'; David McCann, Acting Treasurer, Belfast Division, United Irish League (1901, June 26), on the operation of the League in Belfast and on disputes between the U.I.L. and the rival Catholic Association. With a copy of a reply from Redmond

assuring McCann that he is aware of the importance of the national movement in Belfast and that he has not had any communication with the Catholic Association.

MS 15,240 /8 1901. July. 23 items.

Correspondents include: Hugh Lynch (1901, July 1), inquiring if Redmond is satisfied with the parliamentary attendance of Thomas McGovern. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Brother Thomas R. Kane, De La Salle Training College; Richard Moloney (1901, July 1), referring to the 'Tallow Prosecution', and asking Redmond if he would take a brief for the defence in the forthcoming assizes in Cork city; Eugene Crean (1901, July 2), asking Redmond if he would procure a letter from Edward Blake in order to advance his son's prospects as he is contemplating moving to Canada; Richard Hearne, Mayor of Waterford (1901, July 4), referring to a project to erect a free bridge close to the existing toll bridge which will complement the proposed central railway station on the County Kilkenny side of the River Suir; C.J. O'Donnell (1901, July 12), calling Redmond's attention to the fact that his friends in India have urged him to endeavour to obtain a seat in parliament. O'Donnell asks if the Irish Party would be prepared to support him should any vacancy arise in Galway and expresses his regret that the Party 'has not in the past taken a more active part in Indian affairs'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reminding O'Donnell that under the constitution of the United Irish League local conventions are quite free in their choice of candidates; C.J. O'Donnell (1901, July 17), assuring Redmond that the only seat he referred to was Galway which is 'strongly held against us by a Tory'; Albert Altman (1901, July 26), inquiring whether Redmond has any objection to receiving the freedom of the city of Dublin. Altman argues that such a motion would 'help materially to re-galvanize national life in Dublin'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond stating his disapproval of the suggestion; James O'Donovan (1901, July 25), explaining how the purchase of the *Cork Herald* (which he has been editing) by the *Cork Examiner* will leave him without employment. He asks Redmond for a testimonial of his previous work as lobby correspondent; Richard Moloney (1901, July 30), supplying Redmond with information which maybe of use to those involved in the Tallow tenant case.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A copy of letter from John E. Redmond to C.P. Redmond of the *Waterford News* (1901, July 26), in connection with the Great Southern and Western Railway and the payment by the company of £93,000 due to the Treasury which Redmond believes might be of benefit to County Waterford and could be put towards the construction of a free bridge.

MS 15,240 /9 1901. Aug. 14 items.

Correspondents include: William G. Goff (1901, Aug. 4), agreeing with Redmond that there is a chance of procuring a large sum of money towards the freeing of the bridge in Waterford; P.J. Magee (1901, Aug.

14), forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the central committee of the Catholic Association of Belfast. Encloses copies of letters to William Field and William O'Doherty. With a copy of a reply from Redmond declining to enter into any controversy with the Catholic Association and insisting that he has been in constant communication with the United Irish League in Belfast which is 'the only Nationalist political organisation in that city which, as far as I know, has afforded any moral or material support to the Irish Party'; J. Killop (1901, Aug. 28), concerning a call from Keir Hardie relative to the vacancy in North East Lanarkshire. Killop argues that the Labour Party are up to their old game and asks Redmond to ensure that a local man have the chief say in the selection process.

Also includes:

A copy of letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens to W.T. Brewster, Secretary of the Parnell Monument Committee (1901, Aug. 12), affirming that he cannot undertake to do any more than a statue for the sum of \$40,000. He also insists that a carefully composed inscription on the monument 'can be made to *tell* to a far greater extent than emblematical figures'.

MS 15,240 /10 1901. Sept. 10 items.

Correspondents include: Henry M. A. Murphy (1901, Sept. 9), on the rumour that M.H. Morris intends to put another member of his family forward at the next contest in Galway: 'I believe they will get as much support as was given last time provided the money and drink is given as freely'; D.D. Sheehan (1901, Sept. 12), on the payment of a monthly allowance due to him; Pierce Mahony jnr. (1901, Sept. 22), on whether Redmond wishes to purchase from Mrs Kenny her set of the *Journals of the Irish House of Commons* to complete the set he got at the Parnell sale; P.J. Magee (1901, Sept. 23), asking Redmond if William Field's letter to him of 27 June correctly represents the attitude of the *party* towards his Association in Belfast. With a draft of a reply from Redmond on verso; John Murphy [Killarney, County Kerry] (1901, Sept. 27), declining Redmond's invitation to take up an organizing position in England for family reasons. Murphy also congratulates Redmond for 'putting new heart and life into the country'. Murphy hopes that he has not 'overtaxed' himself; Rev. P. Dooley (1901, Sept. 23), on the suitability of [Arthur] Lynch as a candidate in Galway and the danger which arises from him having fought against his sovereign during the Boer War. Dooley mentions alternative candidates but insists they will have no one but a candidate who is thoroughly recommended by Redmond.

Includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,240 /11 1901. Oct. 16 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas J. Condon, Mayor of Clonmel; P.J. Magee (1901, Oct. 2), concerning the antagonism between the Catholic Association of Belfast and the representatives of the Irish Parliamentary Party. With a copy of a reply from Redmond regretting that difficulties still exist in Belfast and respectfully declining to continue any correspondence with Magee; Samuel C. Allingham; Rev. P. Dooley (1901, Oct. 13), enclosing a letter from J. O'Connor Power in which he thanks Dooley for supporting his candidature for Galway, sets out his record of work for the United Irish League in both Britain and Ireland and generally asserts his nationalist credentials; Richard Hearne, Mayor of Waterford (1901, Oct. 19), regarding the sum to be accepted from the Great Southern & Western Railway for the construction of the free bridge in Waterford. Hearne asks Redmond to support the company's bill in parliament. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Joseph Hutchinson (1901, Oct. 30), inquiring whether Redmond will subscribe £100 for the National Exhibition.

MS 15,240 /12 1901. Nov.-Dec. 14 items.

Correspondents include: P.J. Magee (1901, Nov. 5), forwarding a resolution from the Catholic Association of Belfast. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; J.W. McNerney (1900, Nov. 6), on his dissatisfaction on not having obtained a better position following the amalgamation of the *Independent* and *Nation* newspapers; J.A. Kenny (1900, Dec. 23), on the 'splendid success' enjoyed by Redmond in America. Kenny also expresses his hope that the Chief Secretary does not mean to cause trouble; Henry Campbell, Town Clerk, Dublin Municipal Council (1901, Dec. 30), transmitting a resolution adopted by the Council conferring the honorary freedom of the city of Dublin upon Redmond; Daniel Tallon (1901, Dec. 31), enclosing the present account for the Parnell Monument Fund exclusive of the £4,000 government exchequer bond.

Also included are:

3 letters from James Daly to John Dillon regarding his resignation as M.P. for South Monaghan. There are a few references to possible successors to Daly as representative.

'Resolutions of the [Waterford] free bridge committee', 9 Dec. 1901.

III.i.5 1902

MS 15,241 /1 Undated [c. 1902]. 4 items.

Includes:

Annotated copy of resolutions from the National Organisation expressing their abhorrence of the inequities inflicted upon the Transvaal and Free State Republics, [c. 1902].

Telegraph from Redmond to P. McCabe, [c. 1902].

Note to Redmond? signed D.S. concerning P. A. McHugh's [M.P. for Sligo North] clause in the local government bill, [c. 1902].

MS 15,241 /2 1902. Jan. 30 items.

Correspondents include: [Dr O'Hara] Anglican Archbishop of Cashel (1902, Jan. 1), asking Redmond if he will aid the passage of the Waterford and Bishop Foy Endowed Schools bill through parliament as it will not only 'benefit the poorer members of the Protestant community in Waterford but also confer considerable advantages on the city and neighbourhood generally'; F. Moroney (1901, Jan. 2), forwarding a resolution from the Coolroe tenants committee. Moroney also refers to the galvanizing effect Peter ffrench's presence at a meeting will have on South Wexford; J. O'Leary, [Killarney, County Kerry] (1902, Jan. 4), on a report from Ottawa carried in the *Freeman's Journal* 'to the effect that at the conclusion of one functions at which you were present "God Save the King" was sung'. Annotation in corner reads: 'Replied, it was a lie'; P.J. Power (1902, Jan. 4), giving his reasons for not putting his name to the private bill brought forward by the Protestant Archbishop of Cashel; James Daly (1902, Jan. 6), on his regret at having to resign his seat for South Monaghan; Richard Hearne, Mayor of Waterford (1902, Jan. 7), on his belief that the G.S. & W.R. company have practically agreed to the corporation's terms re the free bridge. Encloses a copy of letter from the Fishguard and Rosslare Railway company; W. Brayden, editor of the *Freeman's Journal* (1902, Jan. 10), complaining that an official communication from the Irish Party was written on the notepaper of the *Independent*. With a draft reply from Redmond promising to investigate how the note from William Abraham and William O'Brien was written on *Independent* notepaper; William Delany (1902, Jan. 10), on his preparedness to take up the fight in the west as 'some in our party have been struck down by the coercion regime of Mr. Wyndham'; R. R. Cunnigham? (1902, Jan. 12), enclosing election literature from Walter Runciman appealing for support from Irish nationalists. The correspondent is critical of Runciman's declaration relating to Ireland; John Denvir; Ismay, Imrie & Co; John Taylor (1902, Jan. 20), hoping that steps will be taken to bring the flagrant conduct of Judge O'Connor Morris before the House; William Duffy (1902, Jan. 20), on tenant mobilisation around Ballaghadereen and Gurteen in County Roscommon. Duffy also refers to the damaging effect which the hostility of the *Roscommon Herald* and the local clergy is having on the solidity of the people; John Aktinson (1902, Jan. 29), denying that he had misrepresented Redmond in the House of Commons on the issue of compulsory purchase. With a draft reply from Redmond on the matter; Thomas Harrington (1902, Jan. 29), agreeing to put his name forward for the vacancy in North Kilkenny; Eliza Hurley; James Hughes, Honorary Secretary, U.I.L., Dundalk branch (1902, Jan. 31), forwarding a resolution from representatives from various public bodies in County Louth and asking Redmond to cooperate with the U.I.L. to promote a forthcoming public meeting to be held in Dundalk.

Also included are:

3 telegrams.

An annotated copy of the Interim Report of the Butter Regulations

Committee, 24 Jan. 1902.

MS 15,241 /3 1902. Feb. 28 items.

Correspondents include: William Duffy (1902, Feb. 1), on the determination of the tenants on the De Freyne estate to see the fight through. 'I learned that in the district close to the De Freyne demesne some tenants have paid, but in every other nook and corner of the district everything is going splendidly'; Alfred Thomas (1902, Feb. 1), seeking Redmond's support for a motion brought forward by some Welsh M.P.s; Dr Michael O'Kane (1901, Feb. 3), regarding the health of William O'Doherty, M.P. for North Donegal; James Daly; William O'Doherty; Rev. Martin O'Halloran (1902, Feb. 8), on his lack of confidence in the two nationalist candidates offering themselves for the vacant seat in North Kilkenny. O'Halloran reminds Redmond that the 'clergy would like to man to have a decent respectable candidate'. He suggests Joseph Devlin of Belfast. With a copy of a reply from Redmond making it clear that it is impossible for him to make any personal recommendation to the local convention; Thomas Harrington (1902, Feb. 10), explaining why family considerations prevents him from entering parliament for North Kilkenny and suggesting Sexton or Davitt as alternatives; Patrick D. O'Hart (1902, Feb. 11), referring to J.F.X. O'Brien's reaction to his appointment as Honorary Secretary to the London Irish Parliamentary Party fund. O'Hart accuses O'Brien of making an 'deliberate and improper attempt to wreck the fund'; James Boyle (1902, Feb. 12), on his reasons for resigning his seat in West Donegal; James Leslie Wanklyn (1902, Feb. 14), concerning his amendment on the answering of questions of public importance by members of the House of Commons. Wanklyn assures Redmond that the amendment is not aimed at the Irish Party. He recalls his personal friendship with Redmond 'before this terrible war' and expresses his hopes that after the war their friendship may be resumed. Encloses an annotated copy of his amendment; John O'Connor; J.P. Hayden (1902, Feb. 27), on his treatment while he was imprisoned in Castlebar and the circumstances of his release on medical grounds; J.W. O'Bernie (1902, Feb. 27), seeking a reference from Redmond for a managerial position with a provincial paper. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Thomas Toole (1902, Feb. 27), asking Redmond if he can do anything for Gunner Patrick Lanigan who has recently returned to Waterford from service in South Africa but has not yet received his arrears of pay. Toole assures Redmond that Lanigan was always a Parnellite and is now a firm Redmonite.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to W.F. Houghton (1902, Feb. 17), regarding tenants affected by drainage problems in the Goul and Erikina district.

MS 15,241 /4 1902. Mar. 16 items.

Correspondents include: R.J. MacHugh (1902, Mar. 9), on the possibility that he put himself forward as a parliamentary candidate. Encloses a letter from Patrick O'Donnell which encourages him to write to Redmond; P. Hickey (1903, Mar. 14), thanking Redmond for his support for the 'Sale of Adulterated Butter bill'; Patrick D. O'Hart (1902, Mar. 18), on the perilous state of the parliamentary fund for 1902 in London. O'Hart also expresses his anger at the 'pernicious and intolerant attacks made ... on those of us who have been made prominent against our wishes'; Anthony O'Donnell; W.T. Brewster (1902, Mar. 20), informing Redmond that has sent photographs of Parnell and of the site of the proposed monument with plans to Augustus Saint-Gaudens; William Duffy (1902, Mar. 22), on the possibility of two hundred ejections on estates in County Roscommon. Duffy also refers to how 'the great bulk of the people have now allowed themselves to drift to the extreme limit of the law'; James Halpin (1902, Mar. 22), referring to his pleasure on hearing that Redmond's brother and his comrade have successfully completed their mission. He also refers to the splendid work of the East Clare Executive; James Boyle.

Includes a letter from James Boyle to William Abraham (1902, Mar. 8), apologising for not being able to attend a forthcoming party meeting as he is engaged in setting up new branches of the U.I.L. in West Donegal. With a draft of a reply from Redmond to W.T. Houghton re a bill for amending the drainage acts.

MS 15,241 /5 1902. Apr. 36 items.

Correspondents include: Emily Dickinson [née Parnell] (1902, Apr. 3), concerning a request from her brother John Howard Parnell 'to lend some of the money you collected in America for the purchase of Avondale'. She also refers to her continuing poor health and financial position; Edward Comerton, Secretary, Belfast and Ulster Licensed Vintners' Association; W.M. Crook (1902, Apr. 4), informing Redmond that he has to abandon the idea of joining the Irish Party in parliament. Crook also asks Redmond if it has occurred to him to ask Douglas Hyde to enter the House: 'He [Hyde] is an excellent speaker; I think fairly well off – he has never followed any profession and has a place at Frenchpark in County Roscommon. As President of the Gaelic League he has a large following in Ireland. As a Ketlic [sic] scholar, he has a European reputation. He speaks Irish quite as well as English'; W.T. Brewster (1902, Apr. 4), concerning the possibility that the erection of a number of electric light stations in the vicinity of O'Connell St. will interfere with the Parnell statue; C.J. O'Donnell (1902, Apr. 6), asking Redmond if he could draw parliament's attention 'to the extraordinary excess of killed over wounded in Kitchener's returns during the past six months'. O'Donnell also refers to other atrocities allegedly committed by irregular British troops during the conflict with the Boers; John Cullinan (1902, Apr. 7), on the progress of tenant agitation on the De Freyne estate in County Roscommon; James

Quinn (1902, Apr. 8), on the methods involved in the valuing of farmers' buildings and publichouses and the need to restore an open competition for appointments to the valuation office; William O'Doherty (1902, Apr. 9), referring to his impending resignation and the great care which must be exercised in the selection of his successor. O'Doherty refers to the strength of the clerical party in Derry and to the need to find someone 'as unobjectionable as possible to the Healy faction which is very strong in this city [Derry] and in North Donegal; William G. Goff (1902, Apr. 11), urging Redmond to ensure that Waterford remain a military centre and reminding him that the barracks in Waterford is located in the healthiest part of the city and that the death rate of the city is the lowest of any in Ireland; W.T. Brewster (1902, Apr. 14), forwarding a copy of a letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens re the Parnell monument; Henry Campbell; Godfrey R. Benson (1902, Apr. 15), on the scheme of 'Home Rule All Round'. Encloses a note on the financial arrangements of any Home Rule measure; James Boyle; H.J. Gallagher (1902, Apr. 22), forwarding a resolution of the delegates of the North Donegal Convention to the effect that they will not accept any candidate as a successor to William O'Doherty who does not have the full confidence and approval of the party leadership; M.P. Devereux, Sub-Sheriff, Waterford city (1902, Apr. 22), regarding a disparity between the remuneration of county and city sheriffs; Edmond Harvey (1902, Apr. 22), on his objections [as a Quaker] to having troops stationed in Waterford; Michael Horan (1902, Apr. 22), referring to the need to support John O'Donnell M.P. who was unanimously selected at the West Mayo convention. Horan reminds Redmond that O'Donnell 'is in prison with his hands tied and unable to do anything for himself, that he is a prominent organizer, a member of parliament and one of Wyndham's victims'; William Duffy (1902, Apr. 24), on the progress of tenant agitation on various estates in County Roscommon; P.J. O'Shaughnessy; William Delany; Joseph Conroy (1902, Apr. 25), on the qualities of John O'Donnell M.P. Conroy also explains how his opponent, James Daly, has been the cause of the ruin of the U.I.L. in the locality; Denis J. Coogan.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to P.G. Hamilton Carvill (1902, Apr. 16), denying that the party is getting some discredit in Ireland due to the poor attendance of its members at parliament.

MS 15,241 /6 1902 and 2 undated [c. 1902]. *6 items.*

Legal documents relating to the De Freyne case in which the landlord brought suit against twenty-nine prominent members of the Irish Party (including Redmond).

Includes:

Writ of summons in the case of Lord De Freyne versus John Fitzgibbon and others involved in the De Freyne estate agitation. With MS annotation on title page: 'Accepted by J.E. Redmond, M.P., 25 June 1902. Valentine Kilbride, solicitor'.

Defence brief in the case of Lord De Freyne versus Fitzgibbon and others, [c. 1902].

Petition of appeal of Lord De Freyne to the House of Lords, [c. 1902].

Defence counsels' directions for proofs in De Freyne versus Fitzgibbon and others case, signed The MacDermott, 30 June 1902.

Copy of affidavits of Lord De Freyne, Marcus Trench, Patrick McNiff and S. Woulfe Flanagan, 1902.

MS 15,241 /7 1902. May. 28 items.

Correspondents include: W.T. Brewster (1902, May 1), enclosing a copy of a letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens re a photograph of Parnell and the pedestal of the monument; John Cullinan; David Sheehy (1902, May 2), regarding the Tallow case and the desire of a committee of the U.I.L. to prevent any further proceedings in the trial. Sheehy suggests that the bishop of Waterford might mediate a settlement. Alfred Callaghan (1902, May 8), asking Redmond to write to Count Plunkett, one of the Governors of the Royal Irish Academy of Music, in support of his sister's application for a teaching position; Major Martin Hume (1902, May 10), on whether Redmond will add his name to an address of congratulations and good wishes to be sent to King Alfonso of Spain from British and Irish sympathisers. Encloses a copy of the address with a translation. With a reply from Redmond declining to sign the address as it speaks of 'English people' and 'British people'; James W. Greene (1902, May 19), requiring Redmond to contradict a public speech made by his opponent, John Cullinan, in Aherlow which was reported in the *Clonmel Nationalist*. With a copy of a reply from Redmond affirming that he has written to Cullinan asking him to contradict his reported remarks; John C. Connolly (1902, May 25), requesting that Redmond send a letter or telegram indicating his support for him in a contested election for a position on the county council in Galway: 'The contest is most important in this county as being a test of the strength of the landlord party against the League'.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from Redmond to John Cullinan (1902, May 12), contradicting Cullinan's claim as reported in the *Clonmel Nationalist* that he was standing in a local election in County Tipperary 'at the request of your leaders Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon'.

MS 15,241 /8 1902. June. 37 items.

Correspondents include: J. Allingham, jun.; W.M. Crook; John Cullinan (1902, June 11), asking Redmond not to send him to the west as after 'three months in the fray and even without illness I would be entitled to a rest'; R. Gibson, Honorary Secretary, Irish Dairy Association (1902, June 16), concerning Robert William Hanbury's (President of the Board of Agriculture) bill which will legalise milk-blended butter. Gibson refers to the harmful effects on the Irish dairy industry of such a move; Town Clerk, Corporation of Limerick (1902, June 16), forwarding a copy of a resolution adopted by the local council re Hanbury's bill; Patrick Hickey (1902, June 19), on the great concession gained in not

having to dub Irish salt firkin butter 'butterine' for excess of water as was originally intended in R.W. Hanbury's bill; John Valentine (1902, June 23), recommending an individual to an appointment in County Fermanagh; Edward Comerton (1902, June 25), thanking Redmond for his services in securing the passage of the Licenses Suspensory Bill; Robert Blake (1902, June 29), warning Redmond that he is allowing himself to be 'driven into a course which is most imprudent, and which must, in my judgement, end in disaster'. Blake suggests that Redmond is placing too much reliance upon the 'men who proved unequal to their responsibilities in the last great crisis in Irish affairs'.

Also included are:

Fliers and other documents from the South of Ireland Butter Merchants Association and the Irish Dairy Association relating to the trade in Irish salt firkin butter and its importance to the Irish economy.

A resolution adopted by the farmers of the Newcastlewest district urging support for Robert William Hanbury's bill and condemning the actions of the Cork butter merchants.

Copies of correspondence concerning Redmond's estate compiled by Messrs O'Keefe and Lynch, solicitors acting for Redmond, 1902. With a note by Redmond on the estate's terms of purchase, 28 June 1902.

MS 15,241 /9 1902. July. 31 items.

Correspondents include: John Cullinan (1902, July 1), regarding progress towards a settlement on the De Freyne estate: 'I look with no small feelings of uneasiness towards evictions, but at the same time I rather think if the stand is made De Freyne will scarcely go too far'; J. Allingham, jun. ([c. 1902], July 2), expressing his disappointment with Wyndham's Harbours' bill as far as places outside 'the favoured circle of the Congested Districts are concerned'. Allingham affirms that 'here in Tramore ... [there is] as widespread and hopeless poverty as exists in Achill Island'; P.J. O'Shaughnessy; Charles L. Boddie, County Surveyor, Londonderry; William Delany (1902, July 3), expressing his wish to remain in parliament until the end of the session as his constituents hold strong views as to the necessity of constant attendance; Conor O'Kelly; P.J. Power (1902, July 5), concerning his state of health and a recent meeting with Austin Chamberlain regarding financing for the rebuilding of the pier at Tramore; W. M Clow (1902, July 5), concerning the rebate in duty on maize and the entitlement of millers to a rebate on corn; W.T. Brewster (1902, July 7), enclosing a copy of a letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens regarding the architectural development of the Parnell monument. Saint-Gaudens also asks if he can obtain any of the clothes worn by Parnell during his public life; Rev. William O'Doherty (1902, July 9), asking Redmond if he could work to having a clause inserted into the Education Bill freeing Catholic Industrial Schools from liability to pay rates or taxes; Lizzie Kenny; James Moore (1902, July 16), writing on behalf of Redmond's tenants who are offering 19 years purchase on the rents. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Edward F. Duffy (1902, July 28), asking if Redmond will consent to an interview for publication in

The Gazette of Pittsburgh.

Also included are:

3 telegrams.

Writ of Summons, Kings Bench, between John E. Redmond and others, plaintiffs, and the Duke of Abercorn and others, defendants, 26 July 1902.

MS 15,241 /10 1902. Aug.-Nov. 31 items.

Correspondents include: Lt. Col. F.T. Warburton (1902, Aug. 1), urging the formation of 'a society of United Irishmen' whose object shall be to disrupt English commerce, boycott English firms and prevent Irishmen from serving in the army and police; Brother Thomas R. Kane (1902, Aug. 8), asking if Redmond will use his influence with the Treasury Department to obtain a grant to allow the De La Salle College, Waterford receive an additional fifty King's scholars; Francis J. Gallagher (1902, Aug. 12), inquiring whether Redmond has received the resignation of William O'Doherty M.P. Gallagher asks whether there is a probability of any vacancy occurring in the near future; W. Brayden (1902, Sept. 23), enclosing a copy of a letter from 'someone of importance, likely to be especially well informed, and a very sincere friend of the Irish national movement'; W.J. Goulding (1902, Sept. 24), informing Redmond that a Mr. J. Redmond has been dismissed as District Agent of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company in Wexford. With a copy of a reply from Redmond acknowledging that although he is not a relation of his J. Redmond is a great friend who is locally influential, and he would be obliged if he could be retained with the company; Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1902, Oct. 22), on the form which the Parnell monument should take: 'it should be a pyramid from 30 to 40 feet in height, with Parnell at the base in front in the act of speaking, by a table over which is thrown a large Irish flag, the pyramid representing United Ireland, the four sides symbolising as it were the four provinces that make it ... as simple, impressive and austere as possible in keeping with the character of the Irish cause as well as of Parnell'. Saint-Gaudens also provides estimates for the proposed monument and assures Redmond that he will have it completed within three years from the signing of the contract; Peter ffrench (1902, Nov. 5), expressing his satisfaction with the names suggested (Redmond, William O'Brien, T.C. Harrington and T.W. Russell) to represent the Irish Parliamentary Party at the forthcoming conference on the Land Question; Rev. David Bolger (1902, Nov. 17), referring to the state of negotiations between Redmond and his tenants in Palace West, Knockroe and Robinstown, County Wexford; O'Keefe and Lynch, solicitors (1902, Nov. 21), denying that any negotiations for sale of part of Redmond's estate were opened by them since his uncle's death.

MS 15,241 /11 1902. Dec. 54 items.

Correspondents include: Denis J. Coogan; P.J. O'Shaughnessy (1902, Dec. 4), on the League's determination to prevent 'objectionable persons' from hunting with the Limerick Hunt Club. Encloses a letter

from O'Shaughnessy to the editor of the *Limerick Weekly Echo*; John McKean (1902, Dec. 5), expressing his approval of O'Brien, Russell and Redmond as the Irish Party's representatives to the Land Conference but suggesting that Harrington's place should be taken by either Davitt or Dillon; Jeremiah Jordan; J.C. Flynn; Pat O'Brien (1902, Dec. 5), giving reasons why the Irish Party would be better off without T.W. Russell at the Conference; P.C. Doogan; John Hammond; Edward Barry; John O'Dowd; James O'Connor; P.J. O'Brien; John Murphy; Edward McFadden; William Duffy; John Campbell; M.A. MacDonnell; P.J. Power; J.P. Nannetti; William Abraham; James O'Mara; S.H. Douglas, Secretary to the Chairman of the General Prisons Board (1902, Dec. 6), regretting that it is impossible to give Redmond a pass to visit his brother William; William O'Malley; Edmund Leamy; Thomas McGovern; William Delany; William Lundon; Conor Kelly; M.J. Flavin (1902, Dec. 6), on his hopes for the Land Conference. He reminds Redmond that 'we cannot and must not forget that victory lies on our strong and determined movement'; Jerome O'Leary; Hugh A. Law; D.D. Sheehy; Michael O'Rourke (1902, Dec. 8), stressing the importance of a forthcoming League demonstration in Bruree, County Limerick; Donal Sullivan (1902, Dec. 8), concurring with Redmond's selection of delegates for the Land Conference but regretting that 'no representative of them having any *practical* knowledge of their condition in connection with the tenure of their farms etc has been selected by you to act with Lord Dunraven's committee'; George Murnaghan; Richard O'Reilly (1902, Dec. 11), suggesting that William Redmond might 'lead a kind of vegetating life [and] perhaps go in for grazing and farming'; James Boyle (1902, Dec. 16), advising Redmond that 'two monsignors in this district [West Donegal] were trying make trouble on the Education Bill'. Boyle also refers to the possibility that the local League organisation 'will go to the dogs unless we have support from the Nat[ional] Directory'; Richard Hearne, Mayor of Waterford (1902, Dec. 17), on support from surrounding County Councils and representative bodies for the proposed free bridge across the River Suir.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A copy of a circular letter sent to M.P.s seeking their opinions on the Irish Party's representatives to the Land Conference, 2 Dec. 1902.

An annotated agenda for a meeting of the Land Conference, 22 Dec. 1902.

III.i.6 1903

MS 15,267 /2 Undated [c. 1903]. 2 items.

Two reports concerning financial relations between Ireland and Britain. Includes copies and details re certain votes addressing the issue of the over-taxation of Ireland, 1895-1902.

MS 15,242 /1 Undated [c. 1903]. *11 items.*

Includes:

An annotated copy of the Provisional Heads of Agreement for the Land Conference. Clause I states that a settlement 'can only be effected by substituting an occupying proprietary for the existing system of dual ownership', [c. 1903]. TS, *3 sheets*.

Memorandum on tenants' rights and proprietorship, [c. 1903]. MS, *5 sheets*

Memorandum regarding the party's stance on George Wyndham's tenant purchase bill at the National Convention, and on the need to secure amendments which will ensure the successful working of the bill: 'There is a growing uneasiness in Ireland as to the probability of an excessive purchase price, and as to the intolerable character of the restrictions on the tenants' freedom to bargain'. 30 Apr. 1903. MS, *5 sheets*.

'Powers of Estates Commissioners under Land Act of 1903'. TS, *3 sheets*.

Letter from William Redmond ([c. Nov. 1903]), regarding O'Brien's hurried and unwarranted resignation and his hopes that a harmonious meeting between Dillon and Redmond may yet secure peace and restore the unity of the party.

Letter from Matthew Coghlan-Briscoe ([c. 1903]), on a contested mayoral election in Dublin and its potential to open up a 'breach between Nationalists which it will take years to close up'.

MS 15,242 /2 1903. Jan. *29 items.*

Correspondents include: Widow Joseph Carroll, Simon O'Donnell, Robert Walsh, James O'Donnell (1903, Jan. 1), concerning tenant agitation on the O'Donnell estate in Kilmallock, County Limerick: 'The tenants would like to point out to you that their brother tenants are in the same circumstances. There is no activity in the League here at present [and] no landlord is selling ...'. Encloses a poster circulated by the tenants in the district; E.J. O'Reilly (1903, Jan. 9), regarding his willingness to serve as a nationalist M.P. Encloses a letter of introduction from C.P. Redmond; John Clancy (1903, Jan. 11), concerning the 'regrettable strife over the mayoral chair' in Dublin. Clancy refers to how 'the entire conservative press, more particularly *The Express* are rampant in their attacks on Harrington'. He urges Redmond to write to or to arrange a meeting with Alderman Patrick Dowd. With a draft of a letter from Redmond to Dowd [not in Redmond's hand] (1903, Jan. 13), expressing his concern about the contest in Dublin, and suggesting that 'This coming year may see the beginning of the end of the present system of government of Ireland. If the land question be settled in accordance with the report of the Conference, Home Rule in some shape or form will most inevitably follow ...'. Redmond asks Dowd if he would consent to allow himself to be excluded from the mayoral contest on the clear understanding that he will be appointed High Sheriff for the coming year and mayor in 1904; John Clancy (1903, Jan. 14), regarding his fears that if the divisive mayoral contest in Dublin goes on it may result in nationalists

losing control of the offices of both mayor and high sheriff – ‘a disaster which would for us, be overwhelming and irrecoverable in our time’; Austin Harford (1903, Jan. 14), reminding Redmond that he owes the Irish people of Liverpool a visit. He proposes that Redmond’s presence at a St. Patrick’s day demonstration would bring lasting benefits both financial and otherwise; Patrick Dowd (1903, Jan. 16), referring to the support he has received from local trade and labour organisations in Dublin. Dowd expresses his regret that he cannot now retire from the mayoral contest without tarnishing his character; Sir Patrick Lyons MacHale (1903, Jan. 26), seeking Redmond’s advice regarding the sale to his tenants of his small estate in Galway (worth approximately £2,000) which he would dispose of along the lines set out in the Conference proposals; Rev. James Clancy (1903, Jan. 28), enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the West Clare Executive of the U.I.L. which affirms that the report of the Land Conference affords a ‘satisfactory solution of the agrarian difficulty in Ireland’ but pledging to continue the war on landlordism if there is any ‘tinkering on the part of government or irreconcilability on the part of the Abercorn-Barrymore section of landlords’; Rev. David Bolger (1903, Jan. 29), reporting on the ‘great disappointment and keen dissatisfaction’ felt by Redmond’s tenants on hearing news that negotiations regarding the sale of his estate had been dropped. In reference to the custom of the ‘hanging gale’, Bolger informs Redmond that some of his tenants have said that ‘the worst of landlords have not treated their tenants in this manner’; Rev. David Bolger (1903, Jan. 29), advising Redmond that some of his tenants ‘were anxious to give our correspondence to the Press’ but were advised against it; Rev. P. Dooley (1903, Jan. 30), regarding the lack of any local candidates for an election contest in Galway.

Also included are:
3 telegrams.

A newscutting drawing comparisons between the Colonel Arthur Lynch case and the trial of three individuals for treason in South Africa in 1896. 26 Jan. 1903.

MS 15,242 /3 1903. Feb. 28 items.

Correspondents include: John J. Ney (1903, Feb. 4), regarding the possibility of contesting the election in Galway and assisting in the efforts to re-establish the city as a transatlantic station; Rev. Martin Healy (1903, Feb. 9), on his hopes that Redmond and Davitt will attend a League meeting in Ballinrobe, County Mayo; Michael Drummond (1903, Feb. 13), affirming that he was the first nationalist to be appointed to a senior judicial position at King’s Inns and stating his credentials for an appointment to one of the commissionerships which will be created to implement the new land act; W.T. Brewster (1903, Feb. 13), enclosing a copy of a letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens regarding the cost of the Parnell statue; John Clancy (1903, Feb. 13), enclosing a letter from J. Clifton Robinson regarding his suitability as a nationalist candidate; Patrick E. Gargan (1903, Feb. 14), refuting

allegations made against Charles R. Devlin, the probable candidate for the Irish Party in the Galway contest; James Leslie Wanklyn (1903, Feb. 14), referring to attacks made against him in the *Freeman's Journal*: 'I hope and believe that the coming session may mark a new departure in Irish history, but no good purpose can be served by sniffing and sneering at those English M.P.s who have done their best ... to promote the welfare of Ireland'; Rev. P. Dooley (1903, Feb. 14), concerning the Galway contest and the unanimity expressed in favour of the selection of Charles R. Devlin; John Fitzgibbon (1903, Feb. 15), on Charles R. Devlin's total abstinence from alcohol for two years. Fitzgibbon asserts that his abilities as orator will make him a 'Joseph Devlin No. 2'; Major Malcolm McNeill (1903, Feb. 16), enclosing a letter of introduction from The MacDermot re his suitability as a candidate for Galway city; W.T. Brewster (1903, Feb. 18), enclosing a copy of a letter from Daniel Tallon respecting the proposed contract with Saint-Gaudens; James Leslie Wanklyn (1903, Feb. 19), referring to the motion for the Galway election writ which will put 'all the fat in the fire again and will once more arouse passions which we shall find it very difficult to allay'; J.J. Murphy (1903, Feb. 24), requesting Redmond's support in the forthcoming contest in Galway and enclosing an election address published in the *Galway Pilot*.

Also included are:

Copies of two letters from Redmond to Rev. David Bolger (1903, Feb. 4), denying that he sanctioned the calling up in his name of the hanging gale and arguing that he does not receive one penny from the property. He also advises his tenants to be patient as he entertains great hopes for a land bill, which will remove all difficulties.

MS 15,242 /4 1903. Mar. 40 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. P. Dooley (1903, Mar. 3), referring to his hopes that Charles R. Devlin will face no contest in Galway; Daniel Tallon (1903, Mar. 4), on the disastrous effects on the licensing trade that would ensue from the passage of the Saturday Early Closing bill; Austin Harford (1903, Mar. 7), informing Redmond of the 'unprecedented departure' on behalf of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool in extending an official invitation to the leaders of the Irish Party; William Watson Rutherford, Mayor of Liverpool (1903, Mar. 4), inviting Redmond and T.P. O'Connor to an official lunch in the Town Hall; Edward Comerton; W.E. Holmes; Rev. P. Dooley (1903, Mar. 17), hoping that Redmond will make every effort to allow Charles R. Devlin leave for Canada to work for his constituent's interests there; J.M. Slattery (1903, Mar. 21), regarding the standard for percentage of moisture in Irish butter; Thomas Troy (1903, Mar. 24), regarding his application for the position of harbour master at the port of St. John's, Cape Colony. Encloses a copy of a letter from Arthur Chamberlain testifying to his good character; John Gilligan (1903, Mar. 24), forwarding a resolution from farmers in Ennistymon, County Clare re a threat to the manufacture of Irish salt firkin butter from the Cork butter merchants; R. Gibson (1903, Mar. 25), expressing his regret that

‘Abraham and Gillhooly appear to have been robbed by the Cork capitalist ring who seek to destroy the home industry in salted butter’; Thomas O’Neill (1903, Mar. 26), enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the South of Ireland Butter Merchants Association; E.M. Bennett, Clerk of the Ennis Union.

Also included are:
4 telegrams.

Copies of resolutions and related documents from various representative bodies relative to Robert William Hanbury’s butter bill regulating the standard of moisture content in Irish salt firkin butter.

MS 15,242 /5 1903. Apr. 23 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. James Clancy (1903, Apr. 6), referring to the need to provide ‘generous and prompt assistance from the Defence fund’ in order to maintain the operation of the national movement in County Clare; Samuel Young (1903, Apr. 10), referring to the need to improve Wyndham’s land bill in the committee stage and to his hopes that this ‘marvellous bill ... will form an *end* in the history of our country’; Lord Charles Beresford (1903, Apr. 19), asking if Redmond will agree to become a vice-president of an non-denominational and non-political ‘Ireland Club’; Daniel Tallon; M.J. O’Connor (1903, Apr. 25), giving his opinion on particular aspects of Wyndham’s Land Bill. Includes a letter from William B. Nunn to M.J. O’Connor (1903, Apr. 27), clarifying his views regarding the fixed percentage of reduction to the tenant under the Land Bill; J. O’Kane (1903, Apr. 28), calling on Redmond to use his influence to prevent any of his party from attending a monster Catholic and national demonstration to be held near Strangford, County Down. O’Kane also asks Redmond for his opinion of the A.O.H.: ‘If they are all like some the specimens we have here in this part of the country, they are at least questionable, and a thorn in the side of the national movement’; John Sinclair (1903, Apr. 29), enclosing a letter from Edward J. Poynter insisting that he cannot think of any renowned Irish-born sculptor working at the present time; Murrough O’Brien (1903, Apr. 29), regarding the marked slight he has received in being excluded from pensionable rights under the Land Bill; John Fitzgibbon.

Also included are:

Notes made by Redmond on Wyndham’s speech on Ireland’s fiscal position, 1 Apr. 1903.

A copy of a statement from the Connaught bishops on the proposals outlined in Wyndham’s bill, recommending that more extended powers be conferred upon the Congested Districts’ Board, 9 Apr. 1903.

MS 15,242 /6 1903. May. 28 items.

Correspondents include: John Fitzgibbon (1903, May 1), on the De Freyne tenants’ case. Fitzgibbon argues that Lord De Freyne ‘simply wants to come out at the top’; Richard R. Cherry (1903, May 2), pointing out that a particular clause in the land bill contains a very

dangerous provision for tenants; C.J. O'Donnell (1903, May 3), agreeing with the decision of the Irish Party and Dublin Corporation to abstain from any official reception to the mark the King's visit to Ireland but urging Redmond to encourage the King to continue with the policy of conciliation which he has inaugurated; Murrough O'Brien; M.J. Minch; Augustus Saint-Gaudens; M.E. Kelly (1903, May 18), on the results of the official seizure of the English College at Douai. Kelly refers to their need to settle their accounts before they are turned out of France. Encloses an account which he wishes Redmond to pay; James A. Power, Mayor of Waterford (1903, May 16), informing Redmond that he does not entertain any great hopes for a local collection for the parliamentary fund as business has taken a turn for the worse; John Hammond; James. E. Doherty.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

A letter from Edward J. Poynter (1903, May 5), recommending a young Irish sculptor, John Hughes, currently engaged on a statue of Queen Victoria.

A letter from Thomas Baker to Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1903, May 18), regarding the Parnell Monument.

'Instructions to Mr. Hanagan as to amounts to be paid by tenants under eviction on Lord De Freyne's estate', [c. May 1903].

MS 15,242 /7 1903. June. 18 items.

Correspondents include: H.R. Guinness (1903, June 5), seeking Redmond's assistance in securing a repeal of a banking act of 1759; Edmond Harvey (1903, June 9), on his disgust that the majority of nationalist members of the corporation in Waterford have voted for an address to mark the royal and vice-regal visits. Harvey adds 'a ridiculous story has been circulated among the working classes in Waterford to the effect that the royal visit in July is likely to be followed by the reopening of the Neptune Ironworks'; J.C. Dowdall (1903, June 15), requesting that Redmond seek to induce the Home Secretary to remit the remainder of Colonel Arthur Lynch's sentence; P. McGilligan (1903, June 15), regarding the difficult position he is placed in by an address being framed by unionists to mark the King's visit. He also refers to the difficulties of being a nationalist and holding a commission of the peace for the counties of Derry and Antrim; Brother Thomas R. Kane (1903, June 17), on funding for an increased number of scholars in the De La Salle College, Waterford; J. O'Kane (1903, June 23), affirming that it would be a calamity if any member of the Irish Party appeared on a platform of a meeting organised by the A.O.H.

Also included are:

3 telegrams.

Extracts from *Hansard* of speeches by George Wyndham, the Duke of Devonshire and Redmond on the land bill, the definition of estates and evicted tenants. TS, 3 sheets.

MS 15,242 /8 1903. July. 20 items.

Correspondents include: Abbot H.L. Larkin (1903, July 10), asking Redmond to take up the cause of the expelled Benedictines from Douai. Larkin reminds Redmond that every stone of the buildings 'represent *exclusively* British money – and, up till now, it has always been *recognized* by the French government as British and Benedictine property'; W. Carroll (1903, July 10), regarding League matters in Borrisoleigh, County Tipperary. Carroll advises Redmond that has asked P.J. O'Brien M.P. to raise some questions in parliament re Constable Patrick Murphy, 'a drunken scoundrel who made a point of arresting teetotal nationalists'; Frank Banfield (1903, July 11), asking if Irish M.P.s would participate in a demonstration to protest against 'the cruel persecution of our co-religionists in France and the organized attack on Christianity in progress in that country'; T.P. & R. Goodbody (1903, July 15), asking for Redmond's recommendation for their Irish-manufactured cigars; Abbot H.L. Larkin (1903, July 16), enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir Thomas Saunderson regretting that the government 'has no *locus standi* for further intervention' and a protest flier from the Douai Society signed by old students of the College; Alexander Ford (1903, July 18), regarding an appeal to Mr. Carnegie for funds for the Good Shepard Convent, Waterford. With a copy a of reply from Redmond; Rev. James Clancy (1903, July 20), on the need to secure the position of clerk of the peace in Ennis for a Catholic and nationalist; C.J. O'Donnell; James E. Doherty (1903, July 31), on the need to let it be known that the sitting M.P. for North Donegal will be opposed at the next election.

Includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,242 /9 1903. Aug. 6 items.

Correspondents include: J.H. Brett; Edmund Leamy; John M. McDowell; Messrs O'Keefe & Lynch, solicitors.

MS 15,242 /10 1903. Sept. 9 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. Denis F. O'Haran; Sir. J. Dunne; J.P. Kenny (1903, Sept. 9), submitting a formal application to represent West Clare. Kenny argues that the county has been represented for the last thirty years by 'carpet-baggers'; W.R. Barnett; Rev. David Bolger (1903, Sept. 26), regarding efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement between Redmond and his tenants.

MS 15,242 /11 1903. Oct. 31 items.

Correspondents include: L.C. Harris (1903, Oct. 1), arguing that Redmond should do more to secure the release of Colonel Arthur Lynch; Austin Harford; Little & Nunn, Redmond's land agent (1903, Oct. 8), setting out the terms of the offer which will be made to Redmond's tenants; Claude Paget (1903, Oct. 9), recalling to Redmond's attention the fact that he is a brother-in-law of Charles Stewart Parnell, and asking him to use his influence to obtain a position for him with the Harbour Commissioners of Waterford; Peter ffrench;

Edmund Leamy; John Rooney (1903, Oct. 16), concerning the West Belfast election. Rooney requests that Redmond attend the convention at which the candidate will be selected. He adds that 'with a big effort we may win the seat as Arnold-Forster is most unpopular with the orange gang'; Messrs O'Keefe & Lynch (1903, Oct. 15), enclosing a copy of a letter from Colfer & Gethin to them inquiring if Redmond is disposed to sell to his tenants in the vicinity of New Ross under the terms of the new Land Act; John Denvir; Little & Nunn (1903, Oct. 19), reporting that Redmond's tenants have agreed to the purchase; O'Keefe & Lynch (1903, Oct. 19), congratulating Redmond on the happy result of his negotiations with his tenants but suggesting that Little & Nunn's demand for 2% commission is absurd; Simon McGuire (1903, Oct. 21), referring to a report that the sale of Redmond's property did not evoke the attack he expected: 'At Taghmon on Sunday Canon Furlong was magnificent. Mr. French made a strong appeal to the public to stand by the leader of the party and by the U.I.L. in case faction one more raised its head'; Rev. Jeremiah O'Donovan (1903, Oct. 29), asking Redmond to write an expression of goodwill to promote his lecture tour in America on industrial revival in Ireland; L.C. Harris (1903, Oct. 16), on the conditions which Colonel Arthur Lynch is enduring in prison.

Also included are:

A letter from John Rooney to John O'Donnell (1903, Oct. 16), asking him to use his influence to persuade Redmond to come to Belfast.

'Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the West Belfast Election Fund, October 1903'.

Draft fragments of speeches by Redmond on the Land Act of 1903 and on Home Rule.

MS 15,242 /12 1903. Nov. 8 items.

Documents, memoranda and financial statements relating to the sale of Redmond's estate.

Includes:

Statement showing the results of sale to tenants at proposed prices.

Particulars of rents paid and percentage of reduction.

Particulars of tenants' rents, tenure etc.

Tenants' proposals to purchase.

MS 15,242 /13 1903. Nov. 42 items.

Correspondents include: Little & Nunn (1903, Nov. 4), regarding an enclosed memorial from Margaret Redmond whose husband rents a house and 4 acres of land from Redmond in Cornwall; Rev. David Bolger (1903, Nov. 7), asking that he be made aware of Redmond's best terms for non-judicial holders on his estate; Rev. M.B. Kennedy (1903, Nov. 8), expressing his sadness at the dispute which has culminated in O'Brien's resignation and his withdrawal from public life which 'spells ruin for the tenants' organisation and the country'.

Kennedy also refers to his fears that the prestige the Irish Party has acquired as a result the passage of the land act will be squandered by the bargaining which is now going on at the mercy of the landlords.

With a copy of a reply from Redmond; James J. O'Kelly (1903, Nov. 9), on his hopes that Redmond can persuade O'Brien to withdraw his resignation; John Rooney (1903, Nov. 10), concerning the recent contest in West Belfast. He advises Redmond of how they have completely won over the people to the League. Rooney also admits that O'Brien's threatened resignation has deeply pained the membership in Belfast: 'The thought of another split is fearful'; Alex Findlater (1903, Nov. 19), referring to the need for protective or retaliatory tariffs in order to stimulate the revival of Irish industries. With a copy of a reply from Redmond noting that if there was an Irish parliament 'I would be very glad to have a power of protection for native industries but of course it would be protection against England as well as other places'; J. O'Brien; Rev. James Clancy (1903, Nov. 21), on the need to assert that the National Directory is the supreme governing body of the U.I.L. Clancy also refers to his desire to avoid contention within the national movement and to ensure that O'Brien resumes his active participation in the fight; Rev. R. Barrett (1903, Nov. 21), stating that it would be foolish and hopeless to ask O'Brien to come back; Rev. James C. Cannon (1903, Nov. 21), on the need for delicacy in framing the resolutions adopted at a forthcoming Directory meeting. Cannon also expresses his regret that O'Brien has adopted his present attitude and warns that Davitt 'is acting from the worst of motives and would, if he could, plunge the country into another split'. He also refers to the mean and dishonest attempt to misrepresent the negotiations on Redmond's estate; Henry O'Shea (1903, Nov. 21), supporting Redmond's resolution re O'Brien's retirement; Frank B. Dineen; Rev. Patrick J. Scanlon (1903, Nov. 27), regarding the case of an individual evicted from an estate in County Clare thirty years ago. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Canon P.M. Furlong; Abbot H.L. Larkin.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Messrs Little & Nunn regarding the terms for non-judicial tenants on Redmond's estate.

A newscutting of an article by John Moloney in the *Limerick Leader* re the sale of Redmond's estate.

Notes by Redmond on the acquisition of shares by Healy and Clancy in the *Freeman's Journal*.

Statement of account of the expenditure of the United Irish League, 26 Aug.-26 Nov. 1903

MS 15,242 /14 1903. Dec. 37 items.

Correspondents include: Abbot H.L. Larkin; Rev. Charles McGlynn (1903, Dec. 2), on the parliamentary fund collection in County Donegal; Little & Nunn; Rev. David Bolger (1903, Dec. 5), on his hopes that Redmond will endeavour to meet his tenants' terms as many are to his knowledge 'miserably poor living on the bare necessities of life with none of the comforts of it'. In another letter of the same date Bolger pleads with Redmond: 'In God's Holy name for you own sake – for the sake of your own position – throw this bit of land to your people

at 18 years purchase. Had you done so then Parnell was never as honoured as you would be today'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Canon P.M. Furlong; Rev. James MacFadden; John Rooney (1903, Dec. 13), enclosing a statement of account on the expenditure in the recent contest in West Belfast prepared by George Clarke; Margaret O'Reilly (1903, Dec. 14), forwarding copies of the Annual report for 1903 of The Anti-Emigration Society, the Society's letter to the Register General re defects in the government's official emigration statistics for Ireland and the Register General's report on emigration statistics for Ireland in 1902; James C. Flynn (1903, Dec. 17), suggesting that the holding of an U.I.L. convention 'under present circumstances and in the near future would be likely to do very great mischief'. Flynn also reminds Redmond that 'Cork is in a particular position in regard to William O'Brien's retirement and very naturally feels strongly on the matter'; William Aherne (1903, Dec. 21), on the plight of evicted tenants. Aherne reminds Redmond that he 'promised that *no Bill* would be accepted by the Irish Parliamentary Party that did not recognise the claims of the evicted tenants'. Encloses a newscutting from the *Cork Examiner* reporting a meeting of the Cork Evicted Tenants' Association; Rev. Patrick Keown (1903, Dec. 21), on the claims of Thomas Cahill for the position of Resident Magistrate. With a copy of a reply from Redmond stating that 'I have made it a practice all my life to refuse to ask any favour no matter how small from any government'. He also affirms that there is a 'strict and binding rule applying to all members of the Irish Party forbidding them to use their influence in favour of appointments from the government from or any one'; Henry Jones Thaddeus (1903, [Dec. 25]), concerning the extraordinary interest shown by Americans in his painting of Pius X. He also refers to his hopes that his visit to New York will be a success; Rev. James Clancy (1903, Dec. 31), on how 'Davitt has never ceased to ridicule and denounce the Land Conference Report'.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Rev. James Clancy (1903, Dec. 29), on how much he deplores what has been written in the *Freeman's Journal*. Redmond also refers to what has been said by Dillon and Davitt. Redmond asks Clancy if they have gone any further 'than interpreting for themselves what "a fair equivalent of Ashbourne prices" meant'? He also argues that O'Brien ought not to have resigned as it 'jeopardised the whole movement and if it is to be followed by a discussion as to the conduct of Dillon and others, people will take sides all over the country and the movement will undoubtedly be broken up'. Statement of account of payments made out of the Defence Fund for law costs from Sept. 1902 to Oct. 1903.

A list of the 'Divisional Executives lapsed under Rule IV of the U.I.L. constitution', 18 Dec. 1903.

III.i.7 1904

MS 15,244 /1-2 1904. 54 items.

MS 15,244 /1 Letters with enclosures etc to Redmond relating to his estates (inherited from his uncle, General John Patrick Redmond) and their sale, mostly from O’Keeffe & Lynch, Redmond’s solicitors and Little & Nunn, his agents.

The letters refer to financial difficulties in settling and finalising the purchase of agricultural holdings by particular tenants on the estate, and to negotiations with Estate Commissioners re the allocation of land and church tithes.

MS 15,244 /2 Accounts, bill of costs and financial schedules relating to the sale of Redmond’s estates.

Includes accounts and tenant lists from the Irish Land Commission stating ‘that the entire estate with the exceptions hereafter mentioned have been sold under the Land Purchase Acts’. Records give details of the purchase prices etc.

MS 15,243 /1 **Undated** [c. 1904]. 11 items.

Includes:

Extracts from evidence given before the Royal Commission on Financial Relations, [c. 1904]. TS, 3 sheets.

‘The Tallow Conspiracy Case’, [c. 1904]. TS, 17 sheets.

Statement of losses of dependents in the Tallow Conspiracy Case, [c. 1904]. TS with MS alterations, 8 sheets.

List of government amendments to the Labourers (Ireland) bill, [c. 1904]. TS, 6 sheets.

Copy of a letter from Redmond [?] to Rev. James Russell, Glanmire, County Cork concerning a contribution from the Defence Fund towards the costs incurred in the Watergrasshill case in County Cork, [c. 1904].

Letter from John Ryan to Redmond concerning P.T. Daly, an organiser for the IRB who has recently left for America. [c. July 1904].

‘Memorandum on Irish Railways for John Redmond’. [c. 1904]. MS, 8 sheets.

MS 15,243 /2 1904. Jan. 28 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. John Staples; Henry O’Shea (1904, Jan. 3), urging Redmond to take a firm stance on indiscipline and bad faith within the Parliamentary Party and U.I.L.; John H. O’Donnell (1904, Jan. 6), regarding a proposal to boycott him at a meeting to be held in Kilmallock, County Limerick for proceeding in the recovery of rent on an estate; Rev. James Humphreys (1904, Jan. 6), asking Redmond to facilitate the sale of William J. Corbett’s estates to his tenants in County Limerick; William Lundon (1904, Jan. 10), regarding the prospects of a settlement on the O’Donnell estate near Kilmallock, County Limerick; Joseph Hutchinson; Rev. Charles McGlynn; Rev. H. Laverty, Vicar General (1904, Jan. 16), asking if Redmond would be amenable to having a confidential interview at which ‘an understanding might be arrived at with the object of ending dissension among Nationalists in

Belfast'; Canon P.M. Furlong; J. Gallagher (1904, Jan. 21), concerning William O'Doherty's intentions at the next parliamentary election in North Donegal. Gallagher argues that it would be easier for the party to defeat O'Doherty rather than face an outsider; Little & Nunn; Canon O'Neill (1904, Apr. 21), enclosing a newscutting reporting on a settlement for evicted tenants on Sir George Frederick Brooke's Coolgreany estate in County Wexford; Edward McFadden; William Duffy (1904, Jan. 26), on his decision to vacate his seat for South Galway; Frances Purcell.

Also included are:

A note by Redmond on a interview with the Reverend Dr H. Lavery and Alderman McCormack: 'Their suggestion was that I should exert any authority to stop all opposition to the Catholic Association and to prevent the U.I.L. interfering in all municipal elections'.

A list of commissioners sitting on the Intermediate Education Board, the Board of Works and the Local Government Board, 21 Jan. 1904.

A newscutting re subscriptions to the Leamy Fund.

MS 15,243 /3 1904. Feb. 39 items.

Correspondents include: John George Fottrell (1904, Feb. 9), regarding a large tract of unoccupied land which he believes might be suitable for use by evicted tenants; H. Russell (1904, Feb. 10), concerning the position of Catholic naval chaplains; J.A. Richardson; Brother Thomas R. Kane; James McCann; John Clancy (1904, Feb. 17), on the difficulty in finding a candidate for St. Stephen's Green. Clancy alerts Redmond attention to a Mr. Robinson who is 'well known in the city in connection with the Dalkey trams' and who is prominent in labour and trade circles. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Michael Drummond (1904, Feb. 17), expressing his sadness on hearing news of James McCann's sudden death. He relays to Redmond his willingness to stand for the now vacant St. Stephen's Green division. With a copy of a reply from Redmond stating that he can only support his candidature 'as a member of an Independent Party whose first and most essential pledge is to refuse to take office'; Thomas Molony (1904, Feb. 17), seeking Redmond's views on his suitability as a nationalist candidate for St. Stephen's Green. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Redmond F. Carroll (1904, Feb. 18), suggesting that either of the late James McCann's sons would make suitable candidates for the constituency; Rev. James Clancy; Conor O'Kelly; Patrick Dowd; David Burke (1904, Feb. 23), enclosing a memorial from the nationalist representatives of the St. Stephen's Green division requesting Redmond's support for Drummond; John J. O'Meara (1904, Feb. 23), on his belief that Robinson would be very well supported and would receive the vast majority of the labour vote. O'Meara also mentions that Drummond's position as Crown Prosecutor for County Longford should disqualify him; General Sir William Butler; Joseph Hutchinson, Lord Mayor of Dublin (1904, Feb. 27), suggesting that a meeting of all nationalist electors in the Stephen's Green division be called to select a candidate. With note in corner in Redmond's hand: 'Repl[ie]d advising

no meeting and asking him to see Harrington and Clancy M.P.'; Little & Nunn; Rev. James Clancy (1904, Feb. 29), on his anxiety regarding the current parliamentary situation: 'until we have got the Land Act Amending Act and the Labourers' Act I cannot quite grasp the policy of harassing and worrying Wyndham'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond on the likelihood of the Labourers' Bill being a great disappointment. He adds 'our great object ought to be to obtain an equalisation of the English parties. ... So far as Ireland and the organisation is concerned I am convinced that an early General Election is the best thing possible'.

Includes 3 telegrams.

MS 15,243 /4 1904. Mar. 50 items.

Correspondents include: Little & Nunn; John Ferguson (1904, Mar. 1), requesting that Irish M.P.s give their support to a Scottish bill for the Taxation of Land Values; Rev. James Clancy (1904, Mar. 4), expressing doubts as to whether the Liberals can really deliver a good measure in the Labourers' bill as 'we know by experience what the House of Lords is, in dealing with Liberal measures for Ireland'; Joseph Hutchinson, Lord Mayor of Dublin; Dr J.J. O'Sullivan (1904, Mar. 7), enclosing a circular from the Irish Tariff Reform League regarding a public meeting to be held in Waterford. With a copy of a reply from Redmond on his hopes that no steps be taken which will give encouragement to the League which is being organized by unionists in Dublin; Conor O'Kelly (1904, Mar. 8), concerning the success of his mission to organize branches of the United Irish League in New England. O'Kelly reports that 'although there was a large number of Clan men at the meeting [in Rhode Island], there was not a whisper of dissent from my speech, which was all along a defence of the Parliamentary movement'; Laurence A. Waldron (1904, Mar. 10), thanking Redmond for the assistance he has provided in his campaign to succeed James McCann as M.P. for the St. Stephen's Green constituency; Joseph P. O'Kane (1904, Mar. 10), on the 'internecine struggle' between nationalists in Belfast. Encloses a newscutting of a letter to the *Irish News*, 5 Mar. 1904; George Lynch (1904, Mar. 10), on how his career as a war correspondent with the *Daily Chronicle* is coming to an end. He advises Redmond of his wish to enter parliament; Edmond Harvey (1904, Mar. 10), on his faint hopes that public bodies in Waterford may be prevented from voting loyal addresses to the King: 'The mayor is evidently hopeless on this point. He is himself in favour of an address as the supposed best means of bringing prosperity to the city'; C.P. Redmond (1904, Mar. 10), claiming that 95% of the people of Waterford city are in favour of giving the king the best reception they can; Maurice Quinlan (1904, Mar. 10), regretting that he cannot accede to Redmond's request and assuring him that the corporation of Waterford's address will not weaken the position of the Irish Party in or out of parliament; Rev. William O'Donnell; Brother Thomas R. Kane; S. Woods, Secretary of the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee (1904, Mar. 18), thanking Redmond for his party's support

in relation to the Trades Dispute bill; James MacClancy (1904, Mar. 19), on his desire to be selected as a nationalist candidate for the constituency of West Clare at the forthcoming election. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Rev. T. F. Furlong (1904, Mar. 20), seeking Redmond's opinion on a meeting organized by local unionists in Waterford promoting Chamberlain's fiscal reform policy. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; John Murphy; John P. Boland (1904, Mar. 22), urging Redmond to call a meeting of the party to discuss Wyndham's proposal to give a grant to the Tralee and Dingle Railway. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell, Secretary, Northern Counties Education League (1904, Mar. 22), on the position of Nonconformist schools in England. With a copy of reply from Redmond; Alderman W. Cole (1904, Mar. 27), requesting that Redmond raise the issue of a police assault on those attending a meeting in Dublin calling for a National Exhibition of Irish arts and industries. Encloses two newscuttings reporting the disturbance; Conor O'Kelly (1904, Mar. 29), congratulating Redmond on his splendid victory in the House on the education vote and reporting on the progress of the Irish Party's delegation in America; Rev. James Clancy; P.J. Magee (1904, Mar. 31), suggesting that the split amongst nationalists in Belfast could be settled if the Catholic Association were offered representation at a forthcoming convention.

Also included are:
3 telegrams.

A letter from Horace Voules to H.L. Labouchere (1904, Mar. 4), re criticisms of a Mr. Briscoe which were carried in a recent edition of the journal *Truth*.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to James A. Power, Rev. William O'Donnell, C.P. Redmond, Edmond Harvey and Maurice Quinlan (1904, Mar. 8), asking them to use their influence to prevent public bodies in Waterford city taking any official part in a reception to be given to the king.

An annotated copy of a circular asking James A. Power, Mayor of Waterford, to summon a special meeting of the corporation to make arrangements for the presentation of a loyal address to the king, 9 Mar. 1904.

A copy of calculations showing the amount of interest on charges on Redmond's estate.

MS 15,243 /5 1904. Apr. 26 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. James Clancy; J. Stafford Dunne (1904, Apr. 11), on the plight of his family who were evicted from Lord Lansdowne's estate. Dunne refers to his expectation that Redmond will take steps to have a clause inserted into the land bill bringing evicted tenants under the scope of the act; Michael F. J. McDonnell, President of the Cambridge University Union Society; C.P. Redmond; Conor O'Kelly (1904, Apr. 18), reporting on the success of a League meeting in Harlem, New York. O'Kelly also argues that 'if we had *one* strong man in this city – another John O'Callaghan – the League would soon

embrace every good Irishman here'; Rev. M. Twomey, John O'Keane, Conradh na Gaelige (1904, Apr. 21), requesting the Irish Party's support for a religious celebration in London for the Festival of St. Patrick in 1905. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Rev. James O'Laverty (1904, Apr. 28), on the dispute between the Catholic Association and the United Irish League in Belfast. Laverty asks Redmond to convince the local League representatives 'to act more prudently, before it leads many Catholics into schism, and ruins the National Party in the city'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Canon O'Neill (1904, Apr. 29), regarding the evicted tenants' case on the Coolgreany estate, County Wexford; P. Gallagher (1904, Apr. 29), urging Redmond to oppose the Loan Fund bill as 'there is nothing morally due to a set of harpies who keep these loan fund obligations hanging around the necks of the starving people, putting them in more fear and dread than their arrears of rent'.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of the report of the deputation appointed by Belfast Council to wait upon the Chief Secretary and the Attorney General, regarding a valuation of the city, 26 Apr. 1904.

MS 15,243 /6 1904. May. 34 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas O'Clery (1904, May 2), urging Redmond not to allow the Loan Fund bill pass without opposition. Encloses a flier signed by James Armstrong, Secretary, Loan Fund Defence Association; William P. Doyle (1904, May 3), asking that provision be made for the settlement of the lower half of the Coolgreany estate which is entirely in the hands of planters; Vincent P. Kennedy (1904, May 6), requesting that Redmond regard him as the selected candidate in West Cavan. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Alderman Richard Hearne (1904, May 8), concerning negotiations between the corporation in Waterford and the local bridge commissioners; John Cuthbert Hedley, Roman Catholic bishop of Newport; William Buckley; Conor O'Kelly (1904, May 13), reporting on his efforts in Philadelphia and other parts of America to organise League activity. O'Kelly also expresses his pleasure on hearing that the proceedings at the Convention were harmonious: 'I needn't tell you what a disastrous effect would be produced in this country if there was anything in the nature of dissension at home. It would mean the end of the League'; James O'Dempsey (1904, May 16), enclosing copies of a letters to John Atkinson, Attorney General, on the subject of the revaluation of Belfast city and the adjournment of the Appeals; Francis Briscoe (1904, May 25), asking Redmond to use his influence to help him obtain the Collectorship of Income Tax for the Waterford district; Charles Eason (1904, May 31), regarding the Day Industrial School bill.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

Letters from French & Beamish, land agents, to Richard Maloney re the

payment of a remittance by a Mrs Heskin, a tenant on William Edward Gumbleton's estate in County Cork.

A letter to Donal Sullivan with associated documents re the Charitable Loans (Ireland) Amending Bill and the Loans Fund Board.

MS 15,243 /7 1904. June. 27 items.

Correspondents include: Conn Murphy (1904, June 7), asking if Redmond would be amenable to delivering an address on the Irish University question to the Catholic Graduates and Undergraduates Association. Encloses a statement on the objects, membership and constitution of the Association; Laurence A. Waldron; Francis W. Mahony (1904, June 15), on his view that only the provision of self-supporting holdings will bring about a solution to the labourers' and emigration problems; Frank B. Dineen; Norris Goddard (1904, June 16), asking Redmond to do what can to have the Day Industrial School bill brought forward as 'it is of very urgent necessity in the cause of education in Ireland'; George MacDonagh (1904, June 20), on his fears that unless something is done the League organisation in Limerick will fall away. Encloses a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Sarsfield Branch, United Irish League, Limerick, asking Redmond to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of William O'Brien's return to the Irish Party; W.D. Harbinson (1904, June 21), enclosing a circular calling for recognition to be given to Councillor Patrick White's contribution to the nationalist cause.

Also included are:

A newscutting from the *Evening Chronicle* reporting a meeting at the Irish Institute, Newcastle, held to consider giving assistance to the movement to erect a statue of Joseph Cowen, 9 June 1904, Letters from the Secretary, Loan Fund Board, to John Murphy, M.P. (1904, June 27), on the bill to amend the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Act, 1900. With copies of prefatory statement, financial figures re the loan fund system.

MS 15,243 /8 1904. July. 18 items.

Correspondents include: John Owens (1904, July 4), concerning the Loan Fund Societies and the Charitable Loans (Ireland) Amending bill now before parliament; William Duffy ([1904?], July 6), on tenant agitation on the Daly estate of Dunsandle and on other estates around Loughrea, County Galway. Duffy suggests that 'Loughrea is more like a town under siege than anything else. Police and transport cars are arriving daily. All the county barracks have been strengthened and new ones are being set up. It looks like war, but we know it is a hollow piece of mimicry'; Oliver Donnell (1904, July 6), on the intrigues which are driving him from public life; Thomas Markham (1904, July 8), informing Redmond that the 'non-erection of a monument to Parnell and the failure to purchase his homestead has much to do with the opposition to parliamentary agitation'; Canon Patrick M. Furlong (1904, July 10), on whether the time has come to contradict the lies which Healy is repeating day after day with regard to the sale of

Redmond's property. With a copy of a reply from Redmond agreeing with Furlong's views on Healy's 'malice and lies'. Redmond sets out the facts relevant to the sale of his estate; Rev. Peter Byrne, Principal of St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra (1904, July 13), complaining about Wyndham's proposal to allocate £50,000 as a building grant to Marlborough Street Training College; Conor O'Kelly (1904, July 13), reporting on the success of his meeting in Butte city where he 'captured the extreme wing of the Hibernians for the League'. O'Kelly also mentions that he intends to hold meetings in Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco; William Duffy ([1904?], July 20), on the state of negotiations for tenant purchase on the Daly estate of Dunsandle, County Galway; Canon Patrick M. Furlong (1904, July 25), informing Redmond that he has dispatched a letter to the *Freeman's Journal* regarding the sale of his estate.

MS 15,243 /9 1904. Aug.-Oct. 18 items.

Correspondents include: P.J. Nevins (1904, Sept. 12), outlining his views on Irish industry and manufacturing; William Lundon; W.J. Kane; Brother Thomas R. Kane (1904, Oct. 27), enclosing the report of the Chief Inspectors on Training Colleges published by the Commissioners of National Education in 1903; T.J. Dillon (1904, Oct. 28), concerning the destruction of the model of the Parnell statue in Augustus Saint-Gaudens' studio. Dillon conveys the contents of a letter from Saint-Gaudens.

Also included are:

A telegram from Augustus Saint-Gaudens to Redmond (1904, Oct. 23): 'Parnell destroyed except head. Will be reconstructed as you saw it in two months'.

A newscutting from the *New York Daily News* reporting the fire in Saint-Gaudens' studio.

A statement of the cash account for the Parnell monument signed by Daniel Tallon, 16 Aug. 1904.

A copy of a circular letter from Redmond calling for contributions from American sympathizers to the General Election Fund.

MS 15,243 /10 1904. Nov.-Dec. 25 items.

Correspondents include: Edmund Barry (1904, Nov. 2), requesting that Redmond attend a demonstration to be held in Westport which will revive the power of the League in West Mayo and unite the people for the 'final struggle to complete the abolition of landlordism'. Barry also argues that the meeting will 'insist on the speedy purchase of the grazing ranches of Connaught for the people'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Rev. James Clancy (1904, Nov. 5), condemning Davitt's repeated criticisms of the Land Conference; Philip Little; J. Stafford Dunne (1904, Nov. 7), seeking Redmond's advice on a proposal from the Estates Commissioners which would give him around 300 statute acres as compensation for his family's eviction from the Lansdowne estate; David Hadden (1904, Nov. 10), asking Redmond to use his influence to get compensation for the abolition of his office as

surgeon to the prison in Wexford; Rev. T. Russell (1904, Nov. 28), forwarding a copy of a resolution from an U.I.L. branch, Glenbrohane, County Limerick; Alderman Richard Hearne (1904, Dec. 24), advising Redmond to postpone his visit to Waterford to address his constituents until after the municipal elections; Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1904, Dec. 26), reporting on the rapid progress he is making in rebuilding the Parnell statue.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Rev. William O'Donnell (1904, Dec. 24), referring to the manner in which Waterford city 'flouted the national sentiment of the whole of Ireland on the King's visit'.

Redmond argues that his purpose is not to mix himself up 'with any factions but rather to make an effort to lift the National movement in Waterford out of the position of humiliation in which it now stands'.

A copy of a memorandum (with associated documents, some signed by T.P. Gill) setting out the claims of Veterinary Inspection Staff for pension rights.

A copy of a letter to John H. O'Donnell from some his tenants (1903, Dec. 23), regarding their demand for a fair abatement of rent on his estate.

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MS 15,244 /1-2 1905. 54 items.

MS 15,244 /1 Letters with enclosures etc. to Redmond relating to his estates (inherited from his uncle, General John Patrick Redmond) and their sale, mostly from O'Keeffe & Lynch, Redmond's solicitors and Little & Nunn, his agents.

The letters refer to financial difficulties in settling and finalising the purchase of agricultural holdings by particular tenants on the estate and negotiations with Estate Commissioners re the allocation of land and church tithes.

MS 15,244 /2 Accounts, bill of costs and financial schedules relating to the sale of Redmond's estates.

Includes accounts and tenant lists from the Irish Land Commission stating 'that the entire estate with the exceptions hereafter mentioned have been sold under the Land Purchase Acts'. Records give details of the purchase prices etc.

MS 15,245 /1 **Undated** [c. 1905]. 6 items

Includes:

'Committals for contempt of court by Mr. Justice Ross', [c. 1905]. TS, 2 sheets.

Agenda for the United Irish League Convention at the Mansion House, Dublin, 6-7 Dec. 1905. Badly torn.

List (in Redmond's hand) of constituencies where candidates are wanted and where they will be probable contests, [c. 1905]. MS, 1

sheet.

Annotated list of Irish Parliamentary Party M.P.s, [c. 1905].

MS 15,245 /2 1905. Jan. 11 items.

Rev. William O'Donnell (1905, Jan. 1), advising Redmond not to visit Waterford, as he would have to publicly denounce everyone who agreed to present a loyal address to the king. O'Donnell admits that 'it is generally recognized now that the address was a mistake'; John McBreen (1905, Jan. 8), inquiring whether Samuel Young M.P. broke the pledge by accepting an invitation to attend the Jubilee Garden Party in defiance of a decision of the Irish Party; Edmond Synan (1905, Jan. 8), hoping that the attendance of both Redmond and William O'Brien at a meeting in Charleville will represent a 'good omen of perfect unity all round'; Edmund Barry (1905, Jan. 8), enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted at the Westport branch of the U.I.L. on the failure to consult William O'Brien about the impending reorganisation of the West Mayo Executive of the League; Thomas Markham (1905, Jan. 22), offering a critique of the 'so-called remedial legislative measures' passed at Westminster. Markham urges Irish M.P.s to proclaim Ireland a nation by remaining away from the British parliament.

Also includes are:

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Canon Charles Quin (1905, Jan. 21), expressing his view that a meeting of the land conference would cause infinite harm.

Draft regulations by the Lord Lieutenant under Section 23(8) of the land act, 1903. With Memorandum on instructions, [c. Jan. 1905].

Report made by Redmond of speeches made by C.C. Craig, M.P. for South Antrim and Lord Lansdowne. Jan. 1905.

MS 15,245 /3 1905. Feb. 28 items.

Correspondents include: R.J. O'Connor (1905, Feb. 1), inquiring whether Redmond would be prepared to support his candidature at the next election as he is anxious to take part in the struggle for home rule and contribute to the consolidation of an Empire 'which has been created mainly by Irish blood, Irish arms and Irish statesmanship'; Rev. Charles McGlynn; David M. Moriarty (1905, Feb. 6), reporting on the support amongst nationalists in East Kerry for John Murphy. Moriarty also seeks Redmond's consent to approach William O'Brien to secure his services in Murphy's favour; Rev. James McFadden (1905, Feb. 9), enclosing a letter from Dr P.S. Walsh regarding his parliamentary ambitions; Rev. J.J. McKinley (1905, Feb. 13), on the deadly blow which will be struck at the National Party in Belfast if a subscription organized by the Catholic Association for the Parliamentary Fund is accepted by Redmond; D. Cassion (1905, Feb. 15), forwarding a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Birr Branch of the Town Tenants' Association; James McGuigan (1905, Feb. 16), hoping that practical steps will be taken to ameliorate the position of town tenants in Monaghan and across the country; Charles O'Keefe (1905, Feb. 16), supplying figures relating to the number and value of holdings in

County Roscommon; H.S.A. Foy; Daniel McCartan (1905, Feb. 17), expressing his dismay at the prospect of the Belfast Catholic Association rehabilitating itself by inaugurating its own subscription to the Parliamentary Fund. Encloses a copy of a letter issued by the Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor to all his priests prohibiting them from subscribing to the Irish Party's Parliamentary Fund through any of the Belfast U.I.L. branches.

Also included are:

A letter from the United National Club, Belfast, to the Standing Committee, U.I.L. (1905, Feb. 13), on the animosity between the League and the Catholic Association in the city. The letter requests that the trustees of the Irish Party's parliamentary fund return any contribution received from the Association.

A newscutting of a speech by Lord Dunraven, with a note on verso in Redmond's hand condemning the whole system of governance in Ireland as rotten. 9 Feb. 1905.

MS 15,245 /4 1905. Mar. 40 items.

Correspondents include: John M. Kelly; P. O'Reilly (1905, Mar. 3), warning Redmond not to take any money from 'the priests who done their utmost to have no League in Newry'; John Clancy (1905, Mar. 4), regarding his desire to seek the West Clare nomination at the next general election. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reminding Clancy that 'under present conditions neither the Party nor I select or nominate any candidates'; J. Nolan (1905, Mar. 5), on Lord Kilmaine's objections to the division of Mrs Maher's estate in County Westmeath; Austin Harford (1905, Mar. 5), conveying the Lord Mayor of Liverpool's invitation to a 'private and informal, free of toasts' luncheon at the Town Hall; J.J. Taylor (1905, Mar. 7), forwarding information re the total number of evicted tenants and the numbers of those reinstated by the Estate Commissioners; Henry Lloyd (1905, Mar. 8), suggesting a possible solution to the problem of reinstating evicted tenants; Canon William Sheehy (1905, Mar. 10), enclosing a letter from Patrick O'Donnell and other papers relating to an old debt from electoral contests in the East and South Tipperary divisions. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reminding Sheehy of the large number of claims of a similar character incurred on the Parnellite side during the split; Alexander Conan, Philanthropic Reform Association (1905, Mar. 15), on the introduction of the Day Industrial Schools bill in parliament. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Nicholas B. King (1905, Mar. 16), on the determination of the North Louth Executive of the U.I.L. to send Redmond a representative who will act and vote with the Irish Party; Michael Moloney (1905, Mar. 22), informing Redmond that the Archbishop of Westminster [Francis Alphonsus Bourne] is anxious to talk with him. Moloney also tells Redmond in confidence that the Archbishop 'may be drawn more and more to identify himself with the aspirations of the Irish portion of his people'; John P. Lynch; John King (1905, Mar. 26), on the proposal to have the remains of the poet Thomas Moore removed from Bromham, Wiltshire, and brought to

Ireland. King expresses his hope that what he believes to be the 'National will of Ireland' will be respected.

Includes 2 telegrams.

MS 15,245 /5 1905. Apr. 14 items.

Correspondents include: Daniel Tallon (1905, Apr. 3), conveying his doubts as to whether Redmond's 'very thoughtful' action in sending money to Anna Parnell will do much good; T. J. Sheehan (1905, Apr. 4), urging Redmond to give his support to a bill for the closing of licensed houses on the national holiday. Sheehan also advises Redmond of the work of young Gaelic Leaguers in forcing the majority of licensed traders in Dublin to close their premises on St. Patrick's day; Arthur Pelham, Secretary of the National Sporting League (1905, Apr. 5), asking for Redmond's assistance to defeat the Betting Bill now before parliament; Canon Charles Quin (1905, Apr. 6), enclosing a letter from Alfred Webb. Quin asks if Sir John Campbell, M.P. for South Armagh has received any money from the Parliamentary Fund. Annotation in corner in Redmond's hand reads: 'J.C. is on the list and receives the same as all others, but this information is confidential and must not be published'; John Clancy.

Also includes a copy of speech by Redmond taken from *Hansard* (1905, Apr. 12), claiming that he would 'feel utterly dishonoured and ashamed ... if I ever made a statement in America or Ireland more extreme than the statements I have made in this House'. TS, 3 sheets.

MS 15,245 /6 1905. May. 31 items.

Correspondents include: C.P. Redmond ([1905, May 5?]), regarding negotiations relative to the Waterford Free Bridge scheme. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Rev. Charles McGlynn (1905, May 7), enclosing a newscutting from the *Derry Journal*, 1 May 1905, reporting a meeting at which the clerical managers in the diocese of Raphoe condemned the new rules issued by the Commissioners of National Education; Dr J.F. O'Ryan; William Andrews (1905, May 9), regarding his proposed candidature for North Donegal; Rev. James MacFadden; Rev. Peter Murphy (1905, May 21), suggesting that John O'Connor Power, an 'old and true worker in the movement', would make an excellent candidate for the vacancy in Donegal; Bartholomew Cronin (1905, May 24), on the merits of Morgan Hopkins, a member of the Daniel O'Connell branch of the U.I.L., Swansea, who is prepared to contest any constituency on behalf of the Irish Party; Marquis McSwiney (1905, May 18), expressing his pleasure on hearing that Redmond enjoyed his stay in Rome. McSwiney also refers to the interest sparked by the Pope's expression of sympathy for the Irish Parliamentary Party; Count O'Clery (1905, May 24), declaring his interest in the vacancy in North Donegal. Encloses a letter of his which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*; Thomas R. Fox (1905, May 24), asking for a statement of Redmond's views on the treatment said to have been meted out to the Marquis MacSwiney; William Archibald

MacDonald (1905, May 29), expressing his regret on hearing of the death of J.F.X. O'Brien and conveying his willingness to come forward as a candidate for the city of Cork; Jeremiah J. Howard (1905, May 31), assuring Redmond that in returning an M.P. for Cork city there will be no departure from the custom and practice laid down by the Irish Party. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Joseph Barrett, Lord Mayor of Cork & James Long, Chairman, Cork Harbour Commissioners (1905, May 31), concerning a public meeting which will be held to protest against a junction scheme which they believe will be injurious to the city and port of Cork.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

'Statement and correspondence relative to the claim for state assistance towards providing a Free Public Bridge at Waterford', prepared by J.J. Feely, Town Clerk, Waterford, May 1905.

MS 15,245 /7 1905. June. 27 items.

Correspondents include: Marquis MacSwiney (1905, June 1), on the 'grotesque invention' of the Vatican correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* in his reporting of Redmond's audience with the Pope. Encloses newscuttings; B.J. Browne (1905, June 8), giving reasons why James O'Brien of Aglish would make an unsuitable candidate in the Cork city election; G.S. Crowley (1905, June 10), urging Redmond to send a strong candidate to fight the election in Cork; J.N. Nannetti (1905, June 11), on the subject of the various railway bills before parliament; C.P. Redmond (1905, June 13), asking if Redmond can do anything further re the Waterford free bridge as the 'local "experts" are in a terrible muddle ... and are floundering about in all directions'; J.J. Feely, Town Clerk, Waterford; Arthur O'Neill (1905, June 17), asking if Redmond will receive a deputation from the Catholic League of South London to discuss the Education Bill and matters relative to the general election; Charles Diamond (1905, June 23), advising Redmond that it would be a mistake to grant an interview to the Catholic League of South London. Encloses newscuttings from the *Catholic Herald* reporting on a meeting of the League, and condemning the actions of William O'Brien. With a copy of a reply from Redmond agreeing with Diamond that the League are a 'most mischievous crowd'; William O'Donnell (1905, June 24), on a report that the Wicklow and Wexford Railway Company are opposing the government grant to the Waterford free bridge; Alderman Daniel Tallon.

Includes 5 telegrams.

MS 15,245 /8 1905. July. 21 items.

Correspondents include: J.J. Feely (1905, July 6), enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by Waterford Corporation conveying their thanks to Redmond for obtaining a grant of £35,000 from the treasury for the Free Bridge Scheme; John Barry (1905, July 6), expressing his regret that the Cork Junctions Railways bill has been rejected by a select

committee of the House of Commons; Laurence Gillic (1905, July 11), complaining about the refusal of the Virginia branch of the U.I.L. to affiliate two other branches of the organisation in County Cavan. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Walter B. Ronan, Solicitor, Cork Harbour Commissioners (1905, July 12), on the motion to have the Cork Junctions Railways bill recommitted to the House; Daniel W. Kirby (1905, July 16), asking Redmond if Dillon, Davitt or Sexton violated the party's pledge in openly denouncing and ridiculing the Land Conference treaty. With a copy of a reply from Redmond deprecating 'any controversy on these events now two years old'. He also affirms that 'it is essential for Ireland that we should let the past alone'; William Sears (1905, July 28), concerning his intention to contest John O'Donnell's seat in South Mayo. Sears refers to his record of success as editor of the *Enniscorthy Echo* and as League organizer in County Wexford. He also recalls how his uncle in Mayo was honorary secretary of the branch that boycotted Captain Boycott. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Canon P.M. Furlong (1905, July 30), recommending William Sears as an ideal candidate for South Mayo. Furlong reminds Redmond that since Sears took over as editor of the *Enniscorthy Echo* 'the paper has done splendid work for the cause in North Wexford' and is generally considered '*the* National paper of the County'.

Also included are:
4 telegrams.

A copy of letter from Redmond to Daniel Tallon (1905, July 6), on the need to prepare a statement of accounts for the Parnell monument fund and on arrangements for a committee meeting to decide upon what steps may be necessary to raise more money.

MS 15,245 /9 1905. Aug.-Sept. 10 items.

Correspondents include: Edward & George Stapleton; J.J. O'Kelly (1905, Aug. 20), enclosing a letter from Nicholas Shortal re an outstanding debt arising from an election in Kilkenny in 1891; William Sears (1905, Aug. 23), asking Redmond if he will write him a letter of approval without any reference to a constituency; John Valentine (1905, Aug. 25), on his efforts to secure his candidature for West Clare; Rev. William O'Donnell.

Includes a short note relating to the compensation paid to individuals involved in the Tallow tenants' case, 20 Sept. 1905. TS, 1 sheet.

MS 15,245 /10 1905. Oct.-Dec. 35 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. M.B. Kennedy (1905, Oct. 14), urging Redmond to deliver a short address in Fermoy as he has reason to believe that a 'great turning' is taking place in North East Cork which might secure the district for the Irish Party; Rev. William O'Donnell (1905, Oct. 15), on the bitter and rotten state of municipal politics in Waterford. O'Donnell suggests that Redmond visit the city but that he make no allusion to the King or his men in any public speeches; P.J.

Mullane (1905, Oct. 16), on the possibility that members of his profession (veterinary surgeons) may put him forward as a candidate for a constituency at the next election; Theo. D. Farrell; Alderman Thomas Whittle (1905, Oct. 20), enclosing a circular letter re arrangements for a reception to mark Redmond's visit to Waterford. Whittle refers to the 'cleavage' in local politics caused by the King's visit to Waterford and to the efforts made by those 'who reneged their former *professed* patriotic principles ... to lay hold of and engineer you reception'; C.P. Redmond (1905, Oct. 28), concerning arrangements for Redmond's impending visit to Waterford. He suggests that Rev. William O'Donnell is 'a most judicious man in warfare of this kind'; Rev. William O'Donnell (1905, Oct. 29), on plans for Redmond's visit to Dungarvan. He assures him that despite the great deal of bitterness which exists between *Parnellites* and *McCarthyites* in Waterford he expects that his visit will occasion no public displays of rancour; P.J. Mullane (1905, Nov. 25), forwarding his view that all of North East Cork is 'solidly arranged against O'Brien's present action'. Mullane warns Redmond that the 'witchery of O'Brien's eloquence and personality' may yet cause confusion unless he agrees to come and address the local people *before* O'Brien's intended visit; Joseph P. Collins (1905, Nov. 29), referring to an address from the 'Carty club' in Waterford which includes an unfortunate reference to the King which might lead to trouble if read; Thomas Bartlett, Secretary of the Ulster Farmers' and Labourers' Union (1905, Dec. 2), forwarding a copy of his 'Principles to be embodied in a Compulsory Purchase Bill' and asking that both Redmond and the League give the document due consideration. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; John Condon (1905, Dec. 7), enclosing a letter from Richard Rice demanding payment of a £300 bill of costs he incurred in the Tallow case. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Richard Tobin ([1905], Dec. 9), enclosing a letter from Charles O'Connor seeking Redmond's support in his efforts to secure an appointment; P. Blake (1905, Dec. 27), forwarding a copy of a resolution adopted at a local meeting of the Labour Association and the Ancient Order of Hibernians re J. Jordan's candidature for South Fermanagh; Rev. Charles McGlynn (1905, Dec. 29), on his efforts to have the *Freeman's Journal* publish a list of attendances by members of the Irish Party in the House at each session with particular reference to Edward McFadden, M.P. for East Donegal; Jeremiah Jordan (1905, Dec. 29), concerning a Mr. Flanagan who intends to contest the South Fermanagh election.

Includes 3 telegrams.

III.i.9 1906

MS 15,246 /1 **Undated** [c. 1906]. 10 items.

Includes:

'Memorandum as to the effects of the proposed Education Bill upon Catholic Voluntary Schools and Catholic Endowments', [c. 1906]. TS,

4 sheets.

Text of a speech by Conor O'Kelly? re the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate congestion in Ireland, [c. 1906]. TS, 6 sheets.

Memorandum by John Dillon concerning appointments to a Royal Commission, [c. 1906].

Note by Redmond on the composition of a conference on the labourers' question? [c. 1906].

Memorandum on Clause IV of the Education Bill dated 18 May 1906. TS, 5 sheets.

Notes by Redmond on amendments to the Education Bill, [c. 1906]. MS, 2 sheets.

MS 15,246 /2 1906. Jan. 31 items.

Correspondents include: R. Ponsonby Staples (1906 Jan. 1), confirming that he is willing to join with those who are seeking to free Ireland from the legislative and executive control of the parliament of England; Oswald John Simon (1906, Jan. 1), recalling Redmond's eloquent speech on the Home Rule Bill and asking if he will write a letter indicating the sympathy of the Irish Party for the suffering of Simon's co-religionists (Jews) in Russia; Rev. P.E. Mallon (1906, Jan. 1), expressing his extreme regret at the enforced retirement of T.D. Sullivan from active political life. Encloses a resolution from an U.I.L. branch in County Cavan requesting that Redmond offer Sullivan an opportunity to rejoin the ranks of the Irish Party; Rev. John F. Shiels (1906, Jan. 1), enclosing a newscutting of a letter published *Belfast Morning News*, 30 May 1906 re Killop's Town Tenants' Bill. William A. Sandys [?] (1906, Jan. 2), regarding J. O'Connor Power's desire to re-enter parliament; J.A. Paterson (1906, Jan. 4), asking Redmond to reconsider the advice given to Irish voters in Mid-Lothian not to support Lord Dalmeny's candidature. Encloses a newscutting re Lord Dalmeny's stance on Home Rule; Oswald John Simon (1906, Jan. 5), calling Redmond's attention to the plight of the 'handful of poor refugee Jews in Limerick, who, at the instigation of an unfortunate peasant priest have been boycotted and ruined'. Simon asks Redmond to use his influence put a stop this 'atrocious attempt on the part of a contemptible handful of ignorant fools to create and to import into the British Isles the spirit of religious persecution'; Rev. Ambrose Lowry (1905, Jan. 19), congratulating Redmond on his triumph over 'that most worthless ex-member of the Irish Party, Mr. [P.G. Hamilton] Carvill, and equally so on Mr. Joseph Devlin's great victory in West Belfast'. Lowry also admits that it will be hard to find another representative for North Kilkenny as brilliant as Devlin; Bernard Egan (1906, Jan. 20), on the moves he is making to secure the representation of North Sligo; Rev. Ambrose Lowry (1905, Jan. 22), referring to the suitability of John Muldoon as a candidate for North Kilkenny. Lowry suggests that Joseph Devlin ignore any appeals for support from the three local candidates in the field; Rev. Denis J. O'Riordan (1906, Jan. 25), concerning the contest in Kerry and his sympathy for one of the candidates, John Murphy as 'he is poor, and will be pauperised if it

goes against him'.

Includes 7 telegrams.

MS 15,246 /3 1906. Feb. 21 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas Harrington (1906, Feb. 1), on the impending convention in North Kilkenny to select a candidate for the constituency. Harrington suggests that Redmond write personal letters to priests in the district asking them to give their support to his preferred candidate; Violet Watt (1906, Feb. 1), introducing herself as the daughter of the late Earl of Roden and a cousin to Parnell. She implores Redmond to use his influence to do something for her husband Hugh Watt who was convicted upon an invented 'cock and bull charge'. Encloses a letter from Tom. R. Hayward, a member of the jury who convicted her husband; C.P. Redmond (1906, Jan. 1), referring to the considerable dissatisfaction in Waterford at the prospect of increased taxation for the new free bridge. He expresses his hope that the 'local muddlers who have made such a hopeless mess of this bridge business' will not cost the city thousands of pounds; W.W. Thompson (1906, Feb. 1), asking if Redmond will give an official statement to *Reynolds's Newspaper* as to the intentions of the Irish Party regarding the 'new Labour and socialist elements which have crystalised into political being'; J.J. Feely, Town Clerk, Waterford (1906, Feb. 10), informing Redmond that the corporation have unanimously resolved to proceed with the Bridge bill as lodged; Joseph F. O'Farrell (1906, Feb. 17), enclosing a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the South Dublin National Registration Association; Louis J. McQuilland (1906, Feb. 25), apologising for not being able to complete the great amount of typing work assigned to him by Redmond, Crilly and Devlin. Encloses letters to Thomas Walsh, Dumore, County Galway, and P. Canavan, Tuam, which he omitted to give to Redmond.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to the Attorney General for Ireland (1906, Feb. 23), forwarding papers re the Waterford bridge matter, including a note of his setting out the reasons behind the decision arrived at by the Treasury and the Irish Office whereby £33,000 was promised towards the purchase of the old toll bridge.

Memorandum on the need to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into how far Trinity College has hitherto met the wants of the population of Ireland for university education, 6 Feb. 1906. TS, 3 sheets.

MS 15,246 /4 1906. Mar. 26 items.

Correspondents include: Annie O'Brien; J.J. Feely, Town Clerk, Waterford (1906, Mar. 19), enclosing a copy a letter from J.G. Strangman, Secretary, Waterford Bridge Commissioners. With a Structural report on the Waterford toll bridge by James Price; Rev. William O'Donnell (1906, Mar. 20), on his regret at having interfered

in the Waterford mayoral election; J. Hogan (1906, Mar. 22), inviting Redmond to a nationalist monster meeting to be held in Kiltteely, County Limerick. Hogan assures him that the workingmen of East Limerick have the utmost confidence in the Irish Party's sincerity in advocating the cause of labour. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; P.J. Ryan (1906, Mar. 24), drawing Redmond's attention to the speech made by William O'Brien at a recent nationalist demonstration in Croom, County Limerick, in which he stated that he is prepared to meet with Messrs Redmond, Dillon, Sexton and Healy in a friendly conference. With a copy of reply from Redmond; G. Buckley, Central Secretary, Irish Land and Labour Association (1906, Mar. 28), forwarding resolutions passed at a convention re the necessity of calling a conference of representatives of every section of political thought and opinion in the country. With a copy of a reply from Redmond stating his disapproval of the 'so-called "National Conference"' and affirming that 'any difference which exist between Mr. O'Brien and other Nationalist members should be considered and discussed inside the ranks of the Irish Party'; Dr J.D. Ryan (1906, Mar. 30), enclosing an extract from the order book of the Rathdrum Petty Sessions. With a newscutting re the attitude of the Department of Agriculture towards a tenant on the Avondale Estate (A. Kinsella) who is about to be evicted from his house; Rev. Mark Eagleton.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A draft copy of the resolutions to be adopted at the nationalist demonstration in Kiltteely, County Limerick.

A note by Redmond on the assurances he received from an interview with a Mr. [Reginald?] McKenna from the Treasury Department that the promise of £33,000 for the Waterford free bridge held good, 13 Mar. 1906. With a signed undertaking from Maurice Quinlan, Mayor of Waterford, giving a guarantee that the corporation of Waterford will revise their contributions should the Vice-Regal Commission re-assemble for the purpose of carrying out of the construction of the new Waterford bridge, 22 Mar. 1906.

MS 15,246 /5 1906. Apr. 12 items.

Correspondents include: G. Buckley, Central Secretary, Irish Land and Labour Association (1906, Apr. 2), asking Redmond if he would look favourably on a conference of all political parties to discuss what can be done to settle labourers' demands. With a copy of a reply from Redmond rejecting the idea of a national conference and assuring Buckley that the 'interests of labourers are safe in the hands of the Irish Party'; M.J. Minch; Thomas Lundon (1906, Apr. 16), enclosing a draft copy of the resolutions to be adopted at the nationalist demonstration in Kiltteely, County Limerick; W.D. Hempenstall (1906, Apr. 25), offering Redmond a set of the International Library of Literature which is being sold by Lloyd's News. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; J. Allingham (1906, Apr. 28), enclosing copies of the resolutions adopted by the Waterford Chamber of Commerce re the free bridge project and

the proposed transfer of jurisdiction in bankruptcy over the South of Ireland from Dublin to Cork. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

Also includes a copy of a letter from Patrick Ryan, Honorary Secretary, Mid-Tipperary Executive, U.I.L. to the Secretary, Standing Committee, U.I.L. (1906, Apr. 25).

MS 15,246 /6 1906. May. 42 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. E. Ryan (1906, May 1), on his fears that there might be trouble in the Inch (County Tipperary) grazing lands case. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Edward R. Barcroft (1906, May 3), expressing his regret that the Irish Party voted against the Liberal's English Education Bill: 'You are quite ready to take *everything*, but give *nothing*. ... it all goes to show you are not free agents but are instructed by the priests'; H.C. Middle (1906, May 4), rebuking Redmond for his stance on the Education Bill; Edward Foulkes (1906, May 5), on his hope that the Irish Party has not 'put the "Home Rule" clock back another 25 years over the Education Bill'; W.F. Booker (1906, May 11), on non-conformist anger at the Irish Party's rejection of the English Education Bill. Booker argues that Redmond's actions proves that he is an 'opportunist and the priests power is the driving power on this occasion'; Canon James Rooney (1906, May 20), suggesting an alternative to the Education Bill which would ensure the 'freedom of the Catholic Body to control our own schools'. Rooney argues that Redmond should work towards recovering Catholic control of schools 'free from the interference of local authorities, and subject only to code regulations, government inspection and public audit'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond assuring Rooney that he has been acting on this matter in consultation with the Archbishop of Westminster; Patrick Burke (1906, May 25), transmitting a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, Ballinrobe Union; P.J. Linnane (1906, May 25), asking Redmond to convene a meeting of the Irish Party with a view to eradicating the 'deplorable differences' which exist between prominent members. With a copy of a reply from Redmond denying that any such differences exist and insisting that the party is 'a most united and harmonious one'; J.R. McCormack, Honorary Secretary, Inch, U.I.L. (1906, May 24), protesting against the interference of the Standing Committee of the League in advocating arbitration in the Inch case, as the tenants were evicted within the memory of many involved in the local organisation. McCormack requests that Redmond send a trustworthy arbitrator.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to a Miss Thompson (1906, May 8), setting out the Irish Party's adherence to the principle of denominational education.

A copy of extracts from Parnell's speech on the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill, 1888. TS, 2 *sheets*.

MS 15,246 /7 1906. Jun.-Sept. 27 items.

Correspondents include: P.J. Linnane; Patrick N. Dennehy, Thomas Power (1906, July ?), regarding the plight of nationalists who were financially stricken as a result of the trials and legal proceedings in the Tallow tenants' case; J.A. Paterson (1906, July 2), asking Redmond if will he come to Edinburgh to give an address on international peace alongside a leading politician from France (M. Jaurés) or Germany; John F. Culhane (1906, July 3), concerning the Morgan Evicted Farm Committee; Thomas A. Casey (1906, July 24), enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Tralee Urban Sanitary Authority calling for a conference of the Irish Party with all representative leading Irishmen, including William O'Brien. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Hyacinth Plunkett; Richard Tobin (1906, Aug. 15), on his intention to resign his position as surgeon in Lord Aberdeen's household; Marie Sullivan ([1906] Aug. 28), asking if Redmond will use his influence to assist Father Terry O'Donovan obtain the appointment of Inspector of Reformatories; Richard Armstrong (1906, Sept. 18), welcoming any opportunity to meet with Redmond's son to discuss his admission to King's Inns. Encloses a copy of the Rules of King's Inns re admission of students to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law; Samuel P. Norris (1906, Sept. 29), on D.D. Sheehan's disreputable attempt to organise parties in advance of Redmond's attendance at a nationalist demonstration in Grange, County Limerick. He writes 'I scarcely tell you that he confined his attentions to the men who have made themselves more or less prominent as leachers of Mr. William O'Brien and his "pernicious nonsense"'.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to a Mr. Bryan conveying notes re a suggested list of great Irish speeches by Barre, Burke, Grattan, Wellington, O'Connell ('greatest speech was his defence of Magee'), Parnell and others.

MS 15,246 /8 1906. Oct.-Dec. 42 items.

Correspondents include: Richard Armstrong; Patrick C. Doherty (1906, Oct. 9), enclosing a newscutting from the *Derry Journal* reporting a speech by Philip O'Doherty M.P. which he considers 'most strange'. It is also argued that since O'Doherty's election, the United Irish League has become a thing of the past and North Donegal is 'now the "happy hunting grounds" of a few shoneens and landlord partizans'; James Stafford (1906, Oct. 12), expressing the pleasure of the Wexford Harbour Board that James Bryce has promised to visit the town in December; Rev. John Curry (1906, Oct. 19), enclosing a newscutting from the *Drogheda Independent* reporting a speech by David Sheehy at Tara. With copies of Curry's letter to Sheehy and his reply. Curry expresses his regret that Sheehy has given the people of South Meath 'such useless and compromising advice'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond suggesting that he 'is not in favour of the use of wild language of this kind'; Robert Hanton (1906, Oct. 19), concerning the

addition of a tablet to the Redmond family vault in Wexford town; Richard Tobin (1906, Oct. 26), clarifying certain incidents connected with his application for the position of Inspector of Anatomy; Donal Sullivan; E. Callanan (1906, Nov. 12), forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by Cork County Council re an Evicted Tenants' Relief Fund; W. Brayden (1906, Nov. 15), assuring Redmond that it was not the *Freeman's Journal's* intention to slight Colonel John Finerty, the former President of the United Irish League of America; Daniel McCarthy, Skibbereen Rural District Council; John Cotter, Cork Rural District Council; Abram Hayes, Bandon Rural District Council; Richard Croly, Bantry Rural District Council; Maurice Quinlan, Mayor of Waterford; Rev. James Brennan (1906, Dec. 7), expressing his regret that James O'Mara, M.P. for Kilkenny South has been compelled to retire from parliamentary life. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Edmund Talbot (1906, Dec. 11), apologising if the tone of a speech in parliament criticising Redmond sounded dictatorial; J.A. Paterson (1906, Dec. 19), reporting on the great success of the Peace Demonstration in Edinburgh. Paterson adds 'The War Office were of course indignant that *such* a meeting should be held in the same place as Lord Roberts had been advocating his jingo plans exactly a fortnight before'; Michael Ryan, Central Secretary, Irish Land and Labour Association (1906, Dec. 25), appealing for a grant of £500 from the U.I.L. for the purpose of spreading the Labour Association throughout the country.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A letter from Joseph Donnelly to John Rooney (1906, Nov. 9), enclosing his report on the disenfranchisement of nationalist voters in West Belfast.

A copy of a resolution adopted by the Belfast Divisional Executive of the United Irish League re the conduct of rent agents who have caused the disenfranchisement of voters in West Belfast, [c. Nov. 1906].

III.i.10 1907

MS 15,247 /1 Undated [c. 1907]. *4 items.*

Includes: letters from George McSweeney, barrister, re the Sheehan case. McSweeney writes that the 'speeches he [D.D. Sheehan] has made and is making are so scandalous that I would not be afraid of any fair tribunal but the land agent class is so numerous in Dublin that I would not like it'. [c. 1907]. There is also a reference to the case of O'Brien versus the *Freeman's Journal*.

Copy of a resolution signalling that Sheehan should not be re-admitted to the Irish Party, [c. 1907].

MS 15,247 /2 1907. Jan.-Mar. *35 items.*

Correspondents include: John Tapley (1907, Jan. 5), seeking assistance for the orphaned children of the late Thomas McCarthy, one of the

tenants involved in the Tallow agitation; S. Spire (1906, Jan. 22), directing Redmond's attention to an article in the enclosed *Cork Trades & Labour Journal* (Jan. 1907) which indicates that a 'religious war, directed solely against the Jewish community of Cork, has been started under the auspices of the United Trades'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his regret that it is possible for Jews to suffer at the hands of Irishmen but that it was quite impossible for him to interfere in the matter; J.T. Maloney (1906, Feb. 4), on the bigotry towards Catholics which exists in the Board of Works. Encloses 'Statement shewing religion, rank and salary of the Board of Works and Staff'. With a memorandum on religious bias in the Board of Works. First line reads: 'The Irish Board of Works is mainly a Protestant institution'; Rev. J.J. MacCartan (1907, Feb. 13), on his hopes that 'all the omens are favourable ... an honest Prime Minister, a friendly English Party – a House of Lords under threat, even in the King's speech, [and] a distracted and disgruntled Tory Party'. MacCartan also refers to his view that the Cardinal might be able to effect a reconciliation between Redmond, Dillon, O'Brien and Healy. With a copy of a reply from Redmond claiming that he has time and again invited O'Brien to rejoin the party; P.J. Hooper (1907, Mar. 5), concerning the suggested attendance of Redmond and Dillon at a trial in Limerick. Encloses two notes from W. Brayden to a Mr. Tuohy re the Limerick trial and the Sheehan case. Brayden argues that Redmond's attendance could prove politically injurious; Patrick H. O'Brien (1907, Mar. 30), asking Redmond if he has passed a letter of his onto to John McGlone. He refers to his fears that McGlone, a divisional delegate of the Mid-Armagh U.I.L. Directory, has made him a pariah. O'Brien also insists that will not allow the Irish Party or the League to be 'made tools of by a Healyite gang who have always been bitter enemies of the principles of Parnellism and the U.I.L.'.

Also included are:

7 telegrams.

A note by Redmond on the poor attendance in parliament of D.D. Sheehan, M.P. for Mid-Cork, and John O'Donnell, M.P. for South Mayo. Redmond writes that on a report being made to the Party, Sheehan, without waiting upon the decision, severed his connections with the Party, resigned his seat and challenged the Party to oppose him.

MS 15,247 /3 1907. Apr. 15 items.

Correspondents include: Vincent Scully; John Tapley; Rev. T. Walsh (1907, Apr. 8), concerning the case of his brother Laurence Walsh who was involved in the Tallow tenants' case; Arthur Chamberlain (1907, Apr. 10), enclosing a memorandum re inspections at the Kynoch munitions works in Arklow, County Wicklow; Rev. J. Canon Turner (1907, Apr. 16), alerting Redmond to the fate of Catholic foundations in France; Edward Barry (1907, Apr. 17), re his recent absence from Westminster. He also refers to the administration of the parliamentary fund. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; William C. Gladstone,

President-elect, Oxford Union (1907, Apr. 25), asking if Redmond could attend a debate on Home Rule at the Oxford Union as 'hitherto Oxford has been such a center of Unionism and a home of lost causes'.

Also includes a note by Redmond on repeated breaches in regulations at the Kynoch munitions factory in Arklow, which may lead to its closure. [c. Apr. 1907].

MS 15,247 /4 1907. May. 19 items.

Correspondents include: Richard Tobin (1907, May 12), giving his opinion of the Irish Council Bill. He also refers to the need for proper elementary education before any measure of Home Rule: 'Educate the lower classes and you make for democracy, satisfy the middle classes and you strengthen conservatism'; Rev. Charles McGlynn; Rev. J.J. McKinley (1907, May 14), on the need to move the writ for the North Monaghan election as quickly as possible; Rev. William Casey ([1907?] May 14), referring to opinion on the Irish Council Bill amongst nationalists in his parish; David M. Moriarty (1907, May 17), on the recommendation from Kerry County Council to Irish M.P.s to reject the Irish Council Bill on its third reading; Joseph Nolan (1907, May 19), referring to the 'hot time' he expects at the Irish National Convention, Nolan suggests that Redmond propose the appointment of a committee to draft amendments to the Irish Council Bill; Charles Ronayne (1905, May 20), rejecting the Irish Council Bill as a 'poor presentment to the Irish people'. He also urges Redmond not to consider the bill as an 'offer of Home Rule' but merely a small step in this direction; Hugh A. Law (1907, May 20), suggesting that delegates from West Donegal both clerical and lay are generally more favourable to acceptance of the bill. He assures Redmond that whatever decision is taken at the Convention he can count upon his loyal support; Rev. Laurence Farrelly (1907, May 20), advising Redmond to ensure that the second resolution passed at the Conference relates to amendments to the Irish Council Bill; William C. Gladstone.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

An annotated copy of Ignatius J. O'Brien's opinion on the Criminal Appeal Bill, 1907 dated 1 May 1907. TS, 4 sheets.

MS 15,247 /5 1907. June. 10 items.

Correspondents include: William C. Gladstone; James O'Mara (1907, June 15), tendering his resignation from the party as his views regarding the necessity of adopting a policy of abstention from Westminster have not received general acceptance; Canon Bernard Coyne, Michael Cunningham, John Drury, James Clarke (1907, June 25), reminding Redmond of the circumstances which brought about the Boyle (Roscommon) County and District Council elections of 1905, and the petition which followed them. Encloses a statement on the costs of the election petition and indemnity fund. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Patrick Skelton (1907, June 30), asking Redmond if he

would be agreeable to the idea of him going forward as a nationalist candidate for North Leitrim. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

MS 15,247 /6 1907. July. 49 items.

Correspondents include: J.P. Hayden (1907, July 1), on his intended candidature for South Kilkenny; James O'Mara; Nicholas J. Murphy (1907, July 4), seeking Redmond's support for his candidature for South Kilkenny. Murphy reminds Redmond that he is a nephew of Canon Murphy of Kilmanagh who took such a prominent part on the Parnellite side during the split. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; T.F. Butler (1907, July 4), on whether the leaders of the Irish Party intend to erect a monument in honour of the late Colonel The O'Gorman Mahon, former M.P.; Rev. James Brennan (1907, July 6), referring to a meeting of the priests of South Kilkenny. Brennan advises Redmond that a decision has been taken that the local candidate cannot be supported. With a copy of a reply from Redmond recommending Mathew Keating of London; Archbishop Scarisbrick (1907, July 10), on Redmond's anger towards his nephew, Br. Athanasius (Louis G. Howard), which is causing him mental anguish. With a copy of a reply from Redmond indicating that he does not share the Archbishop's charitable view of his nephew's conduct; Rev. James Brennan (1907, July 16), regarding the illegal character of the convention held in Ballyhale, County Kilkenny. Brennan asks for Redmond's consent to call a second convention at which both candidates can fight it out. With a copy of a telegram from Redmond to Brennan declaring that it is too late to challenge the proceedings; Thomas J. Devine (1907, July 18), thanking Redmond for the cheque he has received through Canon Coyne for petition expenses in North Roscommon; J.J. Rossiter (1907, July 22), offering his services in the event of parliamentary vacancy; C.J. Irwin, Honorary Secretary, North Wexford United Irish League (1907, July 27), enclosing copies of letters he has received from Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde Bart. M.P. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Louis G. Howard [Br. Athanasius] ([1907?]), on his recent mental crisis. He hopes that Redmond will not be disappointed with his decision to abandon religious life and apply to Rome for a dispensation.

Also included are:

6 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to E.J. Walsh (1907, July 18), thanking him for the self-sacrificing attitude he adopted at the East Wicklow convention where he gave way to John Muldoon

A fragment of a letter from Herbert Gladstone? to Redmond re the Factory and Workshop Bill and the situation of Catholic institutions in Ireland which are conducted for rescue work.[c. June/July, 1907].

A table outlining the attendance of Sir Thomas Esmonde and C.J. Dolan at divisions in Westminster, 1904-07.

MS 15,247 /7 1907. Aug. 21 items.

Correspondents include: Laurence A. Waldron; Rev. William O'Donnell (1907, Aug. 8), requesting that Redmond use his influence

on behalf of P.A. Murphy who is seeking an appointment with the Board of Works. O'Donnell suggests that the Party's policy of not interfering in appointments is 'as absurd as the Shin [sic] Féin policy if it can be called a policy'; Daniel Purcell (1907, Aug. 13), seeking Redmond's influence in obtaining the appointment to the Office of Solicitor to the Treasury in Ireland; [Thaddeus?] Bolger (1907, Aug. 15), expressing his satisfaction with Redmond's denial in the *Freeman's Journal* of Father [Robert] Fitzhenry's assertions about the way the Irish members live in London. Bolger also refers to local politics and argues that North Wexford remains loyal to the Irish Party despite Sir Thomas Esmonde's apparent break with the party and flirtation with Sinn Féin rhetoric. With a copy of a reply from Redmond assuring Bolger that while 'no one wants to put any indignity on Sir Thomas Esmonde at all'. Redmond adds, however, that it is quite impossible for him to recognise 'a "conditional" member of the Party'; P.J. Fanning (1907, Aug. 15), on the 'mischievousness of the Sinn Feiners hostility to Parliamentarianism'. Fanning also refers to his concerns about Sir Thomas Esmonde's promulgation of a new policy at a recent meeting in Enniscorthy. With a copy of a reply from Redmond declaring that Esmonde's condition that the National Question should be put to the forefront of the Party's programme is 'a ridiculous and, indeed, an insulting one, as the National Question, is, and always has been, in the forefront of our programme'; Rev. Patrick Boyle (1907, Aug. 20), on the efforts to save the Collège des Irlandais in Paris; [Thaddeus?] Bolger (1907, Aug. 25), congratulating Redmond on his 'firm and statesmanlike' letter to Wexford Corporation. Bolger also refers to Sinn Féin activity in County Wexford and to Sir Thomas Esmonde's intentions.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of the Statement of the Scotch Bishops re Scottish Foundations in France. TS, 8 sheets.

MS 15,247 /8 1907. Sept. 20 items.

Correspondents include: Simon McGuire (1907, Sept. 18), concerning the on-going problems in the North Wexford constituency; Sr. Mary Benedict (1907, Sept. 18), referring to Louis G. Howard's (Redmond's nephew) decision to abandon his vocation and to his assertion that his mother left him some property. With a copy of reply from Redmond declaring that he finds the conduct of his nephew inexplicable as he has 'taken his final vows after 6 years and now wants to get a dispensation from the Holy Father'. He also denies that Howard was left any property by his mother; Richard Armstrong (1907, Sept. 21), on his hope that the ill-health which prevented Redmond's son from entering King's Inns has completely disappeared; Rev. John Scanlan, dean of Killaloe (1907, Sept. 23), requesting Redmond's attendance at a forthcoming nationalist meeting in Birr, Kings' County; Richard Moloney (1907, Sept. 27), enclosing a statement of expected expenditure in connection with the Glennaheiry outrage in County

Waterford. Moloney also reports on Lord Ashtown's suspected perjury; William A. Browne, Town Clerk, Wexford (1907, Sept. 28), on official arrangements for Redmond's acceptance of the freedom of the borough; Frank B. Dineen (1907, Sept. 30), relaying information on Sinn Féin's intentions: 'They have no notion so far of doing anything outside Dublin but I think an attack may be made at some meeting in Kildare or Newbridge'.

Includes 3 telegrams.

MS 15,247 /9 1907. Oct.-Dec. 20 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. John Scanlan (1907, Oct. 1), thanking Redmond for his promise to attend and speak at a special meeting of the U.I.L. in Birr. Scanlan adds 'if you have not achieved success in every case, you have done a great deal. ... the Irish Party will yet win Home Rule'; Vincent Scully (1907, Oct 10), recalling how he stood for North Kilkenny out a feeling of chivalry towards Parnell when many of his old friends went against him; Richard Armstrong (1907, Oct. 9), advising Redmond that his son should attend all the lectures for the course he is taking at Kings' Inns; Frank B. Dineen (1907, Oct. 14), on the prospects for successful meetings in Tipperary and Maryborough; Sr. Mary Benedict; Hyacinth Plunkett; J.J. Lalor (1907, Oct. 28), asking whether Redmond approved of the selection of Sir Joseph Downes as one of the candidates for municipal honours in Dublin. Lalor claims that Downes is 'probably the most notorious rack-renter with which our city is cursed'; J. Killop; Austin Harford; Rev. William Casey (1907, Nov. 14), informing Redmond that William O'Brien's followers are on the increase in Counties Cork and Kerry and that 'his power for *mischief* is great in the South of Ireland'. Casey urges Redmond to find an accommodation with O'Brien which would allow him to rejoin the Irish Party; William O'Malley (1907, Nov. 20), expressing his view that every effort should be made to bring William O'Brien back into the fold. O'Malley argues that O'Brien's return would allow Redmond to pursue a policy of 'prudence and caution' in parliament; O'Keefe & Lynch (1907, Dec. 4), regarding Louis G. Howard's claims to his mother's property.

Also includes a letter from T.W. Rolleston to [John] Devoy (1907, Dec. 21), forwarding a copy of the *Times*' report of Sir Horace Plunkett's speech on resuming the presidency of the Irish Cooperation Organisation. Rolleston writes 'You will see that this speech is a very important event, and means an attempt to organise the Irish farmers to shake off the grip of the small country publican and gombeen man, who has hitherto controlled the parliamentary representation of the country ...'.

MS 15,248 /1-2 1907. 15 items.

Memoranda, notes etc., concerning the debate on the Irish Council Bill, 1907.

MS 15,248 /1 Includes:

A copy of the Irish Council Bill [7 Edw. c. 7] with annotations and notes in Redmond's hand.

Memorandum on the Constitution of the proposed new administrative body to be set up in Ireland. TS, 6 sheets. Also, MS draft of the same document in Redmond's hand.

Skeleton of Plan for proposed Irish Council. TS with MS alterations, 11 sheets.

Memorandum marked private and confidential by Thomas Sexton [?] or T.P. Gill [?] to Augustine Birrell [?] setting out the reasons why the Irish Party should reject the Council Bill. TS with MS alterations, 16 sheets.

'Proposals as to Police in Gladstone's Bill of 1886'. TS, 3 sheets.

Notes on revenue, expenditure and Irish contributions to Imperial Service, 1906-07. TS, 5 sheets.

Note by Redmond on the reduction of Irish constituencies. MS, 3 sheets.

Note on the comparative costs of the Police in England, Scotland and Wales, 1905-06.

MS 15,248 /2 1907. 8 items.

Includes: Copy of the resolution rejecting the Irish Council Bill read by Redmond at the Irish National Convention in Dublin, 21 May 1907.

First line reads: 'That this Convention, representative of Irish national opinion emphatically places on record its profound conviction that nothing can satisfy the national aspirations of Ireland or bring peace and contentment to our people but a measure of self government ...'.

MS draft of a resolution in Redmond's hand expressing a deep sense of disappointment with the present government in not adopting the policy of Home Rule.

Also includes several TS copies of a draft resolution condemning the Irish Council bill.

MS 15,249 1907. 38 items.

Letters, accounts, bill of costs and other documents concerning the shipping, display, financing and architectural arrangements of the Parnell statue by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1907.

Includes:

A letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1907, Mar. 25), informing Redmond that the Parnell statue together with all the bronze ornaments is now completed. Saint-Gaudens reminds him that the final payment of \$7,000 is due when the bronzes are shipped to Dublin.

A letter from S. Catterson Smith to Stephen Gwynn (1907, Apr, 16), conveying the willingness of the Royal Hibernian Academy to house the statue in their Exhibition Rooms until such time as the architectural portion of the memorial is completed.

Also, letters from George P. Sheridan, architect (1907, June 14), on his inclination to have the base of the monument in granite even if the upper portion is carried out in limestone; (1907, July 18), arguing that what the public will require is 'a *perspective view* of the obelisk showing the statue in position'. Sheridan supposes that the statue 'is to face down the street towards Nelson's Pillar'; (1907, July 22), refers to the re-arranging of the tram lines to accommodate the monument; (1907, July 29), on arrangements for exhibiting the statue to the public at an art exhibition (Oireachtas) of the Gaelic League; (1907, Aug. 12), advising Redmond that he has made several drawings of the statue. Sheridan also informs Redmond that he has just heard of the death of Saint-Gaudens.

Also includes letters from Robert Russell and M. Crowley & Co., chartered accounts, re outstanding payments due to Saint-Gaudens and his architect.

III.i.11 1908

MS 15,250 /1 1908. Jan.-Mar. 25 items.

Correspondents include: C.J. Dolan ([1908], Jan. 7), on his disillusionment with the constitutional movement and its reliance upon English Liberalism. Dolan writes 'I have turned my back on the sham fight in Westminster henceforth to fight the real fight in Ireland, and I am endeavouring to obtain the sanction of my constituents [in North Leitrim] in declaring that my country is not a subject province dependent on the accidents of British politics ... but a free and independent nation'; C.J. Irwin (1908, Jan. 23), informing Redmond that Sir Thomas Esmonde has agreed to rejoin the Irish Party; Robert Hanton (1908, Jan. 27), expressing his pleasure that the 'strayed sheep have returned' and congratulating Redmond for the patience he has shown under trying circumstances; Richard Moloney (1908, Feb. 15), on the appeal against the decision awarding Lord Ashtown compensation for the explosion at Glенаheiry Lodge, County Waterford. Moloney affirms that the local County Council and the Rural District Council [in Waterford?] have engaged T.M. Healy to oppose the claim. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that if Healy is to appear then the necessities of the case will be provided for; O'Keefe & Lynch (1908, Feb. 15), enclosing two letters from Louis G. Howard and a copy of a reply from Cornelius O'Keefe. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Abbot A. S. Taylor (1908, Mar. 2), informing Redmond that he has received a letter from Rome instructing him to dismiss Br. Athanasius [Louis G. Howard] from the order. With a copy of a reply from Redmond on the difficulties he has had in accounting for Howard's most ungrateful conduct towards the order and avowing that his nephew must look elsewhere for his defence.

Also included are:

A draft statement by Redmond on a recent conference at which an attempt was made to foster a reconciliation between the Irish Party and

William O'Brien. [Jan. 1908]. MS, 2 copies.

A short note in Redmond's hand declaring that the present system of government is inefficient and extravagantly costly and does not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population. [1908].

MS 15,250 /2 1908. Apr.-Dec. 27 items.

Correspondents include: Laurence Wickham (1908, Apr. 29), on his fears that there will be a great deal of 'Plunkettite kindness' underlying a new political organisation about to be set in Dublin called the Irish Imperial Home Rule Association; O'Keefe & Lynch (1908, May 5), enclosing a copy of a letter from Murray Hutchins & Co. to Messrs Jermyn & Sons re Louis G. Howard's claim on an share of his mother's estate; Frederick Ryan (1908, June 11), enclosing a letter from Abbot A.S. Taylor concerning Louis G. Howard's dispensation from Holy Orders. He also asks Redmond to modify his attitude towards his nephew; Rev. Monsignor Tynan (1908, June 13), enclosing a copy of the Manchester Education Concordat; Robert Russell (1908, June 23), on Daniel Tallon who has suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he is not expected to recover; Robert Saunders (1908, June 29), outlining a proposal from Lord Kenmare for financing Irish Land Purchase which would be agreeable to all parties concerned.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from Redmond to G. Bryers (1908, May 8), concerning a document [extant] from the Irish Imperial Home Rule Association which he will regard as an attack on the Irish Party if it is published.

A flier from the Irish Land Purchase Association reporting a speech made by Lord Kenmare on the financing of land purchase. 26 May 1908.

2 TS copies of a speech made by Redmond on the Irish Universities' bill printed in the *Freeman's Journal*, 9 July 1908.

MS 15,250 /3 1908 and 3 undated [c. 1908]. 10 items.

Memoranda, notes etc. concerning the Education Bill, 1908.

Includes:

Report of a meeting between a deputation of Catholic teachers and the President of the Board of Education [Reginald McKenna], 31 Mar. 1908. TS, 3 sheets.

List of amendments to the bill proposed by Redmond, Sir Thomas Esmonde, T.P. O'Connor, John Dillon etc.

TS reports of speeches in parliament on the Education Bills of 1902 and 1906. Speakers include Redmond, T.P. O'Connor, A.J. Balfour and John Dillon.

MS 15,250 /4 Undated [c. 1908]. 3 items.

Memoranda re Land Purchase Finance

Includes:

Memorandum by Thomas Sexton on the Land Commission's pending agreements worth £38,000,000 of purchase money. TS, 7 sheets.

'Irish Land Finance and British Credit by an Irish County Councillor'.
Signed M.A. Ennis, Ard Ruadh, Wexford, 14 Sept. 1907. TS, 12 sheets.

III.i.12 1909

MS 15,251 /1 1909. Jan.-May. 34 items.

Correspondents include: Frederick W. Ryan (1909, Jan. 12), regarding Louis G. Howard's intention to dispose of some family property in order to improve his circumstances in London; Winifrede M. Wyse (1909, Mar. 19), enclosing a pamphlet on education reform in Ireland [not extant]; Rev. John Cuthbert Hedley, Catholic Bishop of Newport.

Also included are:

Assorted notes, newscuttings re criminal statistics in Ireland and England, particularly in London. Includes number of murders known to the police in Ireland for the years 1886-1905.

TS copies of speeches made by Gerald Balfour, George Wyndham, James Bryce and Lord Salisbury on the operation of the Irish Local Government Act of 1898.

'Details of Receipts and Expenditure of County Councils for year ending 31st March 1907' with other statistics relating local government expenditure in Ireland, 1905-07.

Table showing Catholic and Non-Catholic representation and salaried appointments on selected county councils in Ireland. Includes figures for Counties Galway, Cork, Westmeath and King's County, which are juxtaposed with corresponding figures for Counties Armagh, Antrim, Fermanagh and Tyrone. [c. 1909].

Statement showing the average income and expenditure of the United Irish League of Great Britain for 1906-09. Includes statement on the Parliamentary Fund account for the same years.

MS 15,251 /2 1909. Jun.-Dec. 40 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas Irwin (1909, June 2), thanking Redmond for his successful efforts in aid of the Newry, Keady & Tynan Railway bill; Thomas Callan Macardle (1909, Sept. 1), asking Redmond to do what he can to assist small brewers in Ireland; Geoffrey A. Dunlop (1909, Sept. 1), on his intention to stand as a Unionist Free Trader for South County Dublin in opposition to the sitting Unionist candidate. He asks if Redmond's Party can supply him with some funds; Canon Charles Quin (1909, Sept. 2), concerning the selection of a candidate to contest South Armagh; Dr C. O'Neill (1909, Sept. 12), giving reasons for having circulated a letter he received from Joseph Devlin which favoured his claims for the vacancy in South Armagh. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; E. McCardle (1909, Sept. 22), requesting Redmond's support for his candidature for South Armagh. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Frederick W. Ryan; James O'Neill (1909, Nov. 29), asking Redmond to consider James Boyle as a fit and proper person to represent a constituency. O'Neill insists that he has every reason to believe that Boyle 'will do his very best to raise plenty of money in America to carry on the fight for the Irish cause';

Rev. Monsignor Tynan (1909, Dec. 4), on whether there would be any chance of Redmond 'feeling Asquith's pulse' on the education question; Sir Thomas Myles (1909, Dec. 8), concerning his friend Albert Holt, a wealthy South African, who is anxious to enter parliament; Frank MacDermott (1909, Dec. 8), asking if Redmond would consider him a possible candidate for some Irish seat. Annotation in Redmond's hand reads: 'The writer is a very clever and *good* fellow'; J. Northhouse Keshan (1909, Dec. 21), offering himself as a candidate should a vacancy arise in any Irish constituency.

Also included are:

10 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Canon Charles Quinn (1909, Aug. 31), on the need to fill the vacancy in South Armagh created by William McKillop's death. Redmond mentions several men who would be a valuable accession to the Party's ranks.

2 newscuttings urging unionists to exploit disquiet amongst nationalists over Redmond's stance on Lloyd George's budget. The articles argue that unionists should contest more Irish seats, [c. Nov. 1909].

III.i.13 1910

MS 15,252 /1 /A 1910. 20 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. James Stephens (1910, Feb. 11), on dissatisfaction in South Mayo with John O'Donnell's attendance in parliament. Stephens writes that the local conference only selected him after 'he had purged himself of faction and signed the pledge'; Rev. James Stephens (1910, Feb. 22), enclosing a copy of the pledge taken by O'Donnell after a private meeting of the clergy. Stephens congratulates Redmond on 'being rid of an impossible candidate [Conor O'Kelly] who boasted that he would wipe his boots in the priests of South Mayo and defied the whole Roman garrison'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond asserting that the only way O'Donnell can re-enter the Party is on the adoption of a resolution to admit him; M.C. Walsh; Rev. John J. Tuffy (1910, Mar. 26), on the declining fortunes of Conor O'Kelly in South Mayo politics: 'He is simply down and out and his followers have come at last to recognise the futility of the mad, anti-religious campaign upon which they were induced to embark after the late election'; Edmund Downey (1910, Mar. 29), enclosing a newscutting from the *Evening News* (Waterford) reporting a speech by J.J. O'Shee M.P. in which he attacked Downey personally and cast a slur on his patriotism; Gerald Villiers-Stuart (1910, Mar. 30), seeking Redmond's support as he intends to stand as a candidate for West Waterford. Stuart writes that there is a 'very strong feeling in the constituency in favour of been represented by a resident'. He claims that 'if his grandfather [Henry Villiers-Stuart] had become a Catholic, his work for Catholic Emancipation would have been futile. It was because he fought as a Protestant that his championship of the cause was so helpful to Daniel O'Connell'; Hurst and Blackett Ltd. (1910,

June 20), avowing that it was not their attention to connect Redmond with the authorship of *John Redmond, the man and the demand* by Louis G. Redmond-Howard. They apologize for any unease caused to Redmond by its publication; John O'Mahony (1910, July 4), asking Redmond to put forward an independent candidate for East Kerry who is not immersed in local squabbles. O'Mahony suggests that Pierce O'Mahony is a true and tried nationalist who proved his loyalty 'in the time of turmoil when poor Parnell was hounded to death'; Rev. John J. Tuffy, Rev. Michael Hannon ([c. Nov. 1908]), expressing the satisfaction of the clergy of South Mayo with the assurances given by Redmond re the representation of the constituency. The priests argue that the late election in South Mayo was 'a battle for religion' and that 'in the future as in the past our stand must be for Faith and Fatherland'.

Also included are:

Telegrams from newspapers asking Redmond who was returning from America on board the *Celtic* for a statement of his views. Includes one from *Daily Chronicle*, dated 11 Nov. 1910: 'Liberals spoiling for a fight, Can you favour us with message?'

MS 15,252 /1 /B 1910. 12 items.

Memoranda, notes etc. by Redmond on the constitutional crisis over the House of Lords veto, 1910.

Includes:

Note in Redmond's hand marked secret. First line reads: 'When a bill passed in the House of Commons is rejected by Lords and is passed a second time ... and again rejected by Lords a conference shall be held ...'. MS, 4 sheets.

Notes on the rejection of a referendum and a scheme advocated by the *Times* to end the crisis.

Notes by Redmond possibly for a speech on Asquith's proposals for political reform [c.1910]. First line reads: 'Wont be surprised if I treat this as a purely Irish proposal as its sole object is [to] reduce Irish seats'. MS, 28 sheets.

Memorandum by Redmond ([1910], June 23), on his willingness to discuss with Walter Long 'the possibility of settling a Home Rule scheme, to be adopted by consent'. MS. 1 sheet.

Memorandum by Redmond setting out the views of the Party on Lord Ripon's compromise to end the constitutional stalemate. Annotation in corner reads: 'Handed to L. George and Birrell, 25 July 1910'. MS, 5 sheets.

A short note signed by Redmond, Nov. 1910 re the breakdown of the constitutional conference: 'This [Ripon] scheme was practically agreed on by conference – but Balfour & co. insisted on Home Rule being excluded from operation of scheme and the conference broke up'. MS, 1 sheet.

MS 15,252 /2 Undated. [c. 1910-1912]. *5 items.*
Memoranda etc. on Irish finance and the financial implications of Home Rule.
Includes:
Memorandum on the fiscal powers of an Irish Parliament by Frank Mac Dermot, [c. 1910]. TS, *14 sheets.*
Memorandum on certain fiscal points of the Home Rule bill, [c. 1912]. TS, *6 sheets.*
Printed government memo re present position, and outline proposals respecting Irish finance, [c. 1912].

III.i.14 1911

MS 15,253 1911. *7 items.*
Correspondents include: Michael Meagher (1911, June 2), reassuring Redmond that he will not try to justify or make light of the offence he has been charged with. He affirms that he remains constant in his devotion to his leader and the cause; Rev. Philip O'Doherty (1911, Sept. 11), on the need to select a strong candidate for North Tyrone. O'Doherty reminds Redmond that the 'Nationalist majority [of electors] – *Catholics over all others* – is almost sixty' but that at least one hundred of this number are scattered throughout Ireland, England and Scotland.

Also included are:
A copy of a report in the *Freeman's Journal* of a speech by Redmond supporting the disestablishment of the Welsh church, 22 Apr. 1911.
Memorandum re the Papal Bull *Quantavis Diligentia*, [9 Oct. 1911]. MS, *3 sheets.*
An extract from the census of 1911 giving population figures for Ulster by counties. MS, *2 sheets.*

III.i.15 1912

MS 15,266 ca. 1912-1916. *64 items.*
Maps, tables, memoranda, newscuttings etc. relating mainly to the Home Rule Bill of 1912, the Ulster Question and the Exclusion Proposal.
Includes:
Texts of speeches by Sir Edward Carson, Lloyd George, H. H. Asquith and others on the Home Rule Bill of 1912 and Carson's amendment for nine-county exclusion. [c. 1912].
Numerous tables showing the denominational make-up of counties in Ulster.
Annotated copies of *What is Ulster?* and *The Religious Statistics of Ulster*. Printed leaflets from the Irish Press Agency. [c. 1914].
The Kaiser's Ulster Friends, reporting 'Pro-German speeches by prominent Carsonites'. Printed flier with MS annotations. [c. 1914].

‘Political map of Ireland, showing the position and relative strength of the opposing parties with a census of population and religious profession’. (*Times*, 14 July 1914).

Note by Redmond on ‘Home Rule in the German Empire’. MS, 5 sheets.

Memorandum setting out the Irish Party’s view that ‘no satisfactory settlement of the Irish Question can be obtained by the exclusion of any portion of Ireland from the operation of the Home Rule Bill’. TS, 6 sheets. [c. 1914].

Memorandum suggesting a method of dealing with the Ulster problem without a temporary or permanent partition of Ireland. TS, 5 sheets. [c. 1916].

MS 15,256 1912. 1 item.

Letter from William Connolly & Son to Alderman W.F. Cotton (1912, Apr. 20), re payment for stonework on the Parnell monument. Also includes letters 1913-14, concerning the financing and completion of the monument.

MS 15,254 1912. 36 items.

Correspondents include: M.A. Ennis (1912, Feb. 17), on the subject of finance in the Home Rule Bill. Ennis refers to his obligation to protect the interests of the ratepayers of Ireland. He also draws Redmond’s attention to the fact that ‘either of Gladstone’s Bills would have meant speedy bankruptcy to the country and that if the financial proposals now being formulated should involve risk of any similar disaster we should not be justified in supporting them’; Henry Holiday (1912, Mar. 16), on his hopes that Home Rule will ‘make Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotchmen brothers’. He congratulates Redmond on his admirable management of the Irish cause; Lord Courtney of Penwith (1912, July 2), enclosing a letter counter-signed by Sir Horace Plunkett asking if Redmond will give assurances that the amendments to the Home Rule Bill will give practical effect to the principle of proportional representation as the favored electoral system in Ireland. With a copy of a reply from Redmond on his doubts as to whether proportional representation in Ireland ‘would fulfill the object of its promoters, which I take to be to give a larger and fairer representation to the minority’; E.A. Aston (1912, July 24), on the merits of proportional representation as ‘an indirect and valuable means of obtaining Unionist consideration of one aspect of the Home Rule Bill’; James Ganly (1912, Aug. 31), thanking Redmond for the deep interest he has shown in the foot and mouth disease question; Percy H. Illingworth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (1912, Sept. 30), sending Redmond an outline of parliamentary business and noting with dismay ‘that Devlin has been following your example in the matter of accidents. Devotion to one’s leader can be carried too far’; W. McCann [?] (1912, Oct. 12), seeking expenses accruing from voter registration which are due to the West Belfast Executive of the U.I.L. McCann reports that ‘as result of the last revision we have now on the register a purely Catholic majority (exclusive of Protestant Homer Rulers) 525. So that West Belfast ... is

as safe as even Waterford'; Professor E.P. Culverwell (1912, Oct. 26), indicating that a statement repudiating the actions of J.H M. Campbell, M.P. for Dublin University, will be published. Culverwell claims that less than half of the Junior Fellows approve of trying to exclude Trinity College from the purview of the Irish legislature. He argues that the Irish Party should ensure that any new legislature is representative of all political opinion; Alexander Dempsey (1912, Oct. 26), arguing that if Redmond agrees to the exclusion of Queen's University from the control of an Home Rule Parliament provision should be made for the establishment of a College for Catholics in Belfast; Professor E.P. Culverwell (1912, Nov. 16), enclosing a copy of resolution passed at a meeting of the Fellows and Professors of Trinity College desiring that a guarantee be given in the Government of Ireland Bill that the *status quo* established by the Universities Act, 1908, be maintained. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that he only agreed to the exclusion of the College because it was asked for as a safeguard. He assures Culverwell that he is willing to agree to any safeguard asked for by the Protestants of the country; Andrew N. Bonaparte Wyse (1912, Nov. 30), enclosing a statement outlining the position of Inspectors of Irish National Schools under the Home Rule Bill.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A newscutting from the *Irish Times*, 21 Dec. 1912, re the position of Trinity College, Dublin, under the Government of Ireland bill.

A copy of the agenda for a special meeting of the senate of the Queen's University of Belfast, 28 Nov. 1912.

An annotated card listing members of the Irish Parliamentary Party in 1912.

III.i.16 1913

MS 15,256 1913-1914. 21 items.

Letters to Redmond mainly from George P. Sheridan, architect, concerning the financing and completion of the Parnell monument. Includes some letters from William Conolly & Son, the builders involved in the erection of the monument, to Alderman W.F. Cotton re payment for work and materials involved.

Also includes a copy of a letter from Redmond to Lorcan Sherlock, Lord Mayor of Dublin (1913, June 11), asking Dublin Corporation to take charge of the monument on behalf of the citizens. Redmond also asks if the city will receive a bust of Parnell which the Parnell monument committee hopes will be placed alongside the O'Connell statue in City Hall.

Includes 1 letter from 1912.

MS 15,255 /1 1913. 11 items.

Memoranda, notes, etc. relating to Home Rule, population and the relative position of Catholics and Protestants, [c. 1913].

Includes:

'Notes for Mr. Redmond'. A series of replies to questions re Home Rule. For example: 'Will Home Rule mean separation?' TS, 7 sheets.

List of Irish counties listing numbers of Catholics and Protestants holding positions of H.M. Lieutenant, High Sheriff, M.P. and Deputy Lieutenant. TS, 4 sheets.

List of principal offices of state and senior civil service positions held by Protestants. TS, 4 sheets.

'Ireland on up-grade'. Information re population, emigration, taxes, rate of taxes, rate of wages, railways and civil government charges. TS, 7 sheets.

Notes re 'remarkable instances' of toleration by Catholics towards Protestants in the Mid-Tyrone election and in the appointment of two Protestant professors by Galway College.

MS 15,255 /2 1913. 27 items.

Correspondents include: John Robert Newman (1913, Jan. 3), on the desirability of having the single transferable vote adopted in lieu of the block vote in elections to the Home Rule parliament. Newman writes that 'many of us recognize that the Home Rule Bill may become law whether we wish it or not, and as we shall then have to live under it, we ask that we may be given an opportunity of taking a real part in the new national life'; St. John Rowlandson (1913, Mar. 31), concerning his offer of funding for the Irish Party. Annotation in Redmond's hand reads: 'Rowlandson was prepared to pay me for the Irish Party a very large sum of money (£20,000) if I would get a title for an unnamed friend of his. I laughed at the idea and sent him away'; Kane & Coleman (1913, Apr. 14), reporting on the activities St. John Rowlandson; David Sherlock (1913, Dec. 26), thanking Redmond for sending him a memorandum of an interview re draft amendments to the land bill. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

Also included are:

Reports on the denominational make-up of the Local Government Board, the Board of Works, Valuation Office and the Land Commission, published in *The Leader*, Feb. 1913. TS, 4 sheets.

Lord Loreburn's confidential memorandum for cabinet concerning the practical form of an overture to a conference about Home Rule, 27 Sept. 1913. With MS annotations. Printed.

'Statement embodying the views of the Executive Committee of the Irish Landowners Convention regarding the provisions of the Irish Land Bill, 1913'. TS, 6 sheets.

Copy of an official report of a parliamentary debate in which Redmond's refers to a speech by the M.P. for the City of London, 16 Jan. 1913.

Extracts of speeches by the Marquis of Lansdowne, A.J. Balfour, Sir Edward Carson, H.E. Duke and Bonar Law on Home Rule.

III.i.17 1914

MS 15,259 1914-1918. *35 items.*

Memoranda, notes, newscuttings etc. relating to recruiting in Ireland. Includes numerous statistical tables on recruiting:
Table showing the strength of the 16th Division (Infantry Brigades only) on 16 June 1915.
Estimates of the number of Irish non-commissioned officers and men serving in the military forces of the crown classified according to religious affiliation, 1916-18.
Estimates of the number of Irish reservists and recruits since the commencement of hostilities classified as 'National Volunteers', 'Ulster Volunteers' and 'others', 1916-18.

Also:

'Memorandum of suggestions' by Redmond for encouraging recruiting to the Irish Brigade, [c. 1914]. MS, *11 sheets*.

Memorandum re a suggested new postal campaign for Ireland to encourage enlistment. TS, *4 sheets*.

A letter from A.P. Magill to T.J. Hanna, Redmond's secretary (1915, Dec. 17), giving an estimate of how much it would cost to make up the difference between army and police pay. Encloses newscuttings re the conditions of R.I.C. enlistment.

Fragmentary notes for speeches on recruiting etc.

MS 22,187 1914-1915. *13 items.*

Letters to John Redmond, also some telegrams, mainly re the Irish (National) Volunteers and recruiting for the army.

Correspondents include George Fottrell, the Earl of Meath, Lord Monteagle and William Redmond.

MS 15,258 1914-1915. *13 items.*

Memoranda, notes, accounts relating to the Irish (National) Volunteers. Includes:

'Table showing the original strength of the Irish National Volunteers [in Dublin] and indicating approximately how the various battalions divided as a result of meetings held from 24 Sept., date of secession, up to and including 31 Oct. 1914'. Compiled by the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Table showing estimated number of Volunteers who have joined the secessionist Redmonite 'National Volunteers' (158,360) and those who have remained loyal to Eoin MacNeill's 'Irish Volunteers' (12,306). [c. 1914].

Memorandum on the formation of the national, military and finance committees of the Redmonite National Volunteers, [c. 1914]. TS, *3 sheets*.

'Report re the employment of Cork City National Volunteers on military duties', [c. 1915]. TS, *3 sheets*.

Text of a speech by Redmond? on the 'Irish National Volunteers and Enlistment for Home Defence', [c. 1915]. TS, *3 sheets*.

Account of expenses of the military office (exclusive of salaries) of the National Volunteers from 31 Mar. 1915.

- MS 22,184 Undated.** [c. 1914]. *6 items.*
Memoranda, drafts of speeches, notes mainly concerning the third Home Rule Bill and also Ireland and the War.
- MS 22,185 Undated.** [c. 1914]. *1 item.*
Extract (in Redmond's hand) from a letter of General Sir Lawrence Parsons in which he refuses a commission for William Redmond.
- MS 22,189 1914.** *1 item.*
Extract from memoranda by William Redmond concerning the six northern counties of Ireland. 2 pp. 30 June 1914.
- MS 15,257 /1 Undated.** [c. 1914]. *2 items.*
Letter from Frank ? congratulating Redmond on his splendid speech: 'Khaki ... and its Empire are a way ahead of its House of Commons but even its English parliamentarians are learning'.
Unsigned draft for a speech re the proposed 'time-limit concession' excluding the Ulster counties from the Home Rule settlement. Opening lines read: 'We make this concession not to win the assent of party politicians in this country, who care as little for the people of Ulster ... We make it for the sake of our *fellow countrymen* in Ulster themselves: as one more proof of our desire to be at one with them'. MS, *2 sheets.*
- MS 15,257 /2 1914. Jan.-Apr.** *16 items.*
Includes:
A copy of a letter from Redmond to Percy H. Illingworth (1914, Jan. 12), seeking information from the Prime Minister on the political situation. Redmond also requests a response to the suggestions that the Home Rule Bill may be postponed. Redmond reports that since his return to Ireland he has found 'the feeling with reference to the temporary exclusion of Ulster has greatly hardened, and notably so in the case of the Unionists themselves'.
Flier (1914, Feb. 23), advertising a public meeting of all nationalist bodies and societies and leading Home Rulers in Derry city, signed by Charles O'Neill, chairman, and Charles O'Doherty, solicitor and secretary. With an undated copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Neill urging him to abandon the meeting as such a proceeding will inflict a 'gravest injury on the National cause' as it plays into the hands of their bitterest enemies.
A report of an interview with Lloyd George and Augustine Birrell at the Treasury at which Dillon and Devlin also attended. Discussion concerned 'the various schemes which the Government have under consideration for dealing with Ulster'. 27 Feb. 1914. TS, *3 sheets.*
A report of an interview with H.H. Asquith. With Lloyd George, Birrell, and Dillon, T.P. O'Connor and Devlin also in attendance, 2 Mar. 1914. TS, *2 sheets.*
Printed Government White Paper re the proposal for a poll to exclude

the Ulster counties from the Government of Ireland Act, 16 Mar. 1914. With MS annotations.

Extracts and reports from newspapers re the Exclusion proposal, 'Tory papers admit the necessity of Home Rule'; Speeches made by Sir Edward Carson; the risk of Civil War over Home Rule. Compiled by W.J. Fallon, 19 Mar. 1914. TS, 5 sheets.

A letter to Redmond from Michael Davitt (1914, Apr. 21), declining an unspecified offer from Redmond as he is presently engaged as a house surgeon in the Mater Hospital and he intends going away on receiving a scholarship.

Receipt from H. Trulock Harris, gun-maker, for the sum of £350 on an account of payment for 3,600 rifles and bayonets and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, 17 June 1914.

MS 15,257 /3 1914. Jun.-July. 41 items.

Correspondents include: John P. Small (1914, June 20), conveying his willingness to serve on the Provisional Committee of the National Volunteers; Alec Wilson (1914, June 20), outlining a scheme advocated by a unnamed but distinguished unionist for provincial autonomy for Ulster but with full liberty 'to vote itself away from Westminster and into Dublin by referendum'; Christopher Kenny (1914, June 20), accepting Redmond's offer to nominate him to act on the Provisional Committee of the Volunteers; J.P. Gaynor (1914, June 20), accepting Redmond's invitation to act as a representative of the Irish Party on the Provisional Committee. Gaynor notes that it is generally believed that the Party's representation on the committee is to number 25; George Boyle; Lorcan Sherlock, Mayor of Dublin (1914, June 21), accepting Redmond's nomination to act on the Provisional Committee; M. Quinlan; James J. O'Hare; Stephen J. Hand; Michael Dunn; J. Murphy (1914, June 21), agreeing to act on the Provisional Committee and congratulating Redmond from having removed the Volunteers 'from the grip of men who are thoroughly anti-National'; John J. Horgan (1914, June 22), accepting Redmond's nomination to the Provisional Committee on the distinct understanding that he will be unable to attend any save the very important meetings in Dublin; John T. Donovan; John McCaffery (1914, June 22), consenting to act on the Provisional Committee. He advises Redmond that they have not 'heard the last of an attempt to turn the Volunteers from support of the Party and the immediate objects before us'; Rev. Arthur Ryan (1914, June 22), expressing his doubts as to whether he might be of more use 'guiding the action of my local Volunteers than wrangling with Sinn Féiners'. Ryan was informed by his Archbishop to do as Redmond requests; Martin J. Burke; P.A. Murphy (1914, June 22), accepting Redmond's offer to nominate him but warning him that 'Waterford is a very difficult to select a name from without treading on the susceptibilities of several prominent supporters'; John D. Nugent; Joseph Hutchinson; John Gore (1914, June 24), enclosing a copy of the list of the Provisional Committee of the Volunteers. He asks Redmond not to nominate more than twenty-five men as 'I fear there may be some opposition ... if you nominate more'; Eoin McNeill, Laurence J. Kettle,

Honorary Secretaries, Irish Volunteers (1914, July 14), informing Redmond that the twenty-five men he selected have joined the Provisional Committee.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A copy of the King's [published] speech at the commencement of the Buckingham Palace Conference, 21 July 1914.

Brief memoranda recording proceedings at the Conference, dictated by Redmond, 21-24 July 1914.

Notes by Redmond for a speech on the 'essential difference between the *Clean Cut* and *Plebiscite*' options on the Ulster question, [c. 1914].

First line reads: 'I protest against clean cut in name of Ulster people. – *It means the denial to them of right to vote on this question*'. MS, 4 sheets.

Notes by Redmond for a speech possibly on the Government of Ireland Amending Bill, 1914. MS, 17 sheets.

MS 22,118 1914. 1 item.

Letter from Col. Edmond Cotter of Bournemouth to T.P. O'Connor offering his services in the organisation of the Irish Volunteers. 10 June 1914.

MS 15,257 /4 1914. Aug.-Oct. 21 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas J. Kenny (1914, Aug. 5), informing Redmond that he is sending him his rifle with 250 rounds of ammunition. Kenny trusts that the rifle may never be required for its intended purpose 'since your historic and patriotic pronouncement in the House of Commons the other day after the Foreign Secretary's statement re the War ... has raised our status in this country 100% on what it used to be'; Richard McGhee; W. N. Davin [?] (1914, Aug. 12), enclosing a newscutting from the *Belfast Newsletter* containing a report of a speech by James Chambers, M.P. for South Belfast, with a cutting from the *The Irish Churchman*; H.G. Burgess (1914, Aug. 31), regarding arrangements for the delivery of a consignment of rifles, bayonets and ammunition; A. Maguire (1914, Sept. 21), congratulating Redmond 'on the great step in the cause to which you have given your live'. Maguire adds 'How much that cause owes to you history will tell'; William Murphy (1914, Oct. 20), on the views of D.D. Sheehan and William O'Brien re the possibility of joint action been taken by different sections of nationalists relative to the Home Rule question and the War. With a copy of a reply from Redmond referring to his hopes that any differences can be smoothed away before the Amending Bill is considered.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

Bill of costs for delivery of consignments of rifles and ammunition, addressed to J. O'Connor and Professor Laurence J. Kettle, 31 Aug. 1914.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Sir Lawrence Parsons (1914, Oct. 17), concerning recruitment to the newly formed 16th Division which 'will consist of 3 Irish Brigades, made up of Irishmen and officered by Irishmen'.

MS 15,257 /5 1914. Nov.-Dec. 12 items.

Correspondents include: H.G. Burgess (1914, Nov. 5), correcting an error in the weight of the second consignment of rifles, bayonets etc.; Rev. Charles McGlynn (1914, Dec. 12), reporting on a recent large meeting of the East Donegal executive of the U.I.L.; Rev. William O'Neill (1914, Dec. 8), informing Redmond that Sir Thomas Esmonde is in league with some of the most advanced Sinn Féiners. O'Neill also argues that Esmonde is 'not in sympathy with your policy and wants to know why you do not go to the *front* yourself instead of urging others to go'; Michael J. Ashe (1914, Dec. 21), seeking Redmond's influence to have him re-instated in his employment with the Ordnance Survey. Ashe denies having taken part in the anti-recruiting campaign, but admits expressing opinions to a constable which were considered 'too advanced for orthodox nationalists at the present time' and which led directly to his dismissal; Peter J. McCann (1914, Dec. 22), asking if Redmond can assist in his efforts to obtain the appointment of crown solicitor for County Kildare. McCann reminds Redmond that he did 'some hard fighting for the supporters of Mr. Parnell' and that he subsequently strove to secure the return of John Howard Parnell for South Meath; H. Trulock Harris.

III.i.18 1915

MS 15,260 Undated. [c. 1915]. 8 items.

Lists of members of the Irish munition and officer selection committees.

Includes:

List of local employers' munition of war committee, Belfast. TS, 2 sheets.

List of members of the Dublin armaments committee. TS, 3 sheets.

Memorandum re 'The appointment of army officers'. TS, 2 sheets.

A short note by Redmond on expenditure on army divisions in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. Redmond draws a comparison with the cost of 'putting down rebellion'.

MS 15,261 /1 Undated. [c. 1915]. 4 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. Bernard Vaughan enclosing a newscutting reporting his solution to the impasse over the Home Rule Bill; James Myles Hogge, M.P.

MS 15,261 /2 1915. Jan.-Mar. 19 items.

Correspondents include: John O'Hanrahan (1915, Jan. 9), regarding

contracts to supply a military barracks in Mitchelstown, County Cork; S. Parnell Kerr (1915, Jan. 14), requesting a preface or short chapter dealing with Redmond's visit to the front for his book 'What the Irish Regiments have done?'; James Cosgrave [?] (1915, Jan. 21), reporting on the settlement reached between Lord Clanricarde and his tenants on an portion of his estate in Portumna, County Galway; Sir Reginald Brade (1915, Feb. 21), claiming that recruiting in Ireland has been 'distinctly languid'. He suggests that a joint appeal by Redmond and Sir Edward Carson would convince a significant number of young Irishmen to enlist to defeat a common enemy. With a copy of a reply from Redmond rejecting Brade's claim and, referring to the latest statistics from the Irish Government, arguing that the figures are 'not altogether bad'. Redmond also refers to the 'circumstances, which have operated to retard recruiting in Ireland'. Hervey de Montmorency (1915, Jan. 24), on the poor treatment he has observed being meted out to Irish soldiers since joining the 7th Dublin Fusiliers: 'Irishmen are treated with contumely, addressed as if they were criminals and spoken of as if the name of Irishman and rogue were synonymous terms'; William J. O'Hara (1915, Feb. 10), setting out his reasons for proposing Alderman Thomas Kelly as Lord Mayor of Dublin and disassociating himself from Kelly's adoption of any attitude out of harmony with that of the Irish Party; Martin O'Byrne (1915, Feb. 10), disassociating the Licensed Grocers and Vintners' Association from the actions of William J. O'Hara in proposing Alderman Kelly; Colonel J.A.L. Montgomery (1915, Mar. 5), suggesting that a circular be sent to every family in Ireland bearing the signatures of nationalist and unionist leaders calling for recruits.

Also includes 'Extracts from a conversation with Sir Edward Carson which took place on March 13th 1915', signed Alfred Perceval Graves. TS, 10 sheets. With a draft reply from Redmond to Graves on verso of final page claiming that 'what occurred at the Buckingham Palace Conference was that Sir E[dward] C[arson] refused to discuss anything except the simple exclusion of Ulster'.

MS 15,261 /3 1915. Apr.-May. 26 items.

Correspondents include: T. Ryan (1915, Apr. 15), enclosing some prints of the wolfhound, 'Benburb', mascot of the Irish Brigade; William John Harbinson (1915, Apr. 14), regarding the precarious financial position of the East Tyrone Executive; James C. Meredith (1915, May 27), referring to Eoin MacNeill's view that if the government attempts to introduce conscription 'neither he [MacNeill] nor his committee will be able to restrain local and unorganised protest'. Meredith reports that MacNeill thinks that his followers would 'gain in popularity by issuing a strong manifesto against conscription' but is willing to facilitate a 'tacit understanding between both sections of the Volunteers' in order to prevent its implementation. Annotation in Redmond's hand reads 'Say if Mr. MacNeill has any communication to make to me he should make it direct'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond's secretary, T.J. Hanna; Cornelius C. Cregan (1915, May 27), expressing the gratitude

of the Limerick City Regiment of National Volunteers for Redmond's efforts in securing over a hundred rifles and bayonets; Charles Riggs & Company (1915, May 29), offering Redmond a supply of .303 martini rifles.

MS 15,261 /4 1915. June. 9 items.

Correspondents include: Cornelius C. Cregan (1915, June 7), concerning the delay in delivering the proper rifles and bayonets for the National Volunteers in Limerick City. Cregan explains that 'the rank and file of the Regiment are eagerly awaiting rifles'. He advises Redmond that a disappointment of these expectations might lead to 'a thinning of the ranks'; Charles Riggs & Company.

Also include are:

1 telegram.

A copy of the Report on the organisation and administration of ... the Headquarters Offices of the National Volunteers, 22 June 1915.

Prepared by Purtill & Company, accountants and auditors. TS, 13 sheets.

MS 15,261 /5 1915. July. 20 items.

Correspondents include: Cornelius C. Cregan; H. Jameson Davis (1915, July 6), referring to a very deliberate personal attack made on him by Laurence J. Kettle at a National Committee meeting of the Redmonite National Volunteers; H.G. Burgess (1915, July 9), enclosing a letter of his to Captain R.C. Kelly regarding work for the Ministry of Munitions; William John Harbinson (1915, July 18), thanking Redmond for the National Trustees contribution towards the cost in East Tyrone of registration and reporting that the 'discordant element at the Belfast Conference from East Tyrone still hold fast to their obstinate view that the proposed settlement means exclusion permanently'; Charles Riggs & Company; H.G. Burgess (1915, July 22), enclosing a summary of his negotiations with the Ministry of Munitions; Christopher Addison (1915, July 23), assuring Redmond that the Ministry of Munitions intend to make the 'fullest possible use of all the engineering facilities in Ireland which can be suitably and profitably employed on the making of munitions'; Patrick Higgins (1915, July 26), reminding Redmond that 'there is a pressing and urgent necessity here [Waterford] for houses for the working classes' and asking him to write to the Local Government Board re the second portion of the Housing Loan Scheme.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

Copies of correspondence between Redmond and Lieutenant-General Henry C. Sclater, Adjutant-General to the Forces. With memorandum, re recruiting and the 16th (Irish) Division. TS, 23 sheets.

MS 15,261 /6 1915. Aug. 13 items.

Correspondents include: H.G. Burgess (1915, Aug. 2), enclosing a copy of letter from Pat O'Brien re an interview with Lloyd George on

arrangements for armaments production in Ireland; M.J. Murphy (1915, Aug. 6), concerning the Waterford Housing Loan. He asks Redmond to 'put his foot down' on the wretched Local Government Board; Captain R.C. Kelly (1915, Aug. 9), informing Redmond that Lord Pirrie is most anxious to assist with any plan to start the production of armaments in Ireland; Sir Henry Robinson (1915, Aug. 10), apologizing for having to limit the issue of instalments for building operations under the Waterford housing loan. Robinson adds 'Your influence is so great in Waterford that it only needs a word from you to make the Corporation understand that, while the completion of their scheme is assured, they must wait until money is available'; Edwin Montague; Patrick Higgins (1915, Aug. 27), enclosing a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of Waterford Corporation's Housing Committee; William Fitzgerald (1915, Aug. 28), explaining his reasons for proposing a resolution re the Waterford Housing Loan: 'the sites are paid for and the houses that existed thereon have been completely taken down owing to their ruinous state and the tenants that occupied them are without accommodation'.

MS 15,261 /7 1915. Sept. 22 items.

Correspondents include: Sir Henry Robinson (1915, Sept. 4), expressing his view that the Waterford people are making a great mistake by building houses while war prices prevail; Edwin Montague (1915, Sept. 6), asking Redmond how much money is required by the corporation in Waterford to carry on the housing scheme until the following March. With a draft reply from Redmond on verso stating that £5,000 will be required by the corporation to meet their needs. He declares that he has asked them not make any further claims until the war is over; M.J. Murphy; Lorcan G. Sherlock (1915, Sept. 9), on his anger that a member of the Irish Party voted for an amendment which allowed the British military use of machinery belonging to the technical schools for munitions only on the basis that they paid for it. Sherlock writes 'compliance with the military request involved no shedding of Irish blood and no loss of life but rather tended to place Irishmen as well as other Allies [sic] Troops in a better position to defend their lines, and in addition meant giving work here'; Alderman John J. Farrell (1915, Sept. 11), rejecting Sherlock's proposal and arguing that the citizen's property should not be simply handed over to government. Encloses a copy of Dr John Ryan's report to the Committee on Technical Schools. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his disapproval of the Committee's actions; Martin O'Byrne (1915, Sept. 15), enclosing a table of figures showing the variation in the output of spirits and receipt of duty consequent to the increased spirit tax of 1909; Charles Riggs & Company.

Also included are:

Memorandum by Redmond of an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 15 Sept. 1915, TS. 2 *sheets*.

Memorandum by Redmond of an interview with Lord Kitchener, 29 Sept. 1915, TS, 10 *sheets*.

Copy of a letter from Keith Murdoch to Andrew Fisher, Australian Prime Minister (1915, Sept. 13), reporting on British mismanagement of the Dardanelles (Gallipoli) campaign.

Two maps of the Gallipoli peninsula. With MS annotations.

MS 15,261 /8 1915. Oct. 10 items.

Correspondents include: Alfred Perceval Graves (1915, Oct. 2), asking Redmond to reconsider his scheme which he has called 'Home Rule outside Home Rule'; John Hooper (1915, Oct. 17), enclosing statistics re the estimated number of men available in Ireland for military purposes; Captain R.C. Kelly (1915, Oct. 21), enclosing an outline of general policy of the Department of Recruiting and a suggested letter approved by the Lord Lieutenant encouraging Irishmen to enlist; General L.B. Friend (1915, Oct. 25), concerning the handling of applications to military commissions; H.G. Burgess; Cornelius C. Cregan (1915, Oct. 31), on the increased membership and better attendance at National Volunteer drills and parades in Limerick which he attributes to the new rifles recently acquired by Redmond.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

Memorandum on recruiting by Charles Hubert Oldham, 14 Oct. 1915.

MS, 5 sheets.

Report of the speeches made at the Conference on Recruiting in Ireland, held at the Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, 15 Oct. 1915. TS, 37 sheets.

MS 15,261 /9 1915. Nov. 31 items.

Correspondents include: Leopold Stennett Amery (1915, Nov. 2), congratulating Redmond on his speech. Amery also writes 'My own experience in the recruiting department during the past few weeks made me fully realize the irritating stupidity and shortsightedness with which you must have to had to endure in your recruiting efforts'; Charles Briggs & Company; Captain R.C. Kelly (1915, Nov. 6), on his expectations of getting far more recruits: 'The results so far are 12,000 replies, 4,000 enlistments but until ... we settle down to a steady flow I shall be privately pessimistic'; Rev. Martin Branigan (1915, Nov. 15), placing figures re recruiting in Ireland at Redmond's disposal in order to refute the 'unjust, offensive attacks recently made in certain quarters on the valour of our race'. Branigan also insists that when conscription is decreed for Ireland 'underhand efforts will contrive to exhort every available man from Ireland while sparing many, under pretext of national service, in England' He adds 'There are yet those who would cure Ireland's woes by driving Ireland's seedlings to the slaughter. The fate of the Munsters at Sulva [Bay] is but typical'; Philip Gibbs (1915, Nov. 19), inviting Redmond to dine with a group of war-correspondents; J.C. Watson (1915, Nov. 19), regarding arrangements to have Redmond's passport extended for the duration of his stay in France; Major A. Watt (1915, Nov, 23), enclosing a pass signed by Brigadier-General Lowther giving permission to Redmond, Lieutenant William Archer Redmond and T.J. Hanna to travel to London from

Boulogne; James Michael Gallagher, Lord Mayor of Dublin (1915, Nov. 26), seeking Redmond's opinion on his intention to give the Irish Volunteers use of the Mansion House for a public meeting on the question of the extension of conscription to Ireland. With a copy of a reply from Redmond suggesting that Gallagher ask the 'promoters of the meeting for an undertaking that the meeting will not be used for the purpose of opposing enlistment for the British Army in any shape or form'; Lieut.-Colonel F.T. Moore and Colonel J. Browne, Royal Irish Fusiliers (1915, Nov. 27), on the anger of the Fusiliers at not being brought up the front with the rest of the 16th (Irish) Division, and asking if Redmond can do anything to ensure that the Brigade is brought up to full strength in trained men; Colonel J. Browne (1915, Nov. 30), supplying Redmond with figures on the strength of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and asking him to endeavour to 'keep the War Office up to the mark and not let us be made into a Reserve Brigade. Moore also reminds Redmond that in the Battalion 'there are not a dozen men including officers who are not Irish born'.

Includes 1 telegram.

Also included are:

An itinerary of Redmond's tour of the front in France, [Nov. 1915]. MS, 1 sheet.

Memorandum of a conversation with the Reverend Father Murphy, Catholic chaplain with the 10th (Irish) Division, just returned from Gallipoli, 10 Nov. 1915. TS, 3 sheets.

A programme of Redmond's visit to the Second Army, 19 Nov. 1915. TS, 1 sheet.

Redmond's permit to visit the area occupied by British forces, signed by Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Macready, 23 Nov. 1915.

Memorandum and blank declaration form concerning an application for a passport.

Redmond's passport issued 11 Nov. 1915. Includes stamps permitting him to visit the 'Zone des Armées France'.

MS 15,261 /10 1915. Dec. 7 items.

Violet Bonham Carter (1915, Dec. 16), thanking Redmond for his delightful wedding present and recalling her 'wonderful visit to Dublin in the summer of 1913 and that drive through the streets at night'; W.B. Hickie (1915, Dec. 17), acknowledging Redmond's recommendation of Major Pope Hennessy; Abbot Columba Marmion ([1915], Dec. 21), thanking Redmond for having passed on the bishop's letter and promising to let him know when the time is ripe to move the Irish Benedictine nuns.

Includes a copy of letter from Redmond to Bishop James Browne of Ferns (1915, Dec. 15), regarding the plight of the expelled Irish Benedictine nuns of Ypres.

III.i.19 1916

MS 15,262 /1 Undated. [c. 1916]. *5 items.*

Includes

Draft of a speech by Redmond [?] on the necessity of releasing interned prisoners, [c. 30 Nov. 1916]. TS, *4 sheets.*

Statement on the growth of opposition to recruitment and the introduction of conscription to Ireland. TS, *4 sheets.*

Memorandum on reductions, actual or proposed, in funds administered by the Department of Agriculture. TS, *5 sheets.*

Memorandum on the relative strengths of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police compared with forces in Scotland and London. Includes statistics re crime and prisons in Ireland and information on the payments given to members of the R.I.C. joining the army. TS, *5 sheets.*

MS 15,262 /2 1916. Jan. *16 items.*

Correspondents include: Alfred Byrne (1916, Jan. 11), asking to be exempted from the decision arrived at by the Party on the Compulsory Service Bill as he promised his electors he would vote against conscription. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that it is not in his power to grant Byrne an exemption from the Party Pledge; Andrew Newton Brady (1916, Jan. 11), complaining that the dispatches from General Sir Ian Hamilton makes no reference to the part played by the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in the capture of 'Chocolate Hill' on the day of the landing at Suvla Bay; M.J. O'Connor & Co. (1916, Jan. 19), enclosing a letter dictated by Mary Maura, Prioress of the Irish Benedictine Nuns at Ypres, with a letter to T.E. Moffat, solicitor and agent, regarding the purchase of Merton House, County Wexford; T. Fisher Urwin (1916, Jan. 20), referring to Redmond's difficulties in writing an introduction to S. Parnell Kerr's book; Sir J. Stopford [?] (1916, Jan. 21), regarding arrangements for an interview with Parnell. With a note by Redmond on verso concerning his interview with Stopford at which he demanded that a supplementary dispatch on the actions of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Sulva Bay be published; Lieut.-Colonel F.T. Moore (1916, Jan. 26), asking for Redmond to assist in having the 49th Brigade of the 16th Irish Division ordered to France. With a note by Redmond on verso recording that William Redmond had reason to believe that the 49th Brigade will shortly be ordered to the front.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A copy of letter from Redmond to M.J. O'Connor & Co. (1916, Jan. 12), concerning the offer of Merton House to the Ypres Nuns.

O'Connor suggests that a public appeal for £1,200 to enable the nuns to buy the place outright would probably be successful.

MS 15,262 /3 1916. Feb.-Mar. 17 items.

Correspondents include: Lord Northcliffe [Alfred Harmsworth] (1916, Feb. 1), sending Redmond a confidential statement; Rev. Bernard Moore (1916, Feb. 12), asking Redmond to amend an appeal on behalf of the Irish nuns at Ypres in order to make mention of the 'kind hospitality given to them on arriving in this country by the nuns of Oulton Stone, Staffordshire'; P.J. Meehan (1916, Mar. 8), recommending representatives from Carlow and Queen's County for the recruiting conference to be held in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin; Rev. Gill, S.J., 2nd Irish Rifles (1916, Mar. 8), referring to the piety, devotion and loyalty of Irish troops at the front: 'As one of our doctors said the boys know how to fight, they also know how to die'. Gill also mentions his recommendation for a Distinguished Service Order medal; 'I think it would be in the interest of the Irish cause if this D.S.O. or whatever they intend to give be published in the more definite way'; William Doris (1916, Mar. 8), giving the names of the most suitable Mayo men for the recruiting conference. Doris also refers to the difficulties of encouraging enlistment in Mayo: 'As to the western part of the County, I fear we have very little chance of getting recruits, and the calling of public meetings for the purpose would only show our weakness in this respect'; Patrick White (1916, Mar. 11), forwarding the names of two of the most influential men active in the cause of recruiting in Counties Meath and Louth; Duke of Norfolk [Henry Fitzalan-Howard] (1916, Mar 22), enclosing a draft of an appeal [not extant] in aid of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium; General Sir Ian Hamilton.

Also included are:

List of representatives on the National Directory of the United Irish League, [c. 1916]. TS with MS alterations, 6 sheets.

List in Redmond's hand of potential representatives from various counties at the recruiting conference, [Mar. 1916]. MS.

'Suggested names to be invited to the conference (from R.P.G.)', [Mar. 1916]. TS, 1 sheet.

Letter from Thomas J. Condon to T.J. Hanna (1916, Mar. 18), suggesting Thomas Duggan, Chairman of North Tipperary County Council, as a suitable representative at the recruiting conference.

Copy of a letter from T.P. Gill to L.J. Hewby (1916, Mar. 18), enclosing memoranda re food production in Ireland.

MS 15,262 /4 1916. Apr. 27 items.

Correspondents include: General Henry MacKinnion ([1916], Apr. 5), thanking Redmond for sending him a copy of *The Irish at the Front*; Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Kerry (1916, Apr. 7), expressing his gratitude to Redmond for his gift of pipes to the Irish Guards regiment; [Brigadier-General?] George Pereira (1916, Apr. 13), informing Redmond that he is welcome to publish what he likes from his letter. Pereira also writes 'We are now very busy in the trenches, luckily things are comparatively quiet'; General Sir Ian Hamilton (1916, Apr. 19), reporting on the results of the enquiries made by General Aylmer Hunter-Weston regarding the possibility of recommending Rev.

William Joseph Finn, chaplain to 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for a posthumous Victoria Cross: 'It appears that the distinguished service shown does not quite reach the type of conspicuous daring and initiative which are necessary'. Includes a copy of a letter from Hunter-Weston to Hamilton enclosing evidence taken from members of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers testifying to Finn's bravery. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reminding Hamilton that Finn was 'the first chaplain of any denomination to lose his life in this war', and that a 'deep resentment' exists in Ireland that his glorious death is left without official recognition of any kind; General Sir Ian Hamilton (1916, Apr. 21), assuring Redmond that he will have 'another try and will put it to Hunter-Weston that the V.C. standards for a combatant, and for a man of peace are, and must be, different'.

Also included are:

A letter from Edwin Montague to a Mr. Russell (1916, Apr. 7), concerning the memoranda sent by T.P. Gill to L.J. Hewby on schemes for food production in Ireland.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Rev. Gill (1916, Apr. 11), concerning General Doran's recommendation that Gill receive a decoration. Redmond also refers to the retrieval of an Irish flag belonging to the Irish nuns at Ypres

MS 15,262 /5 1916. May. 28 items.

Correspondents include: H. FitzGibbon (1916, May 4), seeking Redmond's assistance in the case of James Mark Sullivan who was arrested in Dublin on Tuesday, 25 April. FitzGibbon ascribes Sullivan's arrest 'to a speech he made six years ago when over from America and that about that time he was connected with Clan-na-Gael'; James H. Campbell ([1916], May 4), assuring Redmond that he will use any influence he has to secure what he wants as 'I have always had present to my mind the difficulty of the situation for you, owing to you patriotic stand'. Campbell cautions Redmond, however, that he has 'absolutely no control in the matter, which is now entirely in military hands, but all I can do by *suggestion* I will do at once'; Dr Eleanora L. Fleury (1916, May 9), writing on behalf of her colleague Dr Kathleen Lynn now under arrest for 'complicity in the recent lamentable disturbances'; Kathleen Harkin (1916, May 9), asking Redmond to use his influence on behalf of her brother Michael Harkin who was arrested in Drogheda on a charge of being connected with the Irish Volunteers; Elizabeth O'Hara (1916, May 9), informing Redmond that her son, Peter O'Hara was arrested on 28 April and has been detained since in Richmond Barracks. She insists that her son 'never joined, or was a Member of any section of the Volunteers, Sinn Féiners, or Citizen Army' and asks Redmond to use his influence to have him released; Oswald Stoll (1916, May 15), on the use of pictures provided by Pathé Gazette in theatres: 'Where they were shown last week I shall have a slide thrown on the screen to the effect that the volunteers shown in the pictures were The National and *Loyal* Volunteers and included no Sinn Féiners'; Lorcan G. Sherlock (1916, May 20), regarding the formation of an Association

'having for its object the relief of the distress amongst those who suffered through the recent insurrection'; James J. McCabe (1916, May 25), thanking Redmond for his prompt and generous action in arranging matters re the Kent case in Cork which will allow him to appear with council at the general court martial; Eleanora Fleury (1916, May 25), expressing her gratitude for Redmond's help in obtaining the release of Dr Kathleen Lynn; William Halpin (1916, May 25), thanking Redmond for using his influence in having James Halpin released from Wakefield Detention Prison. Halpin also suggests that the price of the *Freeman's Journal* be reduced: 'I never bought the *Independent* and never missed the *Freeman* except during the Rebellion, old campaigners like me cannot be changed by any paper we read, but young lads are very easily led astray'; General Sir Ian Hamilton (1916, May 27), apologizing for bothering Redmond at a time when he is 'harassed to the last degree by these tragic affairs in Ireland'. He also expresses the hope that Father William Joseph Finn's memory may receive something more than mere sentimental recognition; Thomas J.S. Harbinson (1916, May 27), conveying the state of feeling in County Tyrone in regard to the terms of any possible settlement on the Home Rule issue; Mabel Fitzgerald (1916, May 27), soliciting Redmond's help in having her husband's [Desmond Fitzgerald] case pressed for a remittance of sentence. Fitzgerald insists that her husband was a non-combatant and that his sentence 'ought to be remitted till it is one based on the evidence against him and not on extraneous matters used to prejudice his case'. Captain P.C. Loftus; Thomas Hunt (1916, May 31), offering his thanks to Redmond for his friendly exertions on behalf of his sons who have been released from Wakefield Prison. Hunt also expresses his hope that 'we shall have soon have the pleasure of welcoming back victorious to East Clare, our esteemed and gallant member Captain Willie Redmond'.

Also included are:

A copy of the telegram from John Dillon to Redmond handed in at the Chief Secretary's Office on 7 May 1916. It reads: 'Rumour just reached me through reliable channel further executions intended to-morrow morning. Any more executions would be desperate evil and do immense harm. Feeling already becoming very bitter. Communicate with P.M. any cost, and get him suspend execution sentences. Wire reply through Castle'.

With a copy of a telegraphed reply from Redmond stating that he had already communicated with the Prime Minister but he could do nothing. Nevertheless Redmond remains very hopeful that no more executions would take place. A note in Redmond's hand adds 'Sent a further urgent message to P.M. by hand to his place in the country immediately'.

A copy of letter to the Lord Lieutenant signed by a local Peace Committee on behalf of the 'peaceable and law-abiding citizens of Enniscorthy' expressing the hope that leniency will be shown to those 'misguided men and boys of the district' involved in the recent disturbances. 6 May 1916.

A copy of an extract from divisional orders of the Royal Irish Regiment with penciled note by Captain William Redmond describing a German attempt to use the Rising to convince Irish soldiers to throw down their arms. 3 May 1916.

A copy of a statement by Redmond to the House of Commons on the 'grave situation in which our country stands at the present moment', [11 May 1916]. TS with MS alterations, 5 sheets.

A copy of Asquith's speech to the House of Commons announcing the government's determination to put the Government of Ireland Act into operation at the earliest opportunity, [11 May 1916].

A letter from a Mrs. Knight to General Sir John Maxwell (1916, May 13), assuring him that her brother 'took no active part in the rioting' in Dublin.

MS 15,262 /6 1916. Jun.-Aug. 29 items.

Correspondents include: Edmond J. McWeeney (1916, June 12), thanking Redmond for securing an interview with General Sir Neville Macready to discuss his son's case; Rev. P.J. Dalton; Michael Francis Boyle (1916, June 19), advising Redmond that he has recently arrived from Philadelphia to assist in the defence of Sir Roger Casement and requesting an interview before the commencement of the trial; James H. Campbell ([1916?] June 20), concerning his proposal which he discussed with Asquith when he was in Ireland to continue with 'the suspension of the H[ome] R[ule] Act during the war and in the meantime to hand over the govt. of Ireland to a small executive council, composed of yourself, Dillon, Devlin, Carson, Craig, and two representative men from [the] south or west of Ireland'; Rev. F.E. O'Loughlin, chaplain to the forces (1916, July 6), regarding the case of Major J. Rosborough who is accused of in-action for not placing Capt. Colthurst under arrest for the murder of Francis Sheehy-Skeffington earlier. O'Loughlin writes 'I would be very grateful if you would kindly see that the Major does not suffer in the case ... All through the "rising" his [Rosborough's] attitude was that of a man who desired to keep the men under his command from any violence'; Sir James Craig (1916, July 8), thanking Redmond for his letter of sympathy and reporting that his brother [Captain Charles Craig] was last seen by a man in his Company who rough-dressed his wound; Edwin Montague (1916, July 26), on the need to have statutory provision to ensure that any settlement reached over the excluded areas is provisional and will be reviewed by parliament as soon as possible after the war; Captain William Redmond ([1916], July 31), complaining about the lack of responsibility in his new position on the staff of the Irish Division; J.L. Garvin (1916, Aug. 1), expressing his personal admiration for Redmond and his desire to assist in finding an Irish settlement; John Lavery (1916, Aug. 2), agreeing to send Redmond an enlarged reproduction from his picture; Laurence A. Waldron (1916, Aug. 8), on his pleasure on hearing that Redmond has returned to Ireland. Waldron also declares his opposition to Lloyd George's settlement; P.J. Hooper (1916, Aug. 19), agreeing with Alexander H. Maguire's proposal that he [Hooper] should take up the editorship of the *Freeman's Journal*; James

Chambers (1916, Aug. 23), thanking Redmond for his kind sympathy, and referring to his hopes that 'out of this awful carnage something may emerge for the lasting settlement and benefit of our common and beloved country'; Alexander H. Maguire (1916, Aug. 23), concerning the efforts to revive the *Freeman's Journal*. Maguire encloses a note pertaining to the cheques he has received.

Also included are:

'Lloyd George's Problem in Ireland'. A memorandum by Professor C[harles] H[ubert] Oldham, 5 June 1916. MS, 6 sheets.

A letter from F.H. Turnbull to Alexander H. Maguire (1916, Aug. 22), on the revival of the *Freeman's Journal*.

List of reconstituted staff (editorial and news) employed by the *Freeman's Journal Ltd.* and associated titles, with information on salaries paid. Also, a list of commercial staff employed, [c. 1916].

MS 15,262 /7 1916. Sept. 24 items.

Correspondents include: R. O'Shaughnessy (1916, Sept. 3), concerning the fear he finds 'entertained by many Home Rulers and not a few Unionists that either you contemplate retiring from public life or that your absence from the world tends to remove you from activity'.

O'Shaughnessy urges Redmond to make a brief, clear statement of his position on the exclusion issue as it 'would recall the people to facts and confirm you in their good will'; Haswell Bros., chartered accountants (1916, Sept. 13), furnishing a statement of accounts for the *Freeman's Journal Ltd.* Includes information on the decline in circulation of the newspaper; H.G. Burgess; Michael L. Hearn (1916, Sept. 19), reporting on re-building work on the premises of the *Freeman's Journal* which is proceeding satisfactorily. Encloses a copy of a message sent by William J. Flynn in London re the shipment of a large consignment of printing machinery to Dublin; Alexander H. Maguire (1916, Sept. 20), on the need to find 'some capable young Irishman' to fill the senior commercial position in the re-constituted *Freeman's Journal*; James J. Parkinson (1916, Sept. 20), conveying his pleasure on reading that Redmond's son is now out of danger;

Alexander H. Maguire (1916, Sept. 23), regarding Redmond's purchase of debentures in the *Freeman's Journal* company; P.J. Hooper (1916, Sept. 24), concerning staffing at the *Freeman's Journal*; Sir John Robert O'Connell (1916, Sept. 25), conveying the opinion of some Dublin priests on the 'general trend of things' in the city: 'They assure me that in different quarters of the city the spread of Sinn Féinism is very remarkable, that there is a great deal of drilling going on and that ... there is a large amount of arms collected in different places'.

O'Connell's informants ascribe these developments to the recent suggestion of applying conscription to Ireland; Prioress Mary Maura (1916, Sept. 25), acknowledging the cheque sent by Redmond and Barry O'Brien and thanking Redmond for all he has done for your "Irish Nuns"; Rev. T.F. Furlong (1916, Sept. 29), on the subject of Redmond's proposed visit to Waterford city. Furlong suggests that there might be some opposition but is sure that it will not be too serious. He

also refers to the expectation that Redmond will make a 'very important pronouncement ... one which may decide the fate of our country for many years'; Rev. William O'Donnell; Arthur Warren Samuels (1916, Sept 29), on his hopes that Redmond's gallant son will have a good and speedy recovery. Samuels also refers to the last lines pencilled by his son on the day he died whilst commanding the 11th Regiment, Irish Rifles (South Antrim).

Also included is a memorandum by R. O'Shaughnessy re Redmond's father William Archer. First line reads: 'William Redmond M.P. and I acted as joint secretaries to Isaac Butt's first Home Rule meeting after the election of 1874. ...'. 3 Sept. 1916.

MS 15,262 /8 1916. Oct. 15 items.

Correspondents include: Maurice Quinlan (1916, Oct. 6), declining Redmond's invitation to attend a meeting in Waterford as he does not see eye to eye with him at present. Quinlan also writes: 'I am glad to say I have fairly succeed[ed] in helping to keep some (I[rish] V[olunteers]) and others who were likely to cause friction away'; Frank Barrett (1916, Oct. 12), drawing Redmond's attention to the fact that the circulation of the *Freeman's Journal* in London is only about 80 copies while 1,500 copies of the *Independent* are sold. Barrett suggests that the price of former should be reduced to one halfpenny; Michael L. Hearn; H.G. Burgess; Alexander H. Maguire (1916, Oct. 17), reporting on the re-organisation of the *Freeman's Journal* and other papers including the *Evening Telegraph*; Edward Gallagher.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter William J. Flynn to J.J. Healy, Secretary of the Property Losses Committee (Ireland), 1916, (1916, Oct. 10), regarding the amount of insurance carried by the *Freeman's Journal* company for the premises destroyed during the Dublin insurrection.

A copy of letter from Redmond to General Sir Ian Hamilton (1916, Oct. 31), alerting him to the fact that the regulations for the giving of posthumous military honours have now changed and that the case of Rev. William Joseph Finn should now be taken up once again.

MS 15,262 /9 1916. Nov.-Dec. 34 items.

Correspondents include: John J. Kelly (1916, Nov. 2), enclosing a letter from Messrs. Scallan & Co., solicitors, regarding the claim of the *Freeman's Journal* for compensation for damage done during the Easter Rising; Rev. A.J. O'Loughlin, Catholic chaplain, Portland Jail (1916, Nov. 18), urging Redmond to prevent the suggested removal of Sinn Féin prisoners to another separate and special prison; General Sir Ian Hamilton (1916, Nov. 18), enclosing a 'disappointing letter' from General Sir Francis Davies, the military secretary to the War Office, insisting that Redmond is under a complete misapprehension as there has been no change in the regulations in respect of the awarding of posthumous honours. With a copy of reply from Redmond avowing to put a question to the Secretary of State for War on the matter; Hugh

Farrell (1916, Nov. 20), recalling the sacrifice of Rev. Finn on board the transport ship *River Clyde* at Gallipoli and referring to the wishes of his family that some decoration or other recognition of his services might now be granted. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; L.J. O'Toole (1916, Nov. 28), asking Redmond to take steps to remove the disability under which the Gaelic Athletic Association has laboured as result of the cancellation of special trains arranged in conjunction with their sporting fixtures. With a copy of a reply from Redmond conveying the Chief Secretary's statement that the cancellation of excursion trains was a 'war-measure of universal application'; Michael L. Hearn; Patrick Rooney (1916, Dec. 8), asking Redmond for an authoritative statement on recent meetings of the National Committee of the National Volunteers at which it was suggested that the organisation can be used to oppose the implementation of conscription and against the forces of the Crown. Rooney insists that he cannot be a party such proceedings and has sent in his resignation. With a copy of a reply from Redmond stating his disapproval of Committee's intention to continue drilling notwithstanding the proclamation to the contrary; Lord Rothermere (1916, Dec. 17), thanking Redmond for his letter of sympathy; Margaret MacGill (1916, Dec. 12), on her husband Patrick, a well-known poet and soldier with the London Irish Rifles, who was wounded at the battle of Loos. Margaret claims that there is 'no other Irish writer of his standing in the ranks'. She asks that Redmond use his influence with the 'propaganda department or in France to find Patrick some work where his gifts as a writer would be utilized'. Encloses a small picture of Patrick MacGill; Sir John Jardine (1916, Dec. 25), on his hopes that a 'better feeling, wiser and more amiable, is growing up among English members and that possibly some measure of fulfilment of the patriotic wishes of Irishmen is nearer than we thought'.

Also included are:

A copy of Redmond's question to the Minister of War regarding the Army Order dealing with posthumous honours, 22 Nov. 1916. With a copy of Forster's answer to Redmond, and a printed copy of the Army Order concerning the presentation of orders and decorations to next-of-kin of deceased officers and soldiers, dated 28 Oct. 1916.

TS copy [by Denis Gwynn?] of Redmond's letter to the National Volunteer Committee meeting (1916, Dec. 15), indicating that it would be a 'fatal policy for the National Volunteers to attempt to contravene the new regulations with reference to drilling ...'.

III.i.20 1917

- MS 15,265 /1-8** 1917-1918. *c. 80 items.*
Memoranda, printed statements, agendas, circulars, etc. relating to the Irish Convention.
- MS 15,265 /1/ A** Includes:
Confidential report by the Chairman of the Irish Convention dealing with political, fiscal and other matters relating to Irish self-government. Includes sub-section entitled: 'The ghost of Thomas Ashe haunts the Convention and Irish government'.
'Forms of government with the Empire'. Printed memorandum dealing with the constitutional aspects of Irish self-government. 93 pp.
'Comparative table shewing the principal provisions of the Home Rule Bills of 1886 and 1893 and the Government of Ireland Act, 1914'. 11 pp.
- MS 15,265 /1 /B** Includes:
Standing orders adopted by the Irish Convention, 26 July 1917. Printed, 4 pp.
Memorandum on fiscal autonomy by Southern Unionists, signed by Lord Midelton, 26 Nov. 1917.
Agendas for meetings of the Irish Convention, Jan.-Feb. 1918.
Provisional statements showing the conclusions reached by the Grand Committee of the Convention on schemes for domestic self-government for Ireland.
Memorandum on the 'outline scheme of federal self-government'.
Synopsis of the speech of the president of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce at the Irish Convention, 22 Aug. 1917. Printed, 8 pp.
Speech of the vice-president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce at the Irish Convention, 19 Sept. 1917. Printed, 15 pp.
Confidential interim report (with appendices) of the Sub-Committee of Nine on progress towards reaching an agreement between the different parties represented at the Convention. 15 Nov. 1917. 30 pp.
- MS 15,265 /1 /C** Includes:
Final report of the Sub-Committee of Nine, 21 Nov. 1917. The report reads: 'In conclusion, it is our duty to report that, in consequence of the continued divergence of our views on the financial question [fiscal autonomy for the Irish parliament], our endeavour to find a basis for agreement has not proved successful'.
Report of the sub-committee on Land Purchase, 4 Dec. 1917. 41 pp.
Report of the Electoral Systems sub-committee. 13 pp.
Minutes of the meeting of the Grand Committee, 11 Oct. 1917.
Copy of the Government of Ireland Act, 4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 90. (18 Sept. 1914).
Redmond's copy of a 'Note on the working of the provincial system in South Africa'. 3 pp.
Tables relating to Irish revenue and expenditure, 1901-17.
Comparative table of schemes proposed before the Convention for the

Government of Ireland.

- MS 15,265 /2** Includes:
[Anon.], A Method of Constitutional Co-operation. Printed, 40 pp.
Printed preliminary memoranda by J.P. Mahaffy, Provost of Trinity College, Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, Lord Midleton, Earl of Dunraven, W.E. Ellis.
Report of the sub-committee on Land Purchase on the amendments referred to them by the Convention on the 9th and 10th Jan. 1918. 9 pp.
Memorandum on the working and history of the Government of Canada, 9 pp.
- MS 15,265 /3** Memoranda, speeches, notes etc. prepared by Redmond for meetings of the Irish Convention.
Includes a resolution in Redmond's hand thanking Lord Midleton and his Southern Unionist colleagues 'for the substantial assistance they have given in the direction of a solution of the points still in dispute'.
- MS 15,265 /4** Memorandum on the prohibition on legislation in respect of coinage, trademarks, patents and copyright. TS, 5 sheets.
- MS 15,265 /5** Report of defence committee on conscription. TS, 1 sheet. 2 copies.
- MS 15,265 /6** Memoranda, notes etc. on the constitutional and governmental aspects of the legislative schemes discussed at the Irish Convention. Includes much statistical information for the proposed re-drawing of Irish constituencies.
Also, some fragmentary notes concerning the composition of the Convention.
- MS 15,265 /7** Memoranda, notes etc. on proposals to exempt customs and excise from the fiscal powers given to Ireland under any scheme for domestic self-government.
Includes a note by Lord Southborough. TS, 18 sheets.
Also, a statement by Cork Chamber of Commerce on the proposal that the control of customs remain in the hands of the Imperial parliament and that the proceeds be retained as Ireland's contribution towards Imperial expenditure and services.
- MS 15,265 /8** Memoranda, notes, circulars etc. on the concession of fiscal autonomy under any scheme for domestic self-government.
- MS 15,523 /1-2** 1917-18. 30 items.
Copies of memoranda, printed statements, agendas, circulars, etc. relating to the Irish Convention.
- MS 15,523 /1** Includes:
'Notes on the memorandum of the Southern Unionists in conjunction with the Southborough Compromise'. TS, 18 sheets.
Electoral systems – a memorandum on representation of minorities. TS,

6 sheets.

'Reasons put forward by Nationalists for giving the Irish parliament full control over taxation'. TS, 3 sheets.

Memorandum on the prohibition on legislation in respect of coinage, trademarks, patents and copyright. TS, 5 sheets.

Proposal for the establishment of an Irish Council of State by Joseph Johnston, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. TS, 8 sheets.

Report of the Electoral Systems Sub-Committee. TS, 4 sheets. 2 copies.

MS 15,523 /2 Includes:

Annotated copy of a memorandum concerning the present and future relations of Great Britain and Ireland in the Empire. 5 Apr. 1917. TS, 17 sheets.

Memorandum on the redistribution of seats in Ireland by Sir John Lonsdale. TS, 3 sheets.

A note on urban representation by Edward Lysaght. TS, 2 sheets.

Assorted memoranda on electoral reform and proportional representation. With notes on the constitutional and governmental aspects of the legislative schemes discussed at the Irish Convention. Tables showing religious profession in various Irish constituencies.

MS 15,263 /1 1917. Jan.-Mar. 26 items.

Correspondents include: Agatha Russell (1917, Jan. 1), sending Redmond a book (a memoir of her mother, Lady John Russell), as a 'little token of the respect and of gratitude for your efforts and generous loyal support of the great cause in which we are all united'; Patrick MacGill (1917, Jan. 10), informing Redmond that he has now left the London Irish Regiment and is working in the Intelligence Department of the War Office: 'It is a great change from parade ground operations ... and my thanks are due to you'; Margaret MacGill; J.L. Garvin (1917, Feb. 1), writing to condole with Redmond on the death of his daughter and hoping that 'God may guard your splendid son and that true-hearted brother of yours'; John B. Lonsdale; Martin O'Byrne (1917, Feb. 8), conveying the thanks of the licensed traders of Ireland for the support given to them at a meeting of the Irish Party; Lord Rothermere; Margaret Cunningham (1917 Mar. 26), expressing her gratitude to Redmond for paying her quarter rent: 'I do not believe there is another man in London [who] would do what you have done for a poor lonely woman'; Harold Spender (1917, Mar. 27), telling Redmond that he has conveyed to the Prime Minister what he gathered to be Redmond's attitude in regard to a settlement. Spender also writes that he should like to bring Redmond and Lloyd George together as 'I think your quarrel is a tragedy'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond on his sorrow that Hardy has repeated portions of his conversation with him to 'our friend' and that he intends 'to have no part, directly or indirectly, of any sort or kind in negotiations with our friend, or anybody else on this matter'; Harold Spender (1917, Mar. 29), informing Redmond that 'our friend is already aware that you will oppose line by line a bill on the six counties'. Spender also writes: 'My suggestion, of course, is a Boundaries Commission. We often cut up counties in England without

engaging in Civil War'; Viscount Dunedin [Andrew Graham Murray] (1917, Mar. 30), referring to a report in the papers that 'you are a fellow sufferer from this childish but tiresome drain'. He adds that he is now completely cured of the eczema which afflicted him last year; Rev. T.M. Browne ([1917?]), reporting on the health of Captain William Redmond: 'Though still limping with his stiff knee, he goes about his work daily. In spite of all remonstrances he managed to persuade the Doctor to allow him to take his Company over. It is still a marvel to see how, lame as he was, he ever managed to walk over the tortured shell pitted ground'.

Also included are:

A letter from The O'Mahony to Ada Redmond (1917, Jan. 27), enclosing a letter from Joseph Bassi & Sons re the provision of a plaster figure of the crucifixion to Redmond.

Redmond's draft manifesto, February 1917. First line reads: 'The remarkable and unexpected result of the election in North Roscommon has created a situation in which I feel it my duty to address in a spirit of grave seriousness and of complete candour'. TS, *10 sheets*.

MS 15,263 /2 1917. Apr.-Jun. 53 items.

Correspondents include: John Tuohy; James Connolly (1917, Apr. 22), forwarding the proposal of the Newton-Cashel (County Longford) branch of the U.I.L. to have Hugh Garahan selected as the Party's candidate in the coming election in South Longford; P. MacGreevy (1917, Apr. 22), enclosing copies of resolutions adopted by the guardians of the Ballymahon Union, County Longford. With a copy of a resolution adopted by the Ballymahon branch of the Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society calling on Redmond to select Garahan as he is 'much the strongest man to fight Sinn Féin'; Annie O'Brien (1917, Apr. 28), concerning the encouraging reports from South Longford: 'Hugh Martin says the Bishop [Joseph Hoare] received him and [Patrick] McKenna very nicely and is very anxious for the latter's success'; Michael L. Hearn (1917, May 21), on the refusal of the Hibernian bank to grant an overdraft for rebuilding work at the *Freeman's Journal*. Hearn is indignant that the bank has even refused to accept Redmond's personal guarantee as security; Harold Spender (1917, May 23), on the lessons that Irish politicians can draw from the South African Convention; Christopher Addison; George William Erskine Russell (1917, June 1), asking Redmond about a quotation taken from "an Irish poet" about ideals. Russell requests that Redmond send him the entire reference and wishes him success in the forthcoming National Convention; John L. Scallan & Co., solicitors (1917, June 1), regarding arrangements with the Hibernian bank for the use of certificates of stocks as collateral security for advances to the *Freeman's Journal* company; Mary Alden Childers (1917, June 5), concerning the money which has been contributed for Irish purposes by James Byrne of New York, and (1917, June 22), asking Redmond to appoint a time for a meeting at which the matter can be discussed.

Childers also writes 'I see that it is everywhere taken for granted that Howth was done for the Sinn Féiners, whereas it was done for all the Nationalist Volunteers. All our best and most heart felt good wishes are with you in this good undertaking upon which you are now engaged'; Military Attaché, French Embassy, London (1917, June 13), on arrangements for the posthumous awarding of the cross of Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur to Captain William Redmond; Annie O'Brien (1917, Jun. 19), reporting on information concerning the Irish Party's prospects in the East Clare election; Thomas Scanlan (1917, June 21), enclosing a telegram re the Clare election; Shane Leslie (1917, June 23), enclosing a newscutting containing a article by Joseph C. Walsh which Leslie thinks the widow of Captain William Redmond would like to have; Brigadier-General McCalmont (1917, June 25), on rumours that Redmond is to use his influence to remove the 2nd Battalion of Royal Munster Fusiliers from the 1st Division to the 16th Division. Note in Redmond's hand reads 'Replied, no truth in story'.

Also included are:

5 telegrams.

A copy of a circular letter from Redmond (1917, May 2), on the difficulties faced by the Parliamentary Party, Sinn Féin's supply of funds from America and the 'disaster which would result to the National Cause if the Constitutional party were defeated at an election owing to lack of means to carry contests, which, we are told, will be forced in every Nationalist constituency'. With of list of addresses in America to which Redmond's appeal was sent, [c. 1917].

Copies of letters from Redmond to J.M. Flood and Hugh Garahan (1917, Apr. 25), expressing his gratitude for their patriotism and self-sacrifice in making way for Patrick McKenna's selection as the official party candidate in South Longford.

Copy of a letter from Redmond to Patrick McKenna (1917, Apr. 25), confirming his recommendation as the Irish Party's candidate.

Includes memoranda and statements on the financial position (liabilities and liquid assets etc.) of the *Freeman's Journal*. June 1917.

Letter from Patrick J. MacNamara and Patrick Howard to the secretaries of the Irish Parliamentary Party (1917, June 17), enclosing a note on the proceedings of a nationalist meeting in East Clare convened to discuss the selection of a candidate to contest the forthcoming by-election in the interests of the Irish Party.

MS 15,263 /3 1917. Jul.-Aug. 21 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas J.S. Harbinson (1917, July 1), accepting the position of Redmond's nominated delegate for the forthcoming convention in County Tyrone; John Moroney, Vice-Chairman of Ennis Urban District Council (1917, July 4), asking that John Dillon speak in the constituency on behalf of Patrick Lynch's candidature and reporting that 'the junior clergy are moving heaven and hell to get De Valara [sic] elected'; Rowland H. Griffith (1917, July 16), on the merits of John Magennis as a potential candidate for the Irish Party in the forthcoming Kilkenny election; John Loftus (1917,

July 20), arguing that his brother Pierce Loftus ‘would make the most suitable candidate against [W.T.] Cosgrave, who is not a Kilkenny man’. Loftus also insists that ‘Pierce is a great friend of Keane “the People” editor and chairman of the Sinn Féin Club. Keane has no love [for] Cosgrave as he had hoped to be the Sinn Féin candidate himself’; Richard Sullivan (1917, July 21), regarding an appointment on the secretariat of the Irish Convention; John J. Horgan (1917, July 23), on why his brother-in-law Sir Bertram Windle, President of University College Cork would make an excellent Chairman of the Irish Convention; Patrick Lynch (1917, July 28), on the expenses incurred in fighting the East Clare election; Monsignor Arthur Ryan (1917, Aug. 18), on his concerns about Maurice Moore’s letter [copy enclosed]. Ryan also wishes Redmond well in ‘what seems like a hopeful struggle for a national settlement’. Moore’s letter refers to internal difficulties in the organisation of the National Volunteers. Moore also argues that a contract awarded to the *Freeman’s Journal* for the establishment of a Volunteer newspaper is an exercise in plunder to support the Irish Party’s official organ.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A letter from Samuel Scott to T.J. Hanna (1917, Aug. 7), giving assurances that Irish regiments are not been forgotten in an American recruiting mission.

MS 15,263 /4 1917. Sept. 3 items.

Includes:

A copy of a letter from Major Ivan H. Price to James O’Connor, Attorney General (1917, Sept. 22), giving an account of his conversation with Eoin MacNeill. Price concludes that this ‘unfortunate man concocted his version for the purpose of getting the Irish Parliamentary Party to obtain his release’ and regrets that Redmond and Devlin ‘should be deceived by a rebel, who has not even now repented’. An article reporting an interview between Monsignor Kennedy and the Lord Chancellor, 7 Sept. 1917. TS, 4 sheets.

MS 15,263 /5 1917. Oct.-Dec. 35 items.

Correspondents include: Martin Nolan (1917, Oct. 8), conveying an account given to him by his son of the bravery shown by Redmond’s son, Captain William Archer Redmond, during an engagement at the front: ‘I was on the right in No. 1 Company, No. 2 Company was getting it hard. I recognized the voice of Captain Redmond – a very brave officer – urging on his company “*On the Irish*” *On the Micks*”’. Nolan also asserts that it would be ‘great pity to expose a man in his position to such imminent danger’ as his death would be ‘a great discouragement to the Irish Nation and raise hell in East Tyrone’; Sir William Watson (1917, Oct. 13), enclosing a newscutting of his poem ‘The Unreconciled’ which should ‘appeal to the nobler mind of Ireland to sink nominal animosities and join the forces of civilisation in resisting a common enemy’; Viscount de Vesci (1917, Oct. 17),

reporting that the Irish Guards division has just come off the frontline; Max Green? [Redmond's son-in-law] (1917, Oct. 22), on threatening remarks supposedly made at a Clan na Gael meeting regarding 'the difficulty of getting rid of the constitutional party' while Redmond was still to the fore. Green also sets out the facts in respect of the classification and treatment of political prisoners in Ireland. Encloses a memorandum on 'the history of events in connection with the Thomas Ashe incident', dated 20 Oct. 1917; J.L. Walsh (1917, Oct. 28), on the seriousness of the situation at the Kynoch munitions works in Arklow. Walsh suggests that it might not be judicious to invoke Redmond's assistance as 'since the recent explosion, there has been great unrest in the factory and indiscipline has become rampant [and] Larkin's "Transport Union" has found a footing here at last under the auspices of the A.O.H.'; John Patton (1917, Nov. 12), on his pleasure at hearing that Redmond had found that 'genuine and valuable' book he had sent to him last week; James Sinnott (1917, Nov. 22), assuring Redmond that he is always certain of a seat in South Wexford should the redistribution scheme result in the abolition of the Waterford city constituency; Austin Harford; Lieutenant T. O'Hanlon (1917, Dec. 12), on his indebtedness to Redmond for having obtained for him the appointment of Director of Munitions in Ireland; Henry G. Cooper.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

Memoranda, letters, reports etc. relating to the conditions of imprisonment of republicans.

Copy of the formal order of committal to prison of Thomas Ashe, 3 Sept. 1917.

Copy of a report by Dr R.G. Dowdall, Medical Officer, Mountjoy Prison, to the Under Secretary on the condition of Thomas Ashe, 25 Sept. 1917: 'I am of the opinion that the illness of prisoner Thomas Ashe may terminate fatally within a brief period and before the termination of his sentence'. Includes a note by C.A. Munro, Governor of Mountjoy Prison, stating that the 'prisoner referred to is at present on hunger strike and being artificially fed'.

III.i.21 1918

MS 15,264 1918. 4 items.

Correspondents include: John Hughes (1918, Jan. 16), thanking Redmond for his great efforts to get him released from prison; P.B. Treacy (1918, Jan. 17), asking for Redmond's support in assisting the people of Athlone who propose to erect schools as a monument to the late Monsignor Kelly, Dean of Elphin. Encloses printed flier re the proposed 'Kelly Memorial Schools'; P.H. Lambert (1918, Feb. 20), on the improving condition of Redmond's dog which has recently recovered from a bout of cholera.

III.ii Alphabetical (by correspondent) Series

See also Chronological and Overseas sections

III.ii.1 Includes Lord and Lady Aberdeen

MS 15,164 /1-3 1893-1915.

MS 15,164 /1 1893-1915. 8 items.

Correspondence with Lord and Lady **Aberdeen**.

Includes:

A letter from Lord Aberdeen to Redmond (1915, Mar. 15), regarding some controversy about his taking of the name of 'Tara' or its Irish equivalent 'Temair'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond suggesting that Aberdeen has been 'totally misled as to the views of Irish Nationalists on this matter'.

A copy of a letter from Lord Aberdeen to Henry de Montmorency (1904, July 26), on how little respect he has for 'the attitude of those, having professed adherence to the principles of Home Rule for Ireland at a former time, are now, apparently desirous of changing their colours'. With a copy of a short statement giving the purport of what Aberdeen really said at a recent Liberal gathering in Enfield.

Copies of correspondence between Lord Aberdeen's officials and those interested in licensing reform concerning arrangements for a meeting with a deputation from the Temperance Reform Conference, 1906.

MS 15,164 /2 1893-1899. 37 items.

Correspondence with Fred J. **Allan**, manager of the *Irish Independent Printing and Publishing Co., Limited*.

Many of the letters are concerned with the management, staffing and editorial operation of the papers.

Includes: (1893, Aug. 27), regarding the Parnell anniversary and the National Club; (1893, Aug. 21), on whether Redmond is willing to raise the grievance of some senior civil servants from the Post Office – 'namely the system of giving the senior posts to Englishmen and thus preventing the promotion of Irishmen'; (1893, Sept. 5), asking whether Redmond's brother will remain in the House of Commons to raise the Post Office question as 'I should not like them to think that the Independent members would not take up the question for them, as perhaps it would drive them to look for help amongst the seceders'; (1893, Oct. 24), referring to a general rumour around Cork as to the possibility of his being removed from his post as manager of the *Irish Daily Independent*; (1893, Oct. 27), concerning the paper's support for particular candidates in municipal elections in Dublin: 'There is no question about Robinson. – He was one of the bitterest enemies of poor Parnell, and when we are so ready to shout about Parnell not being forgotten – quite a favourite sentence in the *Independent* – we should not forget his enemies so soon'; (1894, Jan. 10), on the advisability of fixing a quorum for the committee of management of the *Irish Daily*

Independent; (1894, Jan. 19), concerning the dismissal of George Murphy from the *Irish Independent* company; (1894, May 28), on the case of a Mr. Hannigan who was sent to Waterford to undertake registration work on behalf of the National League; (1894, June 20), concerning problems with the printing of the *Evening Herald* and a very unpleasant row with Mahony and Webb over the refusal of advertisements at fair prices; (1894, July 28), on the need to do something immediately about the editorial department of the *Irish Daily Independent*: 'We do not get the plates into the machine room till 5.30, and as a consequence both Easons and our own early trains were lost. A continuance of this will simply kill us'; (1895, Oct. 28), on whether Mr. Dolan, 'our man in the Belfast office', has been ordered not to attend an Amnesty Association meeting in the city; (1897, Mar. 1), referring to the fear amongst many members on the 1798 Rebellion commemoration committee that 'some speakers like the Lord Mayor may possibly speak in a half apologetic way for the men of '98 and so throw a damper upon the whole proceedings, as well as ruin us with the men in America'; (1897, Mar. 2), on attempts to seize control of the 1798 provisional committee from Redmond's political opponents: 'We already have a $\frac{3}{4}$ ths [sic] majority of the provisional committee ... but if after refusing several of their members we elected you, they'd probably go back to their original claim of an executive composed of half anti-Parnellites and half Parnellites'; (1898, Feb. 14), denying accusations made by some board members that his work for the 1798 commemoration movement has been interfering with his work in the *Independent* office.

MS 15,164 /3 1896-1904. 10 items.

Correspondence with R.A. **Anderson**, Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

Includes: (1896, Jan. 25), accepting with reluctance Redmond's resignation from the Committee of the I.A.O.S.; (1904, July 15), enclosing a list of members of the I.A.O.S.; A copy of a letter from Redmond to Anderson (1904, Aug. 3), concerning the addition of his name to a list of present and past members of the Society to which Redmond's take exception; (1904, Aug. 5), providing Redmond with copies of letters testifying to his membership of the Society and enclosing a copy of the Rules of the I.A.O.S.; A copy of a letter from Redmond to Anderson (1904, Aug. 9), recalling that '10 years previously I politely refused to attend the inaugural meeting of your society but expressed my sympathy with its avowed objects'; (1904, Aug. 28), advising Redmond that in accordance with his wishes the Committee of the I.A.O.S. will remove his name from the list of past and present members of the Society.

III.ii.2 H.H. Asquith

MS 15,165 /1-6 1893-1916

Correspondence with H.H. **Asquith**.

MS 15,165 /1 1893-4. 5 items.

Includes: (1893, Feb. 25), regarding arrangements for Redmond's visit to see Daly and Wilson at Portland Prison; (1893, June 20), informing Redmond that it is contrary to prison rules to allow any prisoner have the privilege of written communication which may be used outside and which has not passed under the eyes of the governor; (1893, July 3), on the rules governing the practice of allowing prisoners to receive enclosures written by their children or near relatives.

MS 15,165 /2 1908-9. 6 items.

Includes: (1908, Feb. 14), on the desirability of postponing a debate on Redmond's motion due to the absence of Birrell and the Prime Minister; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1909, Oct. 2), regarding assurances given to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer about the abolition of the minimum limit for license duty. Redmond conveys his sense of resentment at what he sees as a failure to carry out a definite undertaking; (1909, Oct. 29), regretting any hardship that may fall upon small brewers in Ireland as a result of the budget proposals; (1909, Oct. 30), insisting that there is no grounds for charging the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a breach of faith 'if government do not see their way wholly to get rid of the "minimum" in Ireland'.

MS 15,165 /3 1913. 7 items.

Includes: Percy H. Illingworth, Chief Whip, Liberal Party (1913, Nov. 13), regarding arrangements for a meeting with Asquith; (1913, Nov. 13), on his [Asquith's] insistence that Redmond in a speech at Newcastle 'will be careful not to close the door to the *possibility* of an agreed settlement'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1913, Nov. 24), offering a 'statement of his views as to the position of the Home Rule Cause'; (1913, Nov. 26), assuring Redmond that there is no question of his government making any 'offer' or 'proposal' to Bonar Law. Asquith also writes 'We must, of course, keep our hands free, when the critical stage of the Bill is ultimately reached'.

Also includes a short note of Redmond's interview with Asquith on 17 Nov. 1913: 'He informed me that Mr. B[irrell] had seen him and that they had conversed for an hour on the Irish situation'. TS, 3 *sheets*.

MS 15,165 /4 1914. 13 items.

Includes: (1914, May 6), concerning a conversation he has had with Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson on the procedure to be followed on the Home Rule Bill: 'They appeared disposed to agree as to the futility of a "suggestion" stage, and as to the embodiment (if agreement should come) of the terms so agreed in an amending and supplemental bill'; (1914, July 20), on his intention not 'to go beyond a simple

announcement of the King's summons [to the Buckingham Conference], the persons to whom it was addressed, and the object viz a "discussion of outstanding issues in regard to the problem of Irish government"; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1914, May 5), on the grave perils which may accompany any federalist solution to the present difficulties on Home Rule: 'The first proposal is that exclusion should be provided for by legislation from the Imperial Parliament and not by plebiscite of the Counties of Ulster. This is entirely opposed to the proposals in the concessions offered by the Government, and is not an improvement on these proposals, but a much worse proposal, from the Irish point of view'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1914, July 9), firmly rejecting a proposal made by Thomas Shillington of Portadown based on the total exclusion of Ulster for an indefinite time: 'The very mention of such a proposal would raise a storm in Ireland, inside and outside and Ulster alike, and, of course we would be forced instantly to denounce the idea'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1914, Aug. 8), on his disquiet over Lord Kitchener's decision to simply appeal for recruits in Ireland and to take 'no step with regard to the Volunteers as a defence force'; (1914, Sept. 30), advising Redmond that he has spoken with Lord Kitchener who will shortly have the announcement made that the War Office will sanction the formation of an Irish Corps; (1914, Nov. 2), informing Redmond privately that Lord Aberdeen has tendered his resignation and that it will take effect about the beginning of next February.

Also included is a short note of Redmond's interview with Asquith and Augustine Birrell, 2 Feb. [1914]: 'He [Asquith] said he had repeated interviews with Mr. Bonar Law, and three interviews with Sir Edward Carson; that of the two he had found Sir Edward Carson much the most satisfactory to deal with. These gentlemen maintained their position obstinately that nothing short of the total exclusion of Ulster from the Home Rule Bill could lead to a satisfactory settlement by consent'. TS, 6 sheets. With a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith, 4 Feb. 1916.

MS 15,520 1914. 1 item.

Letter from H.H. **Asquith** (1914, Aug. 6), assuring Redmond that there is no need to fear that the Home Rule Bill will be endangered 'in consequence of the domestic "truce" which has been brought about by the war'. Asquith adds 'My intention and that of my colleagues to see the bill on the Statue Book this session is absolutely unchanged'.

File also includes letters to Redmond from Augustine Birrell, Percy Illingworth, Lord Arran and Sir Edward Grey on the Home Rule and Amending bills. With copies of replies from Redmond.

MS 15,165 /5 1915. 22 items.

Includes: Sir Matthew Nathan (1915, May 18), conveying a message from Asquith to Redmond: 'The ministry is about to be reconstructed on a broad national basis and certain opposition and labour members will be asked to join. I am most anxious you should join. The

administration will be a war administration and will cease when the war is ended'. Nathan adds 'The opposition are anxious that Carson whose administrative gifts they value should be included'. With a copy of Redmond's reply [in Nathan's hand] to Asquith (1915, May 19), on why the principles and history of the Irish Party makes the acceptance of Asquith's offer impossible. Redmond also adds 'In view of fact that it is impossible for me to join I think most strongly Carson should not be included'; Asquith (1915, May 24), urging Redmond to bring the matter of his participation in the new National Government before the Irish Party; a copy of a telegram from Redmond to Asquith (1915, June 5), on the 'intense feeling' generated by the appointment of J.H. Campbell which will bring about the end of the political truce in Ireland; (1915, June 6), referring to the circumstances of Campbell's proposed appointment to the Lord Chancellorship and assuring Redmond that this appointment will give Campbell practically no power in the Irish administration; (1915, June 9), insisting that 'this Campbell business has given me an infinity of trouble'. Asquith advises Redmond that Campbell's claim for the Chancellorship 'has now been withdrawn subject to suitable provision (which I have undertaken) being made for him, and to a place of minor importance being found for a Unionist in the Irish Administration'; (1915, Nov. 13), asking Redmond to make an appointment with Sir Archibald Murray, Chief of Staff, to discuss the question of dispatching the 16th (South Irish) Division to France; A copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1915, Nov. 15), concerning his great anxiety over a possible Conscription Bill which would 'alienate that public opinion which we have now got upon our side in Ireland'; David Davies (1915, Dec. 1), conveying Asquith's information re the instructions which will be given to 16th (Irish) Division as they are prepared for service in France; (1915, Dec. 11), explaining the causes which have led to the postponement of the dispatch of the 16th (Irish) Division for France.

Also includes 4 telegrams.

MS 15,165 /6 1916. 22 items.

Includes: a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1916, May 3), enclosing a cable from Stephen MacFarland in New York on the revulsion felt by Irish Americans at the execution of the Rising's leaders. Redmond concludes that is 'a very serious sign'. He adds 'I am convinced, if more executions take place in Ireland, the position will become impossible for any constitutional Party or Leader'; Asquith (1916, May 9), assuring Redmond that he has sent a telegram to General Sir John Maxwell yesterday. Asquith expresses his hope that the shootings – 'unless in some quite exceptional case – will cease'; (1916, May 10), on his undertaking to hold an inquiry into the immediate causes of the rebellion and 'the responsibility in connection with it of the civil and military authorities in Ireland'; (1916, 28 July), on his anguish on hearing of the breakdown of negotiations to find a settlement to the Ulster crisis. Asquith writes 'The real point is the future of the excluded area. Carson (naturally) wants safeguards against

the possibility of “automatic inclusion”. You with (equal reason) desire to keep open, effectively open, the possibility of revision and review at an early date’; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Asquith (1916, Nov. 14), on the government’s intentions in respect of the Martial Law Proclamation and the release of untried republican prisoners. Redmond also insists that there is little use in having a partial release of prisoners, as it would do little to impress public opinion in Ireland, or ‘to strengthen the position of the constitutional party there, and also to favourably affect Irish opinion throughout the Empire and in America’.

Also included are short memoranda by Redmond on his meetings with Asquith: (3 May 1916), urging him to prevent the executions of the Rising’s leaders: ‘He said some few were necessary but they w[oul]d be very few. I protested’.

Note of interview on 4 May 1916 reads: ‘Saw Asquith again and told him if any more executions took place I w[oul]d feel bound to denounce them and probably retire. ... He s[ai]d he had written and wired to Sir John Maxwell to stop executions’.

Copy of a memorandum (published as a public letter of protest) sent by Redmond to Asquith and Lloyd George (1916, July 18), on the dangers of further delay in making the text of the government’s Irish bill known to the public.

Letter from Henry Edward Duke (1916, Nov. 27), on his wish to see Redmond ‘to exchange views about the interned men at Frongoch and elsewhere’.

Undated letter [from Redmond?] to Asquith regarding the release of interned Irish prisoners in Frongoch: ‘Nobody in his senses contemplates that the imprisonment of these men should be perpetual. The point we urge is that the release should be prompt not tardy, should be wholesale, not in batches; and come in immediately and not be postponed to a later date’. [c. 1916]

III.ii.3 William F. Bailey, Estate Commissioners’ Office

MS 15,166 1905-15. 14 items.

Correspondence with William F. **Bailey**, Estates Commissioners’ Office.

Includes: (1906, Oct. 12), acknowledging the papers sent to him by Redmond in connection with a County Limerick case where the land was so flooded that the tenants could not afford to pay rent; (1907, June 29), suggesting to Redmond that it would be ‘unwise to move any amendment *widening* the number who can apply as evicted tenants for reinstatement under the act’. Bailey also refers to the possibility of the Commissioners dealing with the evicted tenants of the Scully estate [County Tipperary?] ‘which of course is a notorious one’; (1907, Aug. 8), on the savage attacks made on the Estate Commissioners in the Houses of Parliament: ‘Every time we sought to put the power given in the [Evicted Tenants’] Bill into operation we would have the threats of

what would happen to us when the Unionists came back hanging over us'; (1907, Aug. 16), concerning the Evicted Tenants' Bill which 'as it stands now is worse than useless'. Encloses an extract from the Purchase of Land (Ireland), Act, 1891, dealing with the tenure of the post of land commissioner. With a note in Redmond's hand on the section of the 1903 Land Act dealing with tenure of office of the Estate Commissioners; (1907, Oct. 26), enclosing a letter from Bridget Power, an evicted tenant on a County Wexford estate; (1907, Aug. 31), expressing his gratitude for the 'splendid way' in which Redmond 'stood by us in protecting us from the venomous attacks made on us' during the passage of the Evicted Tenants' Bill; (1915, Mar. 5), on the substantial reduction in staff in the Estates Commissioners' Office due to the fact that 'we are far ahead of our requirements and the work is falling off and will continue to do so until we get another land act giving better terms'.

III.ii.4 Thomas Baker, Irish Independent Printing and Publishing Co., Limited

MS 15,167 /1-3 1894-1907.

Correspondence with Thomas **Baker**. Many of the letters are concerned with the financial position, management, and editorial operation of the *Independent* papers.

MS 15,167 /1 1894-99. 63 items.

Includes: (1894, May 25), referring to a sub-leader he wrote in which he accused John Dillon of 'having stolen the *Independent* clothes in collusion with John Morley over the De Freyne estate question'; (1894, July 26), reporting on a board meeting at which consideration was given to the continued decline of the *Evening Herald* under the present management; (1894, July 31), on the omission in the *Independent* of any account of the naval manoeuvres at Kingstown which are described in the other Dublin newspapers. Baker suggests that the slight coverage given to general news in the paper 'goes far to prove the justice of the unfavourable criticism'; (1894, Aug. 4), sending Redmond an abstract of the results of trading for the half year ending 30 June 1894; (1894, Sept. 13), informing Redmond that negotiations with the Munster and Leinster Bank are at an end and that he has been instructed to apply to the Belfast Banking Co. for an advance of £2,500 on the security of a deposit of bonds for £3,000; (1895, May 17), concerning 'the indefensible practice of using the papers to abuse individuals because of personal animosity' which has landed the company in 'what promises to be a troublesome and expensive action'; (1896, May 11), on the heavy financial requirements of meeting bills and operating the papers. Baker writes 'In the dire state of affairs I am open to receive a short loan if you know of any capitalist willing to give it'; (1896, June 25), regarding the steady falling off in circulation in our papers in the past three months. Baker also insists that the 'political apathy of the country is likely to show itself in a way that may seriously affect us if we do not

promptly recognize and grapple with it. – The public will buy the paper that gives the earliest and the most news irrespective of politics, and to my eye the *Freeman's Journal* seems to be doing both'; (1897, May 10), on the propriety of publishing Harrington's circular 'not so much with the idea of damaging him (although it will undoubtedly injure him in America) but of serving us, as the knowledge that he has thrown himself entirely on the side of clerical influence will stiffen the backs of many of our supporters'; (1897, June 28), referring to John O'Connor's unwillingness to return to parliamentary life and to Joe Nolan's inclination to contest another election; (1897, Nov. 30), concerning the unwillingness of the 1798 Centenary Association to identify itself with an invitation to Redmond to deliver an address. However, Baker suggests that many influential members of the Association are eager 'to band themselves together – in a committee for the purpose of having you out for the lectures early in the New Year'; (1898, Mar. 9), asserting that a considerable change in the working of the company's business cannot be long avoided and 'that the more it is delayed the more thorough it will have to be'; (1898, Mar. 26) on the perilous financial situation of the company: 'For weeks I have been exceeding the overdraft limit always on the assurance that the excess would be cleared off during the coming week'; (1899, Apr. 22), enclosing an agenda for a meeting between Redmond, Carew and J.R. Hosker on the restructuring of the *Independent*; (1899, Apr. 22), regarding the indifference the new manager (H.F. Patterson) is showing to local conditions and local sentiments as he implements changes in the company; (1899, July 17), enclosing James O'Donovan's letter to the board, Patterson's reply, with a draft note of what took place at a recent board meeting. Baker suggests that 'the plain English of the whole matter is that Patterson has been aiming at possessing himself of chief editorial control. He may continue to do so and may succeed but by the time he does so there will be no paper to edit'.

Also included are:

Memorandum by Baker on the operation of the *Independent* Company. The memo was prompted by a recent announcement by an unnamed member of staff of his intention to seek an outside position on account of his 'disbelief in the possibility of the papers' succeeding as a business'. MS, 9 sheets. 22 July 1897.

Letter from Baker to James L. Carew (1897, July 30) on the great dissatisfaction amongst the editorial staff about the positions of P. O'Brien, E. Leamy and J.J. O'Kelly.

MS 15,167 /2 1900-04. 48 items.

Many of the letters refer to arrangements with Augustus Saint-Gaudens concerning the Parnell monument.

Includes: (1900, June 5), enclosing a copy of the rolls order in the case of Daniel Tallon against the *Irish Independent* Printing and Publishing Co. Limited and the official receipt for the £400 lent by Redmond; (1901, Feb. 26), suggesting that the *Freeman's Journal's* boycott of

Healy is an exercise in bad journalism. Baker also argues that it is having a detrimental effect on the parliamentary fund as it makes that 'gentleman's clerical friends active of opponents of it instead of remaining passive as so many clerics seem to be'; (1901, Aug. 1), informing Redmond that he has written to Augustus Saint-Gaudens regarding changing the word 'statute' in the proposed agreement to 'monument'. Baker has also sent Gaudens a photograph of the O'Connell monument for his enlightenment; (1901, Aug. 8), concerning the purchase of the library of Avondale House by the Parnell Monument Committee. Baker adds that John Howard Parnell has sent in a letter to the *Independent* on the subject of the purchase of Avondale demesne which 'seems to contain rather disparaging references to his brother – at least he minimises the interest the latter took in the place'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that any books of historical value at Avondale ought to be purchased 'so long as they do not fetch more than some price to be fixed on by us'; (1902, June 9), on the muted reaction in Dublin to the cessation of hostilities in the Boer War: 'The peace has fallen very flat here – Grafton St. displays a dozen or so flags and there may be another dozen or two scattered thro the city and suburbs but that is all, and even the College boys have not strained their lungs in celebration of the great event'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Baker (1903, Feb. 23), declaring that it would be a mistake to summon a meeting of the Parnell Monument Committee at this stage as 'it will result in all sorts of objections by utterly irresponsible persons and the probability of having to give up Saint-Gaudens altogether. The next step would be a wrangle about a new artist, with a strong claim in favour of local talent (?) and further delay of all sorts and kinds'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Baker (1903, Mar. 21), informing Baker that he is in communication with Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, whose advice will be invaluable should the decision be made to 'abandon Saint-Gaudens'; (1903, June 3), enclosing a report of his visit to Saint-Gaudens and a copy of the agreement reached with him. Baker writes 'I don't think my visit has impaired his interest in the undertaking – quite the other way – and nothing could exceed the genuine cordiality of our personal relations'.

Also included are:

Letter from J.P. Holland to Thomas Baker (1900, July 1), urging Baker to put a stop to his 'wretched persecution'. Encloses a copy of a letter to Redmond recalling a meeting with the directors in the boardroom of the *Independent* office at which he felt duty bound to say that the management would bring about the ruin of the paper.

Letters from Augustus Saint-Gaudens to Baker:

(1900, Jan. 29), expressing his gratitude to the Parnell Monument Committee on hearing of their desire that he should design the statue. Saint-Gaudens indicates that he can complete the monument within four or five years for a cost of \$40,000. He adds 'The possibility of doing this work has an added interest to me in that my mother came from Dublin and I was born there'; (1900, Dec. 10), on arrangements to meet John O'Callaghan of the *Boston Globe* and two other gentlemen to

discuss the terms for the execution of the Parnell monument; (1903, May 27), inviting Baker to lunch at the Century Club during his stay in New York; (1903, June 19), on his expectations that the cast of the statue should arrive shortly. Saint-Gaudens adds 'The unveiling went off well in spite of the grey weather – I made a speech which was more of an effort than making the statue'.

Letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens to Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell [Katherine Parnell] (1904, Dec. 2), requesting a photograph of a portrait of Parnell painted by Sir Thomas Jones which she has in her possession.

MS 15,167 /3 1905-07. 21 items.

Includes: (1905, June 25), agreeing that Saint-Gaudens should be sent \$5,000 when the small working model of the monument is completed; (1905, July 1), enclosing a report on the present position of work on the monument; a copy of letter from Redmond to Baker ([1905?], 13 Aug.), asking Baker to meet Daniel Tallon and prepare a statement which he [Redmond] can use during his visit to America. Redmond also writes 'J[ohn] H[oward] P[arnell] is out on a blackmailing expedition and we must be prepared to meet him' (1905, Sept. 29), enclosing B. O'Brien's suggestions for an inscription for the monument; (1906, Mar. 25), reporting on his interview with Dr Joyce and Eoin McNeill, Vice-President of the Gaelic League, regarding an Irish inscription for the Parnell monument. Baker writes that McNeill 'took up the matter sympathetically and promised to write me if he thought of any suitable sentence'; (1906, Nov. 22), informing Redmond that he has received a letter from Saint-Gaudens' son saying that his father is suffering from 'nervous prostration' and that the doctors have absolutely forbidden him from thinking about work for the time being; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Baker (1907, Feb. 26), on the 'exceedingly unsatisfactory state' of some of the accounts furnished by Daniel Tallon in respect of subscriptions to the Parnell Monument fund.

Also included are:

Letters from Augustus Saint-Gaudens to Baker: (1906, Feb. 7), on the possibility of lengthening the inscription on the monument by the addition of either a sentence or motto in Irish or 'the date at which the speech, from which the inscription was selected'; (1907, Mar. 25), informing Baker that the statue and all the accessories are now complete and ready for shipping to Ireland and enclosing a bill for \$5,000 due when work on the bronze casting is complete.

Letter from Henry Bacon, architect, to Baker (1907, Apr. 15), inquiring about the state of work on the Parnell monument and asking if 'Shanalla granite' was used.

III.ii.5 Arthur J. Balfour and Gerald W. Balfour

MS 15,168 /1-2 1896-1903.

MS 15,168 /1 1896-1903. 4 items.

Correspondence with Arthur J. **Balfour**.

Includes: (1897, July 28), informing Redmond that the appointment of the commission is moving very slowly but assuring him that he will take careful note of the suggestions made in his letter; (1903, May 3), disagreeing with Redmond on the order of business in parliament. Balfour insists that 'the Irish Land Bill ... is a great measure, which, from its mere size and complexity, is peculiarly liable to attack by wreckers if such there should prove to be'.

MS 15,168 /2 1895-99. 2 items.

Correspondence with Gerald W. **Balfour**.

Includes: (1895, Sept. 23), acknowledging Redmond's memorial and promising to submit the case of prisoner James Collins to the Lord Lieutenant for consideration.

III.ii.6 Augustine Birrell

MS 15,169 /1-4 1901-16.

Correspondence with Augustine **Birrell**.

MS 15,169 /1 1902-07. 37 items.

Includes: ([1907], Jan. 29), referring to his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland: 'Here I sit installed'; ([1907, Apr. 26?]), acknowledging the memorandum sent by Redmond on the Irish Council Bill and promising 'to put in a word or two for the good cause' during visits to Halifax and Bradford; ([1907, Apr. 28?]), referring to Sir Horace Plunkett's resignation as Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture: 'As he was going anyhow I wish he could have departed in peace for he is a man with many ramifications and alliances. He turns up everywhere and is admirably fitted to the part of a Protestant martyr. He will be St. Horace before either you or Dillon are St. John!'; ([1907, June]), telling Redmond that the Evicted Tenants' Bill must be introduced tomorrow; ([1907], July 21), on the order of parliamentary business and his hopes to have the second reading of the Evicted Tenants' Bill tonight; (1907, Aug. 10), on the opposition of the House of Lords to the Evicted Tenants' Bill: '[Lord] Atkinson is very bitter and his amendments are impossible but some think that in the upshot the Lords will be content with limitations as to *acreage* and to the *time* (say 4 or 5 years) during which the compulsory powers are to operate and with *some sort* of an appeal'; ([1907], Aug. 22), reporting on an interview with Lord Lansdowne and Walter Long re their opposition to clauses in the Evicted Tenants' Bill. Birrell also writes 'Of course we shall not concede anything of importance in the *Lords* tomorrow but when the bill comes back, we shall have to think seriously'.

Also includes copies of letters from Redmond to Birrell: (1906, Dec. 2), asking if anything can be done to prevent a deputation led by Duke of Norfolk purporting to represent the Catholics of England from being received by the Prime Minister; (1906, Dec. 17), expressing his disquiet at a phrase used by Lord Crewe in a speech in parliament which seems to contradict an assurance given to Redmond by Birrell on a clause in the English Education Bill affecting the appointment of teachers; (1907, Feb. 19), enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Irish Party dealing with the subject of partisan appointments of inspectors under the Land Commission; (1907, Feb. 18), regarding the appointment of Alexander Heskin to a vacancy in the office of Clerk of the Union of Lismore, County Waterford, which has not been sanctioned by the Local Government Board. Redmond suggests that Heskin is being victimized on account of his politics and because he was one of the defendants in the Tallow conspiracy case; (1907, May 4), rejecting Birrell's schedule which raises the elected number of representatives to the proposed Irish Council: 'We cannot see that it is any improvement of the schedule in the last draft of the bill and our previously stated objections apply with practically undiminished force'; (1907, May 28), asking Birrell for a statement regarding the introduction of the Evicted Tenants' Bill and the University Bill.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A short note of Redmond's interview with Birrell, Lord Crewe and Asquith (1906, Dec. 17) at which agreement was reached over a clause affecting the appointment of teachers in the English Education Bill.

Memorandum (sent to Birrell) on the constitution of the proposed Irish Council, 25 Apr. 1907. TS, 5 sheets.

MS 15,169 /2 1908-09. 22 items.

Includes: (1908, Jan. 22), on the encouraging news from Ireland about the University Bill. Birrell adds 'Tell *Dillon* that I will let him know any actual thing there is to be known as to the constitution of governing body or the like'; ([1908], Jan. 24), on the Prime Minister's suggestion for a preamble to a resolution proposed by Redmond: 'That the reform of the Irish government is a matter of vital interest to the United Kingdom and can only be attained by giving the Irish people control of purely Irish affairs'; (1908, Jan. 26), on the opposition of some members of the cabinet to the wording used by Redmond in his resolution which implies support for an independent Irish Parliament. 'The Lord Chancellor is also strong on this point. "Parnell agreed and it has always been the bedrock of the English Liberal situation and so on"'; (1908, Mar. 4), conveying a report from the County Inspector at Mullingar on the movements of Laurence Ginnell, M.P. for North Westmeath; ([1908], Nov. 7), on the financial position of the Land Commission and the Congested Districts' Boards; (1909, July 13), assuring Redmond that there is 'not the slightest desire felt by any single responsible person to delay the passage of the [land] bill by a single day'; (1909, Nov. 12), reporting on his attempts to secure the

passage of the Land Bill through the houses of parliament. Birrell writes 'Wyndham has, after many heart searchings, come down heavily against the Bill and when the Irish peers are turned on as they will be next week there will be stormy scenes'. He also adds 'Our rank and file will think no more of the west of Ireland and the relief of its poverty than of the Kingdom of Heaven. All they will be thinking about will be how best to abuse the House of Lords'; (1909, Nov. 16), reporting on the outcome of his meeting with Lord Lansdowne regarding amendments to the Land Bill. Birrell advises Redmond that he found Lansdowne 'tough and unyielding and I am sure genuinely at the end (or all but the end) of his tether'; (1909, Dec. 1), referring to the complete agreement of the cabinet as to the necessity of a declaration on Irish self-government. 'It is to be made clear that H[ome] R[ule] is the *live policy of the Party, without limitation or restriction other than the old tag about the supreme control of the I[mperial] P[arliament]*'.

Also includes copies of letters from Redmond to Birrell: (1908, Jan. 25), affirming that he cannot now give notice for a resolution 'of a milder character' and offering an alternative wording to come immediately after the preamble; (1908, Nov. 18), setting out the chief points raised during a meeting with Birrell at which Dillon also attended in connection with the Irish Land Bill. Redmond insists that 'if we cannot come to agreement, it will not possible for us to support the bill'; (1908, Nov. 21), regarding guarantees on the bonus issue in Birrell's new Land Bill; (1908, Dec. 1), referring to the serious effects on public opinion in Ireland if the second reading of the Land Bill is delayed: 'You have, no doubt, seen that Mr. William O'Brien has vigorously attacked the Bill, and this makes it all the more necessary that the second reading should be pushed on and carried'; (1909, Feb. 22), concerning the amendment to the Land Bill which provides for maintaining the present rate of annuity, namely, 3 ¼% on all future transactions until the bill is passed. Redmond insists that this 'concession ... will go along way to smoothe the passage of your Bill with both landlord and tenant interest in Ireland'; (1909, June 22), on his disappointment on hearing that the provisional arrangement to proceed with the Land Bill in parliament is likely to fall through. Redmond argues that 'People in Ireland are beginning to think that the promises of the Government in respect to this Bill are all humbug'.

MS 15,169 /3 1911-13. 22 items.

Includes: (1911, Feb. 21), on the government's determination not to be 'bothered or intimidated by threats of war or bloodshed'; (1912, Mar. 31), on the drafting of the Home Rule bill: 'I enclose some provisional and *alternative* clauses. You might let me know which strikes you as the best'; ([1912], Apr. 6), enclosing 'in a separate envelope [not extant] the last *draft* of the Bill I have which represents it up to date but there are a good many rough edges yet and blanks'; (1912, Apr. 10), expressing his confidence that Asquith will be 'content' with the bill. Birrell also writes 'It is plain from Bonar Law's speech, and from their circumstances that Land Purchase is to be the Unionist trump card';

(1913, May 1), giving details on the parliamentary procedure for the Home Rule and other bills.

Also includes copies of letters from Redmond to Birrell: (1912, Apr. 3), on the drafting of a clause in the Home Rule Bill on the control and collection of all taxes other than custom duties; (1912, Nov. 20), on his disquiet regarding the decrease in customs in the Home Rule bill. Redmond writes 'If, in the first instance, we had been deprived of this power, Irish public opinion would probably have swallowed it; but to take it from us now, and in consequence of a threatened revolt by some Liberal Members, would have a very serious effect'; (1912, Dec. 12), referring to the proposed grant by the Development Commissioners to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society; (1912, Dec. 17), enclosing a copy of a letter from Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe and a copy of the memorandum sent by the Catholic bishops to Redmond 'on the question of suggested amendments to the Home Rule bill' [not extant].

Also, notes by Birrell on 'Irish expenditure for 1913-14 (year of Home Rule)'. MS, 3 sheets. With a private memorandum by Birrell affirming that 'for political considerations which lie altogether outside the purely financial aspect of the Irish problem, it would be impossible with any good hopes of ultimate success to adopt the [Primrose] Report *as a whole*'. MS, 3 sheets.

MS 15,519 1914 and 1 undated [c. 1914]. 2 items.

Letters from **Birrell** to Redmond concerning the design for a badge for the 16th (Irish) Division.

File also contains letters from H.J. Tennant M.P., General Sir Lawrence Parsons re the badge design. With a copy of a letter from Redmond to Tennant on the same subject.

MS 15,520 1914. 9 items.

Letters from **Birrell** to Redmond on the Home Rule and Amending bills.

File also includes letters to Redmond from H.H. Asquith, Percy Illingworth, Lord Arran and Sir Edward Grey on the same subject. With copies of replies from Redmond.

MS 15,169 /4 1914-16. 64 items.

Includes: (1914, Jan. 22), regarding a meeting of the cabinet at which the title of the Amending bill was discussed: 'In the opinion of us all the *Ulster* title was felt to be essential'; (1914, Feb. 9), reporting on cabinet meeting at which the Ulster question was raised. Birrell writes '*Great difference of opinion disclosed*. The P.M., though "abiding by any decision arrived at," being in favour, not of any *detailed* statement as to concessions to be made as the price of peace, but of a general statement as to the administrative autonomy in Ulster and *some* legislative veto'; (1915, Feb. 3), on the establishment of a small committee to consider

the question of finding employment for disabled soldiers. Birrell writes ‘I think an *Irishman* ought to be on it – *either an M.P.* or some kind-hearted businessman’; (1915, Mar. 13), thanking Redmond for his kind message concerning his wife. Birrell contends that ‘the papers who say she didn’t care about politics are all wrong. On both Education and the Home Rule Questions she felt keenly and most intelligently and she longed to see things done and not jabbered about’; ([1915, May 29]), on his desire to be freed from his position. ‘It may well be that a *few weeks may* give me another chance of accomplishing my freedom, but I don’t feel it yet’. Birrell also expresses his regret that Redmond did not join the government: ‘I feel *no* confidence in the future. I wish you *could* have come in *for my sake*, but I am equally sure that you did right to stay out’; ([1915, May]), on Asquith’s sense of disappointment at Redmond’s ‘inability to come in – *Personally* he is sorry, and *politically* it injures the *figure* of his new broad-bottomed administration’; Sir Matthew Nathan (1915, May 20), conveying Birrell’s message from the Prime Minister expressing his desire that Redmond should reconsider his refusal to accept office in the government. Asquith adds ‘Carson is put in as leading member of opposition. Do not know his own wishes. Nothing decided yet but he might have to come in’; (1915, June 6), assuring Redmond that ‘nothing has been *done*’ on the matter of J.H. Campbell’s proposed appointment to the Lord Chancellorship; (1915, June 17), rejecting the possibility of an election being held during the war. Birrell also writes ‘The upshot seems to be that as the war is now *certain* to last beyond the 18th of September next – the *Home Rule* Act cannot (or is not likely to) come into operation *until the end of the war* – *but it must* come into operation at a date not later than the end of the war’; (1915, June 24), assuring Redmond that the National Registration ‘now wears the aspect of bill to aid *discriminatory recruiting*’. Birrell also writes ‘On the Irish point, I had no great difficulty in persuading them *all* that the *machinery* of the bill was wholly inapplicable and would be futile and provocative – I urged the omission of any reference to Ireland’; (1915, July 16), on the great difficulty over the plural voting clause in the General Election bill; (1915, July 19), asserting that the ‘Welsh business is the worst thing we have had to tackle yet. – It is the result of *revolutionary* propaganda that has been at work for *three* years in the South Wales coal district’; (1915, Sept. 2), conveying Spring Rice’s (‘our U.S. ambassador’) suggestion that Redmond should visit America or recommend someone to go in his place. Birrell reminds Redmond that Spring-Rice has been ‘a *good friend*, more than once to the cause, and is well advised as to the importance of Irish opinion in the States’; (1915, Sept. 4), on his intention to visit the front: ‘If a stray shell shatters my head I shall have no objection – but I cling to other parts of my body’; (1915, Oct. 1), on the bargain he has struck which should allow a 1,000 R.I.C. men to enlist in the army; (1915, Oct. 14), enclosing a letter to Jeremiah MacVeagh, M.P. assuring him that ‘no *bargain* or *understanding* has been struck about *patronage* in Ulster or elsewhere’; (1915, Nov. 2), on Carson’s performance in parliament which was a ‘very poor show as the one *strong* man’. Birrell adds ‘it

was ... coming immediately after the P.M.'s oration, a somewhat miserable failure'; (1915, Nov. 26), on the Home Office's plans for a passport system: 'No persons will be allowed to leave the U.K. without a passport and persons of the male sex and military age will have to give *reasons* on a form to justify their departure'; (1915, Dec. 19), on his fears regarding the growth of the Irish Volunteers: 'I am afraid it is no exaggeration to say that there are now nearer 14,000 than 13,000 of these Volunteers, and though many of them are men of *straw* and *wind*, wherever there is an organisation it is a centre of sedition, both to Dublin Castle and the Government'; (1915, Dec. 28), reporting on dissension in the cabinet over the question of conscription in England. Birrell writes 'If Runciman and McKenna go the balance of the Cabinet is upset; and if their places were filled by the enemy, the Cabinet would cease to be a Coalition and become Asquithian-Lloyd George and Tory, and therefore no place for me'; (1915, Dec. 31), on Ireland's exclusion from the Conscription bill: 'It is decided (with some *grumblings*) but unanimously, *not* to include Ireland'; (1916, Jan. 14), enclosing a letter from Sir Lawrence Parsons on the 16th (Irish) Division. Parsons argues that 'the devotion of those rough Irishmen to myself and their C.O.s, all of us Unionists and Protestants, shows what can be done with the Irish peasantry if properly handled, with firmness and sympathy'; ([1916, Apr. 24?]), informing Redmond that 'There is bad news from Dublin – a serious insurrection, and lives of soldiers already taken. ... It looks bad, though as the troops are coming in from the Curragh it can have, I suppose, but one ending'.

Also includes copies of letters from Redmond to Birrell: (1914, Feb. 9), on his conviction that it would be a 'fatal mistake in tactics' for the government to announce any definite proposals to modify the Home Rule Bill during the debate on the Address; (1914, Sept. 9), urging Birrell to address the Volunteer question in Ireland: 'If the existing Volunteer organisation is ignored and sneered at and made little of, recruiting in the country will not go ahead'; (1914, Dec. 7), enclosing a report re the County Cavan Volunteers: 'I would venture to say there are not more than 250 of the National Volunteers of Co. Cavan followers of Mr. McNeill's'; (1915, Apr. 19), on the refusal of the War Office to permit enlistment in the Volunteers for Home Defence. Redmond adds 'I feel sore at the way in which my efforts for recruiting have been thwarted'; (1915, June 5), requesting news about J.H. Campbell's appointment as Lord Chancellor; (1915, June 15), expressing his irritation at moves which suggest that 'the 16th Division, which we [have] come to call our division, is, apparently, to be broken up and lose its identity'; (1915, June 23), on his anxiety to hear more from Birrell about the Postponement of Elections Bill. Redmond insists that 'there is no reason on earth why this Bill should touch the position of the Home Rule Act under the Suspensory Act which was passed';

Also, a note written by Redmond at the Buckingham Palace Conference: 'B[onar] Law asked to agree to an election and the suspending of the original Bill till after. He said if Tories returned by

small majority they would settle at once with us'. 23 July 1914.

MS 18,292 1915. 1 item.

Letter to Redmond from **Birrell** (1915, June 22), concerning the censorship of correspondence between the Irish bishops and the Irish College in Rome. Birrell writes 'if *His Eminence* [Cardinal Michael Logue] cares to correspond with his friends in Rome through the F[oreign] O[ffice] bag (thus escaping *censure*) I can undertake that his *envelopes* will be sealed and their contents *secret* until they reach their indicated destination'.

File also includes letters to Redmond from Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe, F.D. Acland and Lord Robert Cecil on the same subject. With some copies of replies from Redmond.

III.ii.7 Edward Blake

MS 15,170 /1-3 1900-07.

Correspondence with Edward **Blake**.

MS 15,170 /1 Undated. 18 items.

Includes: ([1900?, Mar. 17]), on the difficulties faced by Redmond in leading the re-united party. Blake argues that a great bulk of the party 'have been opposed to you and it is natural that there should be some critical minds; and some even disposed to the unfavourable view'; ([1901?], Apr. 6), on the declining state of his health and his desire to try to do more during the parliamentary session. Blake also refers to his intention to travel over to Ireland where he intends to meet with John Dillon and travel to Longford (May 20), informing Redmond of his retirement from the public accounts committee; (Nov. 7), expressing his disquiet about suggestions that the Irish Party should refrain from attending parliament. Blake adds 'What is usual and natural or what is best befitting a national Parliamentary Party? To attend parliament and speak and vote for the Nation'.

MS 15,170 /2 1900-05. 41 items.

Includes: (1900, June 28), accepting Redmond's proposal that he withdraw his resignation as one of the honorary treasurers of the Irish Party 'on the understanding that I cannot retain the office for any length of time'; (1900, Dec. 25), approving of the idea of having standing committees with 'powers to add members to deal with special areas [with] provision for a record of attendances and a report to the party thereon'; (1901, Jan. 2), referring to the appointment of members of the party to sessional standing committees; (1901, Jan 4), on his readiness to comply with Redmond's request not to decline a position on the financial relations committee; (1901, Mar. 2), on his poor state of health which makes it impossible for him to attend regular meetings of the committee; (1901, Mar. 29), on his great regret that he is unable to attend to his work in parliament. Blake insists that his constituents 'to

whom I intimated the condition of my health on my last visit, will find no cause to complain'; (1901, Sept. 18), reassuring Redmond that his colleague Farrell, President of the South Longford Executive, is looking after affairs there while he recuperates in Canada. Blake repeats his willingness to make way for a more efficient representative; (1902, Nov. 6), reporting on the commencement of his and Dillon's 'little campaign'. Blake is confident that he has 'succeeded in stirring up the Toronto folk to organized action'; (1902, Dec. 16), recommending that T.W. Russell be selected as the special representative of the northern farmers rather than be named for the Irish Party at the forthcoming Land Conference: 'He would thus occupy his true position, and be disembarassed of the suggestion – awkward for both of us – that he is "our man"'; (1903, Apr.1), concerning proposals in Wyndham's Land Bill; (1903, Nov. 23), referring to his surprise and regret on reading William O'Brien's resignation letter. Blake also expresses his hope that the advice, which Redmond gave in his recent Limerick speech, will be acted upon and that O'Brien will not reiterate his personal attacks and will be persuaded to rethink his proposed resignation; (1904, Jan. 21), conveying his views on the subjects of parliamentary policy on Home Rule, and on land purchase in the congested regions; (1904, May 30), reporting that 'he has heard nothing more about the government tactics on the university question'; (1904, May 25), suggesting some danger of dissatisfaction in delaying the writ to fill the parliamentary vacancy in Cork city. Encloses a newscutting from the *Times* reporting the matter; (1905, Oct. 27), on the loss of his son who 'was in some respects closest of all to me'.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Blake (1900, Nov. 3), inviting him to a preliminary meeting with William O'Brien regarding arrangements for the 'permanent government of the United Irish League'. Redmond writes 'While I did not personally approve of making peace with a hatchet, it is, at least very satisfactory that the Country has pronounced its opinion in such a decided way'.

Memorandum by Blake on sessional work in parliament, 17 Dec. [1900]. TS, 5 sheets.

A copy of letter from Blake to John Dillon (1904, Aug. 14).

MS 15,170 /3 1906-07. 22 items.

Includes: (1906, June 27), affirming that he finds it necessary to resign his place on the committee of selection. With a copy of reply from Redmond asking Blake to allow him to disregard his letter: 'If you resigned, you must yourself see the instant interpretation which would be placed upon it and the very serious injury which it would do to the party'; (1906, Aug. 15), congratulating Redmond on his last speech on the Education Bill and relaying his fears concerning his deteriorating health; (1906, Oct. 26), reporting on his two meetings with T.P. O'Connor on the 'subject of a possible negotiation on the terms of the Irish measure of next session'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond thanking Blake for his 'self-sacrificing offer to come over at once'.

Redmond also expresses his disappointment with the new Liberal administration in Dublin Castle: ‘The Irish administration of Mr. [James] Bryce is lamentable in the extreme. He is absolutely under the domination of our friend Sir Antony [MacDonnell], and I am sorry to say that the latter is every day giving further evidence that he is inclined to utterly disregard popular opinion and the views of the representatives of Ireland’; (1906, Dec. 6), on how little confidence he has in either James Bryce or Antony MacDonnell: ‘You know that from the first moment when I heard at Boston of his [MacDonnell’s] proposed appointment [as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Ireland], I have felt despondent as to his really forwarding the cause of Irish self-government’. Blake also conveys his views as to the progress of the Home Rule campaign; (1906, Dec. 24), on the improvement in his health: ‘I believe the long rest which I have had, and my withdrawal from the present worries of Irish political life ... have greatly conduced to a restoration’; (1907, Feb. 28), confirming that this will be his last session: ‘My wife and I can no longer endure the sacrifices involved in an separation from all we love, particularly now that I am no longer able to render any effective service to the cause’; (1907, July 25), referring to how much he ‘deeply deplores’ the actions of Sir Thomas Esmonde and C.J. Dolan.

Also included are:

A letter from Blake to John Callaghan (1906, Aug. 27), on his inability to attend meetings in either Philadelphia or Boston due to continuing ill health.

‘Preliminary memorandum on “Skeleton of plan” [of the] Irish Bill’, [Feb-Mar. 1907?] MS, 21 sheets.

Draft amendments to Redmond’s resolution, 16 May 1907. Clause 3 reads: ‘That Mr. Birrell’s [Irish Council] Bill is not, and does not profess to be a Home Rule Bill; and is not *in its present form* calculated to promote a settlement of the Irish Question’. MS, 2 sheets.

III.ii.8 Includes Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, H. Campbell-Bannerman

MS 15,171 /1-3 1893-1917.

MS 15,171 /1 1901-03. 28 items.

Correspondence with Wilfrid Scawen **Blunt**.

Includes: (1901, Aug. 5), on a question that Redmond might ask in parliament regarding the conduct of Major W. H. Rycroft of the 11th Hussars of the British garrison in Cairo who ‘while fox hunting ... on Sunday morning 21st July [entered] Wilfrid Blunt’s walled garden in his absence and without his leave [and] were assaulted and beaten with sticks by Mr. Blunt’s servants and native guards’ resulting in the imprisonment of some Blunt’s staff; (1901, Aug. 8), advising Redmond that he has received a letter from the ministry of the interior at Cairo in which the officers are excused on the grounds that their ‘only desire

was to get the hounds out of the enclosure'; (1902, [Mar. 5?]), enclosing a newcutting from the *Daily News* regarding the fox-hunting affray in Egypt; (1902, July 17), soliciting Redmond's help in the case of his imprisoned servants. Blunt is indignant that a 'Blue Book has been published whitewashing the officers. It is a mass of lies'; (1903, Feb. 1), expressing his pleasure at the result of the Land Conference, which he believes, will be followed by an equally satisfactory Land Bill. Blunt adds 'Wyndham told me his plan ... and I believe him to be perfectly honest in his desire to bring about a final squaring up of accounts and buyout of the English "garrison"'; (1903, June 19), suggesting a meeting between Wyndham and Redmond to talk over the Land Bill together. Blunt adds 'Personally, it seems to me that, however imperfect the bill, it will be an immense step towards Home Rule'; (1903, July 11), on how 'certain powerful sections in the House of Commons' are seeking to delay the passage of the Land Bill'; (1903, July 31), on whether Redmond will ask a question of the government as to their policy in the Somaliland.

Also included are:

Copies of letters from Major W.H. Rycroft to the Chief Staff Officer, Cairo concerning the Abbasiyeh Fox Hounds affray, 21 July 1901.

Copies of a letters from Redmond to Blunt: (1903, Apr. 30), enclosing a memorandum on the Irish Party's opinion respecting the second reading of Wyndham's Land Bill: 'There is growing uneasiness in Ireland as to probability of an excessive purchase price and as to the intolerable character of the restrictions on the tenants freedom to bargain'; ([1903], June 17), arguing that the acceptance of H.E. Duke's amendment is the only way to save the Land Bill. Redmond also writes that 'Wyndham will make a fatal mistake if he thinks that Irish hostility to Clause 1 is a game of bluff. The opposition to the Bill is intense and is rapidly growing uncontrollable'.

MS 15,171 /2 1893-1908. 12 items.

Correspondence with H. **Campbell-Bannerman**.

Includes:

Note by Redmond of a meeting with Campbell-Bannerman (1905, Nov. 14): 'His own impression was it would not be possible to pass full Home Rule, but he hoped to be able to pass some serious measure which would be consistent with and would lead up to the other'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Campbell-Bannerman (1905, Dec. 5), on the vital importance of the appointments to offices of state in Ireland. Redmond argues that 'some of the names mentioned in the press for these appointments would undoubtedly give the impression in Ireland that the old system was to be continued under the new government and no change in the spirit of administration was to be looked for'.

Also, letters from Vaughan Nash [secretary to H.H. Asquith] to Redmond (1908, Jan. 29), regarding arrangements for a meeting with John Morley; (1908, May 19), drawing Redmond's attention to some

inaccuracies in his recent article in the *Nation*. Nash assures Redmond that Campbell-Bannerman was most anxious to take part in the debate on Home Rule' and that there is no grounds for the suggestion that 'he was at variance with any of his colleagues as to the course to be pursued'. With a copy of reply from Redmond apologizing for any inaccuracy in the article.

MS 15,171 /3 1900-17. 15 items.

Correspondence with John P. **Boland**, M.P. for South Kerry.

Includes: (1900, Aug. 2), on a suggestion made by a local priest that he [Boland] should stand for South Kerry at the next election; (1900, Sept. 5), concerning a visit to Kerry to ascertain the real value of the imitation he received regarding his candidature for South Kerry. Boland confirms that he intends to visit Caherciveen and Waterville in order to acquaint himself with 'the position of affairs'. He adds 'All those I have met are thorough Nationalists, who object, however, to the excluding policy pursued previous to the National Convention'; (1901, Jan. 4), reporting that the priests in South Kerry 'have not yet taken to the U.I.L.' but that by 'judicious treatment' he may be able to induce them to fall into line. Boland also asserts that his preference would be to serve on the Congested Districts' Committee as his entire constituency is scheduled by the Congested Districts' Board; (1901, Jan. 23), seeking Redmond's advice on whether it is advisable to hold a meeting in Lancashire 'in view of the fact that the Queen will be then lying unburied ... [and] local prejudices against holding any political meeting might easily lead to trouble'; (1902, Mar. 3), concerning a meeting of the Education Committee re the draft of the bill to amend the Irish Libraries Acts; (1902, Aug. 28), on the possibility of undertaking an Australian mission; (1907, Oct. 16), enclosing a copy of letter of his to Thomas O'Donnell M.P. regarding a proposed demonstration in Tralee; (1917, June 28), on a report from Devlin that the Irish Education vote will be taken on Friday, 6 July. Boland adds that a circular has been sent to absent colleagues encouraging them to come over to attend a vote on proportional representation.

Also includes a letter from Boland to William Redmond (1900, Mar. 26), on his desire to enter parliament, which has been strengthened by 'the happy reunion that has taken place'.

MS 18,291 1915. 1 item.

Letter from John P. **Boland** (1915, Mar. 10), regarding the appointment of Roman Catholic navy chaplains.

File also includes letters to Redmond from Winston Churchill, Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe, and Rev. Richard Alfred Sheehan, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, on the same subject.

III.ii.9 Cardinal Francis Bourne, archbishop of Westminster

MS 15,172 1906-15. *c. 70 items.*

Correspondence with Cardinal Francis **Bourne**, archbishop of Westminster.

Includes: (1906, June 15), referring to his long conversation with Lord Ripon regarding the English Education Bill. Bourne writes 'We may in certain cases owing to local bigotry be unable to accept the provisions of the Bill, however much it may be amended; at the same time we have a natural aversion to starvation'; (1906, June 24), expressing his concern about some of the newly devised amendments to the Education Bill. Encloses some notes and suggestions re clauses in the Education Bill; (1906, Aug. 1), expressing his thanks 'for the earnest and able efforts that you have been making during the past months in defence of the interests of our schools'; (1906, Dec. 1), on talk of a meeting between a deputation led by the Duke of Norfolk, professing to speak for English Catholics, and the Prime Minister. With a copy of a reply from Redmond arguing that any meeting between Norfolk's deputation and the Prime Minister would be 'most mischievous ... [and] make it not easier but more difficult for the government to concede to the demands we have we have made'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bourne (1906, Dec. 4), claiming that any move to organise the Catholics of London into a Catholic Association will be regarded as hostile to the Irish Party's political interests; (1906, Dec. 8), insisting that the new Catholic organisation in London is being set up 'as a means of securing representation and defence of Catholic interests at the elections for Borough Councils, County Councils, Boards of Guardians etc.'; (1907, Mar. 13), on Redmond's intervention to prevent collections outside churches in aid of the Irish Party's Parliamentary funds. Bourne thanks Redmond for recognising the 'difficulty, and even impossibility, of sanctioning a proposal to which a distinct political significance would have at once been attached by friend and foe'; (1907, July 18), agreeing with Redmond's view regarding the Factories and Workshop Bill; (1907, July 20), thanking Redmond for agreeing to accompany a delegation led by Bourne and the bishop of Liverpool on a visit to 10 Downing Street; (1915, July 25), regarding the appointment of chaplains to armies in Egypt and in the Eastern Mediterranean. Bourne adds 'You will, I am sure, be glad to know that there are now 225 priests giving their whole time to the Army and Navy. We want 45 more at once, and I hope that Ireland will come to my assistance'.

Also included are:

Note by Redmond of his interview with Archbishop Bourne (1906, Feb. 16): 'Archbishop said he recognised it as impossible to resist popular control of schools and did not favour any frontal attack'.

Letters from Rev. W. F. Brown to Redmond: (1906, May 10), giving information on the amounts paid in school rates by Catholics in England and Wales; (1909, Dec. 2), on whether it would be possible to

induce a member of the cabinet to make a statement on the intentions of the Liberal Party regarding education matters.

‘Catholic Chaplains in His Britannic Majesty’s Navy’, by J. Sykes. MS, 5 sheets. 7 Mar. 1907.

Letters from Rev. W.A. Johnson to Redmond: (1907, Mar. 9), enclosing a circular prohibiting collections outside churches on St Patrick’s Day for the benefit of the Irish Parliamentary Party’s funds.

Copy of a letter from Archbishop Bourne to Walter Runciman (1908, Sept. 24), regarding a settlement to the education question.

Letter from John Edward Bernard Seely to Redmond (1910, Apr. 8), thanking Redmond for forwarding a telegram from Archbishop Bourne. Seely assures Redmond that he will do all he can to ‘prevent undue hardship falling upon the [Somaliland Catholic] Mission as a result of the government policy’.

III.ii.10 Includes J.M. Coghlan Briscoe

MS 15,173 /1-4 1903-1915.

MS 15,173 /1 1903-07. 13 items.

Correspondence with J.M. Coghlan **Briscoe**.

Includes: (1903, Jan. 2), suggesting that Redmond contradict Alderman Doyle’s claim that he (Redmond) was opposed to the idea of giving Timothy Harrington another year in office as Lord Mayor of Dublin. Briscoe insists that ‘Dublin appreciates Harrington’s action over the coronation, and there is no doubt of his winning’. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1904, May 12), enclosing copies of his [Briscoe’s] letter to Laurence Ginnell with a reply regarding difficulties in the organisation of the U.I.L. in Dublin; (1904, Dec. 7), reporting on efforts to secure closer co-operation between the U.I.L. and the Town Tenants’ Association; (1906, Dec. 5), on how some of the ‘Land Labour people ... are trying to get the Town Tenants to join their movement’ in the South; (1907, Aug. 7), expressing his thanks to Redmond for his letter to the Waterford Town Tenants. Briscoe refers to a large demonstration to be held in the town towards the end of the year and adds that ‘there does not appear to be any Sinn Féiners in Waterford’; ([1907?], Aug. 12), arguing that it would be ‘a good thing for the Party if the rank and file members attended the town meetings in the constituencies as it is in the towns the Sinn Féiners are finding any semblance of support’. Briscoe also refers to the difficulties in finding speakers for a forthcoming meeting in Newcastlewest, County Limerick.

Also includes *Town Tenants’ Case Stated* by J.M. Coghlan Briscoe. 31 pp.

MS 15,173 /2 1915. 2 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. James **Browne**, bishop of Ferns.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Bishop Browne (1915, Dec. 15), reminding him of the sad fate which has befallen the expelled Irish Benedictine nuns of Ypres and 'his personal interest in this community, by reason of the fact that my niece is a member of it'.

With a reply from Browne to Redmond (1915, Dec. 18), expressing his pleasure in allowing the Benedictine nuns take refuge in his diocese. Browne assures Redmond that Abbot Columba Marmion and his good monks will carefully attend to the spiritual needs of the nuns.

MS 15,173 /3 1909. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Robert **Browne**, bishop of Cloyne.

Letter from Bishop Browne to Redmond (1909, Feb. 1), on his hopes for a forthcoming National Convention: 'Through all the proceedings ... I do hope and believe that the fixed inalterable determination of all delegates will be to maintain the unity of the Irish Parliamentary Party ...'.

MS 15,173 /4 1909. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Abraham **Brownrigg**, bishop of Ossory.

Letter from Bishop Brownrigg (1909, Jan. 30), declining Redmond's invitation to the National Convention but expressing the hope that 'dissension will not mar the proceedings'.

III.ii.11 James Bryce

MS 15,174 /1-4 1905-06.

Correspondence with James **Bryce**.

MS 15,174 /1 1905. Dec. 7 items.

Includes: (1905, Dec. 20), assuring Redmond that he is 'giving the closest attention to the question of the appeals from Judge Meredith's decision'.

Also includes:

A copy of a telegram from Redmond to Bryce, (1905, Dec. 16). First line reads 'Strongly protested against action of government proceeding with appeals against decision of Judge Meredith in case of Lansdowne estates. ... If decision reversed powers of Commissioners to reinstate evicted tenants will be destroyed ...'.

Short note by Redmond on his meeting with Sir Antony MacDonnell, [1905?]. First line reads 'He (Sir A.) was then engaged in making first draft for a great scheme of reform of Irish Government which they hope to introduce in session of 1907'.

MS 15,174 /2 1906. Jan.-Apr. 19 items.

Includes: (1906, Feb. 15), insisting that it is now impossible to make any changes in the King's Speech and assuring Redmond that he will convey to the Prime Minister 'what you say about the indication of a wish to deal with the repeal of the [Coercion] Act as soon as possible'. Bryce adds 'No one is more cordially in sympathy with Irish feeling in the matter'; (1906, Feb. 18), informing Redmond that the formalities for the release of the Galway prisoners have now being completed and that they are to be liberated at once; (1906, Mar. 1), regarding the promise of funding for the Belfast College made by the last government. Bryce assures Redmond that a 'sum will be given to Cork for its medical school buildings if it raises something locally'; (1906, Apr. 10), referring to the work of the Land Commission; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, Apr. 12), regarding appointments to the proposed Royal Commission dealing with Trinity College and the University Question: 'I think I ought in addition to repeat to you in this letter what I have already told you by word of mouth, that we could not regard the Lord Chief Baron [Christopher Palles] as a satisfactory appointment to represent our view on the Commission, and that the appointment of Sir Edward Fry as Chairman would be objectionable'; (1906, Apr. 13), defending his nominations to the Commission to investigate the University Question in Ireland: 'I have selected the English members because they are men of that kind of educational capacity and high reputation in England which will make anything they say helpful in bringing together the parties hitherto in opposition'. Bryce adds 'As I have, at your suggestion, invited Dr [Douglas] Hyde to serve (not without some hesitation, for reasons I will explain when we meet), your views will be duly represented by him if he accepts'; (1906, Apr. 26), insisting that he has not heard from Redmond the name 'of any other Irish Catholic of weight and reputation and academic experience equal to [Christopher] Palles''. Bryce also argues that Redmond's objectives might be greatly advanced 'were the Commissioners to find themselves able to throw out suggestions pointing to a reasonable and equitable solution of this long vexed question'.

Also included are:

Short note by Redmond on his meeting with Bryce (1906, Jan. 30): 'He would immediately consult his colleagues and advisors about University Question and see how far it was possible to go. He was strongly in favour of an effort being made to deal with the question if the Government could come to some agreement with Irish Party and Bishops'.

Copies of correspondence between the Chief Secretary's Office and those interested in the licensing trade concerning arrangements for a meeting with a deputation from the Temperance Reform Conference, 1906.

MS 15,174 /3 1906. May-July. 26 items.

Includes: (1906, May 3), affirming that he does not understand the objections Redmond entertains to the proposed terms of reference to the Trinity College Commission; (1906, May 5), insisting that it was not his intention to put Redmond 'in a difficulty or expose you to such misconstruction' on the subject of the Commission. Bryce also writes that a 'serious difficulty has occurred to me in connection with the name you suggested ... which seems to make it desirable you should consider whether an alternative name, answering the conditions you desire, could not be found'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, May 22), on the need to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the question of congestion in Ireland which is seriously hampering the working of the Land Act of 1903; copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, May 23), asking Bryce if there is any foundation in the rumour 'current in Dublin that Mr. Justice Meredith is about to or has resigned his position'; (1906, May 30), asking Redmond to use his influence to secure the cessation of tenant resistance on the Clanricarde estate in Loughrea, County Galway. Bryce writes 'would it not be better for the peace of the whole district but also for the prospects of getting the law amended if the forcible resistance ceased and the remainder of the evictions were carried through quietly?'; (1906, June 1), informing Redmond that he has consulted his legal advisors to see if the Executive has any power to postpone the impending evictions on the Clanricarde estate. Bryce adds 'We do not know when the agent and sheriff mean to proceed. ... Meantime we are obliged to keep a large force in the town, where there is much commotion'; (1906, June 1), conveying the Prime Ministers' acceptance of Redmond's suggestion that the government should give facilities for the sending of the Town Tenants' Bill to a grand committee; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, June 20), recommending that John Fitzgibbon of Castlerea and Conor O'Kelly, M.P. for North Mayo, be appointed to the proposed Commission on Congestion; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, June 28), requesting that the government consider the non-renewal of the Expiring Laws Continuance bill of the Irish Arms' Act: 'It is in effect a coercion act, and does not exist in any shape or form in any other portion of the United Kingdom'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, July 10), advising Bryce that if he appoints Sir John Columb or any like-minded man to the Congested Districts' Commission he will publicly express his disapproval of the Commission's composition; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, July 17), enclosing a newscutting of a article from the *Irish Times* on the composition of the Royal Commission on Congestion; (1906, July 18), disagreeing with the *Irish Times*' opinion that Conor O'Kelly has not a 'close personal acquaintance with the difficulties of agriculture in the Congested Districts'. Bryce adds 'In landlord circles, the Commission has already been denounced as partisan'; (1906, July 18), asking Redmond if he knows of 'any capable and independent business man of good practical standing' to fill a vacancy in the Board of Control of the Royal Canal; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, July 19), recommending Thomas F. Nooney of Mullingar

as a most suitable man to fill the vacancy on the Board of Control of the Royal Canal.

MS 15,174 /4 1906. Oct.-Dec. 16 items.

Includes: a copy of a letter from Redmond to Bryce (1906, Oct. 16), demanding to be consulted on the composition of the Land Commission; (1906, Oct. 17), concerning the disquieting accounts that are reaching him from various parts of the country. Bryce refers to the serious mischief which might arise from meetings being held on newly evicted farms and warns Redmond that 'already such speeches as that made by L[aurence] Ginnell are doing harm'; (1906, Oct. 29), reporting that the answer which the Estate Commissioners have sent him in response to Redmond's question is too long and too difficult for him to condense into a five minute reply in parliament; (1906, Dec. 3), assuring Redmond that he will draw the cabinet's attention to the question of the Peace Preservation Act; (1906, Dec. 8), on the cabinet's decision to leave the Peace Preservation Act out of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. Bryce writes that this decision was taken on the 'assurance which you gave to the Prime Minister and myself that you would give your support to a bill for regulating the sale of pistols'.

Also includes a copy of the *Freeman's Journal's* report of Dr Traill's speech at the Kildare Street Training College, 21 Nov. 1906.

III.ii.12 Includes Roger Casement, Erskine Childers, Winston Churchill

MS 15,175 /1-9 1900-1918.

MS 15,175 /1 1915-16. 3 items.

Correspondence with Lord Stanley Owen **Buckmaster**. Lord Chancellor.

(1915, June 8), thanking Redmond for the kindness he has received from all the members of the Irish Party; (1916, Feb. 15), regarding the 'very considerable body of Irish operatives in the town of Keighley' who have now enlisted en masse for military service.

MS 15,175 /2 1914. 4 items.

Correspondence with Roger **Casement**.

Includes: (1914, June 9), asking Redmond to find a general for the Irish Volunteers: 'Let one of the two nominees suggested as put forward by the Parliamentary Party be a soldier and a good soldier. Cannot you find an *Irish* soldier of fame and ability who will come forward now in this crisis and do for the young men of Ireland what an English officer has done for the Ulster boys?'; (1914, June 11), on his confidence that 'every apparent difficulty will melt away' if Redmond succeeds in 'getting a soldier-chief (of Irish birth) for the Volunteers'.

Includes 2 telegrams: (1914, June 12), urging Redmond to express goodwill in his dealings with the Volunteers: 'If this prevails present seeming antagonisms will disappear, and a working arrangement come to satisfactory to you [*sic*] while safeguarding the principle under which Volunteers were called into being'.

MS 15,175 /3 1903-09. 2 items.
Correspondence with Lord **Castletown**.

(1903, Aug. 2), regarding an amendment to the Land Bill which he hopes Redmond support. Castletown argues that the amendment will 'do more to make the bill work than many others ... [and] induce many landlords to sell the ½ rent who will not otherwise sell *at all* and once this is done the 2nd half will be sold later on'; (1909, Nov. 14), referring to the Irish Party's stance on the budget. Castletown writes 'As a Liberal and party man ... I should like to vote for it blindly but as a Home Ruler that is an Irishman who believes Ireland can be best governed by the Irish, I am strongly opposed to the Budget as it will add so much more taxation which you and I distinctly said we could not permit the country to bear'.

MS 15,175 /4 1916-17. 4 items.
Correspondence with Lord **Cavan**.

([1916], Jan. 15), thanking Redmond for the 'little book and the kind things said about the Guards and myself'. Cavan adds 'It is unutterably sad to me that it should have been necessary to exclude Ireland from its share of our common burden and I feel sure that although we probably differ very considerably as to methods by which we would bring about Unity we cannot be wrong to aim at it'; ([1916], Feb. 8), concerning the demand for reinforcements which is 'bound to be very great by the autumn'; ([1916], Mar. 13), reprobating Generals Haig and Petain for wanting *no* danger: 'we must be allowed to fight when and where we like and not when the clubmen and lobby-men like'; ([1917?], Sept. 27), expressing congratulations on the awarding of a D.S.O. to Redmond's son. He also refers to his hopes that the Convention may arrive at some settlement that would have pleased Redmond's brother.

MS 15,175 /5 1905. 1 item.
Correspondence with **Austen Chamberlain**.

(1905, July 3), apologising for being unable to answer Redmond's question as communications are still passing between the Irish government and himself.

MS 15,175 /6 1915-16. 3 items.
Correspondence with **Neville Chamberlain**.

Includes: a copy of a letter from Augustine Birrell to Chamberlain (1915, Sept. 29), reporting on an interview with Lord Kitchener at

which Redmond attended re the recruitment of the R.I.C. into the army; a letter from G.H. Mercer to Redmond? (1916, Mar. 4), enclosing a circular letter signed by Neville Chamberlain concerning the establishment of a school of instruction for Non-Commissioned Officers from the R.I.C. at Portobello Barracks, Dublin. Mercer notes that in response to the circular, 199 men volunteered, of whom 5 subsequently withdrew.

MS 15,175 /7 1900-07. 8 items.

Correspondence with Richard Robert **Cherry**.

Includes: (1900, Sept. 24), soliciting Redmond's support for a Liberal candidate, Sir George Pilkington, M.P. for Southport. Cherry expresses his concern that recent remarks made by Pilkington about 'our sympathy with the Boers' has excited the wrath of the Irish people in Southport; (1904, Feb. 17), seeking Redmond's support for his proposed candidature for the St. Stephen's Green constituency. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that he will not support 'any member of the Irish Bar unless on the understanding that he is not to look for place' or take office; (1907, Aug. 14), on the right to appeal from the Estates Commissioners in the Evicted Tenants' Bill.

MS 15,175 /8 1917. 1 item.

Correspondence with Erskine **Childers**.

(1917, Oct. 12), enclosing copies of two papers [not extant] he has prepared for Rev. Patrick O'Donnell for use at the Irish Convention.

MS 15,175 /9 1900-18. 7 items.

Correspondence with Winston **Churchill**.

Includes: (1903, Oct. 31), on his dissatisfaction with Colonel Arthur Lynch's imprisonment for treason. Churchill writes 'Any action which you may think it necessary to take in Parliament to procure the reconsideration of his sentence, will certainly not encounter any opposition from me'; (1912, Aug. 12), asserting that 'the opposition of three or four Ulster Counties is the only obstacle which now stands in the way of Home Rule'. Churchill suggests that the Irish leaders should 'afford the characteristically Protestant and Orange Counties the option of a moratorium [sic] of several years before acceding to the Irish Parliament'. He also adds 'Much is to be apprehended from a combination of the rancour of a party in the ascendant and the fanaticism of these stubborn and determined Orangemen'; (1917, Nov. 8), on the rapid reconstruction of the Kynoch munitions' factory in Arklow since the recent explosion; (1917, Dec. 13), regarding the appointment of Lt. O'Hanlon to the Board of Management of the Dublin and South of Ireland National Factories; (1918, Feb. 13), giving the reasons for discontinuing the production of cordite at the Kynoch factory in Arklow.

MS 18,291 1915. *4 items.*

Letters from Winston **Churchill** to Redmond regarding the appointment of Roman Catholic navy chaplains.

File also includes letters to Redmond from Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe, Rev. Richard Alfred Sheehan, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and John P. Boland on the same subject.

III.ii.13 J.J. Clancy

MS 15,176 1899-1917. *36 items.*

Correspondence with J.J. **Clancy**.

Includes: (1899, July 18), regarding Rev. John Fitzpatrick, the foreign Catholic's chaplain in Nice, who has been conversing with Sir Charles Gavan Duffy on the question of re-uniting the Party. Clancy adds that 'Healy tells me he will accept his [Fitzpatrick's] proposal as far as he is concerned'; (1900, Oct. 29), on whether 'no barrister ought to be in Parliament at all as an Irish Nationalist representative'; (1902, June 11), conveying information he has just received from Healy that a writ in the Chancery Division was about to be issued against the *Freeman's Journal*, Redmond and others involved in De Freyne estate case; (1902, June 22), assuring Redmond that 'in the old Parnellite Party you had not a more thoroughly loyal colleague' and that although he detested the idea of reunion, he has acted with complete loyalty to the Party's leadership. Clancy also insists that he cannot be held responsible for what others write in the *Irish Independent* and that he will wait for the next Party meeting to 'choose between my salary as one of the editorial writers of the *Independent* and my position in the Party ... should I find that the policy of the paper to which you and I both object is to be continued'; (1903, June 17), conveying legal advice from Dan Kehoe regarding a subpoena served upon Redmond. Clancy also offers his opinion on the Land Conference Report: 'I protested against the proposal to hypothecate expenditure in Ireland to land purchase purposes (we shall want them all to run Home Rule with), and also against including big graziers amongst those who would be entitled to purchase'; (1903, Apr. 17), offering his help in drafting amendments to the Land Bill; (1904, Feb. 19), on his doubts as to whether Sir William Butler would make a fit candidate for the St. Stephen's Green division. Clancy asks Redmond 'Are you quite sure that the extreme will not denounce a man, who, as they would put it, wanted more British soldiers to shoot down Boers'; (1904, Feb. 20), on the merits of the various nationalist candidates for St. Stephen's Green. Clancy also argues that 'the Unionists are in bad way about candidate'. Sir J.G. Nutting would be a formidable candidate but he is viewed as 'too liberal for the Orange rump'; (1904, May 26), concerning the legal question of Redmond's personal responsibility in the De Freyne action; (1905, July 11), enclosing a draft amendment to Gerald Balfour's proposed scheme for the redistribution and reduction of Irish seats at Westminster which

‘if carried out, would evince a cynical disregard of historical right *and* present day Irish interests’; (1907, June 29), referring to the bishop of Kilmore’s opposition to C.J. Dolan and the ‘Sinn Féin business’. Clancy suggests that the bishop will support anyone recommended by Redmond or the Party ‘except *Donovan*’; (1909, Dec. 21), on the willingness of Laurence J. O’Neill to stand as a member of the party. Clancy also refers to the ambitions of James C. Meredith, a nephew of the Master of the Rolls; ‘He is a Protestant, but a Home Ruler of several years’ standing’; (1915, Aug. 31), disagreeing with Birrell’s interpretation of a clause in the Home Rule Act; (1917, Apr. 29), expressing his opinion that a ‘grave calamity may happen to us and Ireland, if [Lloyd] George’s statement on Home Rule is made this coming week’. Clancy adds ‘On Thursday night D[illon] did not follow the line clearly indicated by the Party at a special meeting two hours previously’.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A letter from Richard Alfred Sheehan, bishop of Waterford to Clancy (1907, Apr. 16), giving the opinion of the Catholic bishops on the government’s Laundries Bill.

A letter from James C. Meredith to Clancy (1909, Dec. 21), regarding the financial sacrifices he would have to endure should he be elected to parliament as a pledged member of the Irish Party.

III.ii.14 Includes Rev. Thomas Croke, archbishop of Cashel

MS 15,177 /1-5 1902-1918.

MS 15,177 /1 1902-07. 5 items.

Correspondence Terence **Clark**, Central Secretary of the Irish National Teachers’ Organisation.

Includes: (1902, Jan. 7), on whether Redmond entertains any objections to a member of the Party accepting one of the seats now vacant on the Board of National Education. With a draft reply by Redmond on verso: ‘I cannot conceive the possibility of any Nationalist M.P. coming to the rescue of the Board and the Government ... In my belief the Board is doomed’; (1903, Mar. 30), asking Redmond to receive a deputation from a committee of the I.N.T.O. in reference to the government’s proposal to appropriate an equivalent grant for primary education for the purposes of financing the Land Bill. Encloses a statement adopted by the Organisation on the matter; (1907, May 7), on the I.N.T.O.’s intention to send a deputation to the National Convention to express the Organisation’s views on certain clauses in the Irish Council Bill.

MS 15,177 /2 1918. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. William **Codd**, bishop of Ferns.

(1918, Feb. 26), expressing his gratitude to Redmond for his thoughts regarding a recent function held in Enniscorthy and offering his best

wishes for his labours at the Convention.

MS 15,177 /3 1915. 3 items.

Correspondence with Denis J. **Coffey**.

(1915, May. 4), regarding the establishment of contingent of the Officers' Training Corps at University College, Dublin. Encloses copies of his correspondence with the military authorities on the matter.

MS 15,177 /4 Undated. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Thomas William **Croke**, archbishop of Cashel.

(Feb. 27), insisting that nothing could substantially alter the good opinion he entertains of Redmond's son. Croke adds 'The dread is that he may *get into band hands*. But please God, your prayers and those of his friends, including myself, will protect and save him'.

MS 15,177 /5 1905-11. 35 items.

Correspondence with George **Crosbie**. Proprietor of the *Cork Examiner*.

Includes: (1906, Feb. 12), on the possibility of taking the agreement reached over the election contests a bit further. Crosbie insists that William O'Brien 'is most anxious for reunion'. With a draft reply from Redmond on verso claiming that he does not 'see any signs of anxiety for reunion'; ([1906], Feb. 27), conveying William O'Brien's desire to have a talk with Redmond, John Dillon, T.P. O'Connor and Edward Blake in order 'to ensure a common understanding for the whole session on such questions as the Labourers' Act etc'; (1907, Feb. 4), advising Redmond that a letter he had written to William O'Brien was not intended for publication; (1907, Nov. 9), on the willingness of William O'Brien to have a conference with Redmond on the understanding that it is to be kept absolutely confidential. Crosbie reiterates his opinion that O'Brien remains anxious to rejoin the Party; (1907, Nov. 15), regarding arrangements for the conference with O'Brien. Crosbie adds that O'Brien is 'emphatic that he does not want to go back upon the past and is most sanguine that the meeting should bring about agreement'; ([1907, Nov. ?]), informing Redmond that he has written to O'Brien urging him to say nothing that could give offence at the Irishtown meeting; (1908, Jan. 20), on his confidence that it will be many a day before dissention can arise under Redmond's wise leadership. Crosbie adds 'The public in future will take care that there will be no breaking away from the ranks'.

Also included are:

Undated letters and memoranda regarding proposed meetings between Redmond, John Dillon and William O'Brien to discuss arrangements for a political truce to avoid contested elections in County Cork, [1905?].

Short memorandum by Redmond on his meeting with Crosbie (1906, Feb. 24), concerning the various intimations made by William O'Brien for a reconciliation. Redmond writes 'I referred him to the constant and wholesale attacks in the *Irish People* on the Irish Party and said while they continued I saw no chance of making peace'.

III.ii.15 Walter D'Alton

MS 15,178 1895-1916. 54 items.

Correspondence with Walter D'Alton.

Includes: (1895, Mar. 13), regarding the plight of evicted tenants involved in the struggle against the Tipperary landlord Arthur Hugh Smith Barry. D'Alton writes 'The time is opportune to close the sufferings of men, who undertook those sufferings for the sake of others. That constitutes the peculiar claim of the Tipperary tenants. Great national lethargy there maybe, but it is within our knowledge that there is keen and broad spread concern for us'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reporting on a meeting between Harrington, Dillon and O'Brien at which the prospects of a settlement to the Tipperary case was discussed; (1895, Mar. 24), on the improving prospects for a settlement to the Tipperary struggle. D'Alton adds 'Dillon is the only stopping point – It is hard to conceive that after getting my letter they should take up so silly and untenable a position'; (1895, Sept. 29), on the terms offered by Smith Barry to the evicted tenants at a meeting with D'Alton and Patrick H. Meade, Mayor of Cork. D'Alton adds 'Personally S[mith] B[arry] is not a bad fellow and he has many touches of an Irishman in him'. (1895, Dec. 1), reporting that the tenants have met Smith Barry's 'future tenancy condition' with a firm and unanimous refusal; (1895, Dec. 22), asking Redmond to 'set the strongest influence to work' on Smith Barry in advance of his meeting with his brother Michael D'Alton. He adds 'A small application of the Chief Secretary would be sufficient. Barry is plainly a weak creature'; (1895, Dec. 29), arguing that the knowledge that Smith Barry has been placed under government control would give the tenants a distinct advantage. D'Alton writes 'unless Balfour slept on it, he must by this time have got in touch with S.B. who has been all this time at home at Queenstown'; (1896, Jan. 1), enclosing a copy of Smith Barry's last letter. D'Alton concludes that 'there is ample ground for a fresh agitation. It seems to have become public property that S[mith] Barry was acting in a harsh and high handed manner and we can count confidently on much more sympathy and support'; (1896, Feb. 2), on the tenants who have gone behind their backs and accepted Smith Barry's terms: 'Anxiety had eaten up whatever courage the poor beggars had'; (1896, Feb. 20), conveying John Dillon's offer to meet with either Redmond or Harrington at a public meeting in Tipperary to publicize the plight of the evicted tenants. D'Alton assures Redmond that 'if the business ends in a fight ... we have materials here to make it a good one'; (1896, Apr. 24), asking Redmond to do what he can to

ensure that Dillon does not let them down as ‘we cannot face the fight here, if there be one, without him’; (1896, June 5), insisting that ‘on no consideration would we accept the “grabbers” as tenants’; (1896, June 18), advising Redmond that special consideration should be given to his brother’s case: ‘What distinguishes his case from that of *all* the others is the destruction of his mill and the dilapidation of his Main St. holding by S[mith B[arry]’s agents’; (1896, Nov. 8), on whether Redmond would consider asking Horace Plunkett to take his place during his absence; (1897, Jan. 8), informing Redmond that he and his brother have accepted the terms offered by Smith Barry. D’Alton adds ‘The best thing is Barry is firmly persuaded he is acting with exceptional generosity’; (1904, May 3), suggesting that there is now little prospect of recovering titles to some of the Simth Barry leases in Tipperary. Encloses a list written by Richard Ronan of the persons whose leases were broken during the Plan of Campaign in 1889-90. (1904, July 9), enclosing a letter from John Cullinane regarding Smith Barry’s (now Lord Barrymore) willingness to introduce a bill to restore some of the broken leases. D’Alton also writes ‘I am writing to John Morley asking him to smooth the parliamentary way and explaining a little. I hope he may remember that one of my name saved him from being battoned here by a stupid policeman in October ‘90’; (1916, May 30), advising Redmond that his brother Louis has been released from prison and that he intends to travel to London ‘in the interest of those he left behind in Richmond and at Glasgow’. D’Alton adds ‘I have been telling him that he owes his release to you and he will try to see you’; (1916, June 3), apologizing for his brother’s failure to meet with him. He also praises Redmond’s leadership of Irish nationalism: ‘The growth of nationality did not come from your hands – it *could* not come from one man or band or coterie – but your work left scope and freedom. That is praise enough for the constitutional “way out”’.

Also includes a letter from Michael D’Alton to Redmond (1896, Apr. 6), agreeing with Redmond’s suggestion that a Mr. Carson would be an excellent man to send to Arthur Hugh Smith Barry. D’Alton also writes ‘After all that has passed I have little expectation that Carson or whoever you select will end the business’.

III.ii.16 Michael Davitt

MS 15,179 1884-1906. 46 items.

Correspondence with Michael **Davitt**.

Includes: (1884, Mar. 27), asking if Redmond could oblige him by delivering a lecture in Liverpool on his ‘Antipodean Experiences’; (1891, Nov. 14), regarding a letter ‘which poor P[at] W[illiam] Nally wrote surreptitiously from Downpatrick prison’. Davitt advises Redmond that it can be used with effect at the inquest upon the ‘brave poor fellow who wrote it’; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1891, Dec. 7), agreeing with Davitt in ‘deploring the injurious effects which the

contests of the past year have had upon the reputation of Ireland'; (1891, Dec. 8), on his fears that there is little prospect of a truce in the fight for the Waterford seat. Davitt adds 'This matter will rest largely with yourself, if, as is asserted in today's papers you are to be the "Redmondite" candidate'; (1891, Dec. 11), expressing his hope that the Waterford contest will be 'conducted on both sides in good temper and with due regard to the character and reputation of the cause for which we worked together until the present unhappy dissension arose'. Davitt also expresses his regret that he cannot wish Redmond 'something better than defeat in the impending struggle in Waterford'; (1901, Jan. 26), apologizing to Redmond for not keeping his promise to attend forthcoming meetings of the Standing Committee. Davitt also refers to his 'intense longing for a complete rest from political work after this terrible nightmare of the past decade'; (1902, Mar. 9), on information that the League is to be suppressed by 'the Cadogan *coup*'. Encloses a draft of resolutions which should be adopted to launch a new organisation. Davitt adds 'I have purposely omitted the term "Home Rule" from the Resolutions. If we are ever get *any* of it, it will be by demanding much more'; (1902, Apr. 29), on the establishment of a directory of the U.I.L. in Canada. Davitt argues that 'it might be wise to consider Canada (Mr. [Edward] Blake consenting!) as a portion of the United States, so far as the organisation of the League is concerned'; (1902, May 1), advising Redmond to personally sign any weekly correspondence relating to the League to be published in American papers as 'American editors pay more attention to the *person* in politics than to bodies'; (1902, May 9), on the 'increasing demands of local branches of the League upon the Central Fund for law costs in connection with coercion trials'. Davitt also refers to the splendid work Willie Redmond is doing in the Western United States, especially in St. Louis. With a copy of a reply from Redmond agreeing with Davitt that it would be 'wise for men to defend themselves in the Coercion Courts'; (1902, June 18), arguing that William O'Brien would make a more effective addition to a delegation to the United States. Davitt adds 'In view of the De Freyne trial a great sum of money must be found, somewhere, as *I* have never been even a moderate success in getting dollars either for this cause, or for myself'; (1902, July 11), on whether it would be advisable to invite him to meet the Premiers of Canada and Australia: 'They are likely to have quite enough to answer for to London society and to jingo statesmen for dining with yourself ... but what would be said against the unfortunate men if they could be accused of having dined in company with so hopelessly disloyal a person as myself'; (1902, July 24), congratulating Redmond on his speech in parliament and suggesting that it would be 'a capital piece of useful propaganda' to have it printed and circulated in Britain; (1902, Aug. 18), informing Redmond that he can only address a few meetings in the United States before leaving for Argentina where he intends to earn something in 'combined journalistic and lecturing work'; (1902, Aug. 24), regarding the jealousy which exists in the Party about who should go on the missions abroad. Davitt argues that Devlin would be the best man to go to the United States and that Murphy possesses,

‘more than other of the untried men in the Party, most of the qualities required for a delegate to America’; (1903, Apr. 23), urging Redmond to support the motion against Lord Penryhn as to do otherwise will ‘do *our* cause great harm among staunch Welsh Home Rulers’; (1904, May 5), concerning the timing of a convention to be held in the United States in the Autumn. Davitt also refers to the poor state of the organisation in America and argues that interest in the movement may be aroused by Redmond’s proposed tour in September; (1905, Dec. 26), on the English Bishops’ manifesto which is ‘as equivocally mischievous in its terms as if drafted by Arthur Balfour in the interests of Unionist candidates’; (1906, Jan. 14), concerning the change which he has witnessed in English popular feeling: ‘I have spoken in 19 meetings to fully 50,000 people in twelve days, and never even in “the Union of Hearts” days, did I find such enthusiasm for Labour *and Home Rule*’; (1906, Jan. 31), enclosing a letter from Harriet O’Brien from Limerick and asking if anything can be done for her; (1906, Mar. 8), insisting that James O’Grady’s (M.P. for Leeds East) attendance at a labour meeting in County Cork with O’Brien and Sheehan will do much harm.

Also included are:

7 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from William O’Brien to Davitt (1902, June 17), agreeing with Davitt that a ‘desperate attempt is being made by the landlords to make our whole movement turn on the fate of the De Freyne fight’.

A letter from Maurice Sweeney to Davitt (1906, Mar. 24), concerning the case of Martin Ward who is threatened with eviction at the Galway assizes. Davitt adds ‘Clanricarde too is pressing the tenantry for the old arrears and if Martin Ward has to give in it will be harder on them’.

III.ii.17 Includes Charles R. Devlin

MS 15,180 /1-3 1903-1917.

MS 15,180 /1 1915-17. 11 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Derby**.

Includes: (1916, Aug. 4), enclosing a letter from General Sir John Maxwell concerning the case of Patrick Mahon; (1916, Aug. 8), regarding Redmond’s brother and his continued service in the trenches: ‘My advice would be for him to ask [for] leave now to return home. He has done his bit, nobody more so, and not a word could be said against him if he did come home’; (1916, Aug. 10), enclosing a letter from General Maxwell conveying the opinion of the Crown Solicitor that a free pardon would be necessary to allow Mahon to re-qualify for election to public boards; (1917, Jan. 1), informing Redmond that arrangements have been made to employ Rifleman Patrick MacGill on literary work under the War Office; (1917, Jan. 13), assuring Redmond that everything will be done to secure an appointment for Lord Granard

in Ireland. Derby also refers to arrangements to have a distinguished Canadian Commanding Officer appointed to keep discipline in a battalion in Ireland.

Also includes a letter from Ian Macpherson to Redmond (1916, July 11), conveying Lord Derby's assurance that 'so far as the Dublin Fusiliers are concerned, the matter is a *fait accompli*'.

MS 15,180 /2 1904-06. 5 items.

Correspondence with Sir Charles **Dilke**.

Includes: (1904, Feb. 25), regarding the view expressed at several of the weekly meetings of the 'Advanced Radical Section' in parliament that they should act more closely with the Irish Party. With a copy of a reply from Redmond agreeing that there should be more co-operation between the Labour group and the Irish Party in areas of common interest; (1905, June 8), concerning the debate over the scheme for the redistribution and reduction of Irish seats at Westminster.

MS 15,180 /3 1903-07. 16 items.

Correspondence with **Charles R. Devlin**.

Includes: (1903, Feb. 6), advising Redmond that there is now no need to consider him as a prospective candidate for Galway as several local men have expressed a willingness to come forward. Devlin also suggests that Edward Blake would have opposed his candidature: 'His contention would be that it would not be fair for too many Canadians to come forward'; (1903, Feb. 12), reporting on a interview with Rev. P. Dooley and the bishop of Galway regarding his candidature. Devlin writes 'Father Dooley saw from a local point of view every advantage in the fact that I am Irish-Canadian and that I enjoy the acquaintance of so many public men in Canada'; (1903, Feb. 16), expressing his shock at reports denigrating his character: 'Suffice to say that I am total abstainer and have been for many years, ... that long before I became a total abstainer, I was a most temperate man – that during the seven years I sat in the House of Commons of Canada ... I made it a rule to never taste a glass of intoxicating drink'; (1903, Feb. 19), advising Redmond that he would prefer 'being left aside altogether to being the cause of dissension' in Galway. Devlin adds 'I am an outsider, unknown to the people of Galway, and in view of recent events, I think they would like to try one of their own'; (1903, Mar. 6), on the intentions of unionists in Galway to induce Pyne of London to come forward; (1903, Mar. 7), answering reports that some members of the Party are not pleased with his selection for Galway because of his connection with the Canadian Office; (1905, Nov. 25), informing Redmond that due to separation from friends and recent heavy financial losses he will not be a candidate at the next election; (1905, Nov. 28), on how much he hates the idea of giving up his work in parliament. Devlin adds 'What a fool I was to have risked so much money in mad

ventures'; (1907, Jan. 9), notifying Redmond that since he was elected to the House of Commons of Canada he has received a number of invitations from Irish Societies to speak at their annual concerts on St. Patrick's Day.

Includes a letter from Devlin to Edward Blake (1903, Feb. 13), on his position as Canadian Commissioner. He explains his reasons for putting himself forward as a candidate for Galway.

III.ii.18 Joseph Devlin

MS 15,181 /1-3 1900-1917.

Correspondence with **Joseph Devlin**.

MS 15,181 /1 1900-05. 46 items.

Includes: (1900, Aug. 27), informing Redmond that they have not been allowed the use of the Ulster Hall for a nationalist meeting and that they will have to use Avenue Hall. Devlin also writes 'After the meeting we will have a torch light procession which will gather a tremendous crowd who can be addressed in the square opposite the Hotel immediately after the meeting'; (1900, Sept. 25), expressing his hope that Redmond will make it clear to the Standing Committee that under no conditions will he become a candidate. Devlin recommends W.D. Harbinson as a 'very brilliant young fellow' who would be of immense service in the new Party; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Devlin (1901, July 4), assuring Devlin that the Party will avail of the opportunity afforded by the introduction of the Belfast Harbour Bill to improve Catholic representation on this Trust; (1901, Dec. 30), expressing his willingness to travel to America; (1902, Feb. 17), reporting on the success of the first public meeting of the American tour held in the Academy of Music in New York: 'Your brother's speech created a tremendous impression and everyone is satisfied that an excellent commencement has been made'; (1902, Mar. 6), notifying Redmond of their efforts to organize U.I.L. branches in various cities across the eastern United States. Devlin writes 'we have been assured that a large number of branches can be started in and around Boston and, as the priests were most friendly (which means that schools and halls can be had practically free), I think the prospects here too are good'; (1902, Apr. 14), regarding arrangements for a National Convention to be held in a American city. Devlin adds 'The work is going on well; nothing could be better and there is no doubt, but you will have five hundred active and virile branches before the Convention is held'; (1902, Dec. 22), giving an account of his work in setting up branches in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. With a copy of a reply from Redmond advising him that 'there was a sort of understanding that you and Col. Finnerty were to hunt in couples and to go on a tour in the West'; (1903, Jan. 22), on the sums of money reportedly raised at meetings in various cities across the United States. Devlin also writes 'A great deal of effort to build up a new Clan is being put forth by some of our friends who might be

expected to devote a little time to the furtherance of our organisation'; (1903, Mar. 6), advising Redmond that he has met with the leaders of Clan Na Gael in Youngstown and Cleveland and 'found them after some discussion reasonable and indeed most helpful'; (1903, Mar. 28), concerning the prospective vacancy in the secretaryship of the United Irish League of Great Britain; (1903, Apr. 24), on the difficulties they are encountering in Minnesota and other parts of the western United States: 'Of course there was no organisation, and absolutely no national spirit ... In fact for organising purposes the East was a paradise compared with the West. Not only had we to face the terrible apathy and lack of interest in Irish affairs, but here the opposition boldly came out in the open and fought us'; (1902, May 13), informing Redmond that the Directory of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has given official sanction to the work of U.I.L. in the United States. Devlin affirms that this decision 'means that we can now count on the cooperation of practically every branch of the Hibernians in America'; (1903, June 28), seeking Redmond's advice as to whether he should attend the John Boyle O'Reilly function; (1903, July 18), regarding his remuneration for work on the American tour; (1903, Aug. 23), agreeing with Redmond that £100 should be sent to John O'Callaghan's for his services in America; (1905, Jan. 6), regarding arrangements for a meeting of the West Mayo Executive; (1905, May 20), referring to the vacancy in North Donegal and to the absolute necessity that someone go there to prevent any mischief being done. With a copy of a reply from Redmond urging Devlin to go to Donegal and call on Bishop O'Doherty: 'though he has not been friendly to us in the past he has subscribed to the Parliamentary Fund this year, and he ought I think have the compliment paid to him of you calling on him'; (1905, May 23), on John Muldoon's willingness to put his name forward for North Donegal 'if he is acceptable to the local men'; (1905, May 25), on the determination of the people of North Donegal to have a local man selected for the constituency; (1905, July 14), advising Redmond of the reasons why the Standing Committee has refused to affiliate two additional branches of the League in Virginia, County Cavan.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A printed circular letter from Devlin (1904, Oct. 26), regarding the campaign for the re-instatement of evicted tenants.

MS 15,181 /2 1906-09. 29 items.

Includes: (1906, Apr. 23), reporting on the success of public meetings held in Perth, Freemantle and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. Devlin suggests that they should raise between £500 to £1,000; (1906, May 14), enclosing their itinerary of meetings for South Australia; (1906, June 2), giving an account of their successful first meeting in Victoria in the Melbourne Town Hall. Devlin also expresses his shock on hearing of Davitt's death: 'I felt the blow almost as much as I did when I heard of the death of my father. Ireland can ill spare a man of Davitt's fearless courage and I cannot tell you how sad I feel that I shall never

meet him again'; (1906, Aug. 17), advising Redmond that they are endeavouring to organise meetings in New South Wales and Queensland. Devlin adds 'We are doing the country exhaustively, and are practically holding meetings every night with the most excellent results. ... It is pretty hard on the throat, but, on the whole I am getting through the work alright'; (1906, Sept. 29), on the subscriptions raised during their Australian mission. Devlin reports that William O'Brien's speech was very disagreeable to him, as it has made 'big and sensational' headlines in the Australian papers; (1906, Dec. 1), informing Redmond that they have almost concluded their work in Australia and 'as a result about £16,000 has been subscribed'. Devlin adds 'You will be glad to know that not a single untoward incident occurred to mar its effect'; (1906, Dec. 16), advising Redmond that they intend to stay an extra three weeks in New Zealand; (1907, Jan. 1), declaring that the cables sent from home setting out the Irish bishop's opposition to the Party's stance on the Education Bill has cast a slight damper over the Australia mission but will not affect the financial results. Devlin also argues that O'Brien's claims that the Australian funds were being used to 'blackmail members of the Party who think for themselves' are very disagreeable; (1907, Feb. 18), referring to the need to prevent any misapprehension as to the intentions of the subscribers in Australia and to refute O'Brien's allegations: 'Dr [Nicholas] O'Donnell and Mr. Kennedy of Wellington both promised to write or cable making it perfectly clear that the contributions were given in the strict belief that they would be used in the interests of a pledge-bound party'. Devlin also provides an estimate of the subscriptions raised during his Australasian mission; (1907, June 22), on the advisability of calling a special meeting of the Party to consider the question of internal organisation and to secure definite promises from members 'as to whether they are prepared either to take up work in their own constituencies or to go to such parts of Ireland as the Standing Committee may invite them to visit'; (1907, June 25), concerning the serious situation in South Leitrim. Devlin writes that C.J. Dolan 'has been in Dublin for the past few days consulting with leaders of the Sinn Féin movement'. Devlin insists that 'if a good fight is carried on against him he will not have a ghost of a chance'. He also suggests that Redmond should attend the local convention where he can 'make a speech on the Sinn Féin policy ... putting before the country the true issues and calling on the people to stand by you in the maintenance of discipline'; ([1907], June 29), regarding the contests in Kilkenny and South Leitrim: 'From the reports I have received [from Leitrim] I find that Dolan has practically no support there. As for Kilkenny I am certain there will not be the slightest trouble from that quarter'; (1907, July 18), assuring Redmond that Laurence Ginnell received no instructions from the U.I.L. office in Dublin to make the statements which have been attributed to him. Devlin advises Redmond not to interfere with Ginnell as it is 'generally understood that people pay no attention to what he says'; (1907, July 31), insisting that the North Wexford seat will be just as safe as Leitrim when the contest comes on. Devlin adds that he has received assurances from the

Freeman's Journal that they will give every support in the fight against Sir Thomas Esmonde in Wexford; (1907, Dec. 7), agreeing that J.P. Hayden would be the best man to accompany Redmond to a meeting with William O'Brien; (1909, Oct. 28), conveying his view that Dr Charles O'Neill, M.P. for Armagh South, does not intend to resign and that there will be no contest.

Also included are:

8 telegrams

A letter from Rev. Daniel O'Halloran to Devlin (1906, Jan. 5), on the defeat suffered by John Muldoon in North Donegal. O'Halloran writes 'the sharpness of the trick played upon Mr. Muldoon would have the effect of making me give him stronger support than I otherwise would, in the event of his being put forward by Mr. Redmond'.

MS 15,181 /3 1911-17. 21 items.

Includes: (1913, Nov. 12), enclosing a copy of a letter he has sent to the Liberal Party's Chief Whip, Percy Illingworth, insisting that 'in view of certain speeches recently made by representative spokesmen of the Liberal Party, there is not the slightest use for myself or any other Irish member wasting time in English constituencies'. Devlin claims that the letter 'may do good, as it gives some facts which I think it is as well they should know'; ([1914, Mar. 4]), informing Redmond that he has met with some influential Liberals in Belfast to discuss the Ulster exclusion proposal. Devlin writes 'They will submit but not with the best grace. They regard the compromise as extremely disappointing, but they feel we have done our best under all the circumstances'; (1914, Mar. 5), advising Redmond that he intends to meet about twenty leading nationalists – lay and cleric – in Belfast tomorrow to discuss the latest Ulster compromise; (1914, Mar. 6), listing those prominent nationalists present at the meeting in the Linen Hall Hotel in Belfast. Devlin writes that a 'more representative meeting could not be called' and that the Irish Party could be assured 'not only of their acquiescence, but their fullest and most unqualified approval and support'; ([1914, Mar. 7?]), reporting that he has heard from Jeremiah MacVeagh to the effect that his interview with Cardinal Logue was satisfactory; (1916, June 3), reporting on the discouraging results of his mission to Derry and Letterkenny. Devlin writes 'the bishop of Raphoe [Rev. Patrick O'Donnell] said the Party could not survive the offer of such [exclusion] proposals to the country. This, in brief, is the net result of my inquiry so far'; (1917, June 25), notifying Redmond that Dillon has no intention of attending the Convention. Devlin recommends Tom Harbinson of Cookstown as a representative at the Convention, as he opposed the Party's stance on the temporary exclusion of the Ulster counties at the Belfast Conference but has remained thoroughly loyal; (1917, Dec. 22), reporting on a meeting at which Lord Midleton's proposals at the Convention were considered: 'I strongly advised that it would be better to take no action on the Midleton proposals at present, but to allow the Ulster men to come forward, and on the first day to force the discussion on their proposals leaving us time to consider what

attitude we should adopt’.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from T.P. O’Connor to Devlin (1913, Oct. 1), urging him in view of the current political position to get in touch with Redmond immediately: ‘The situation is urgent at the moment, because Winston [Churchill] speaks at Dundee to-morrow night, and if he made a speech in favour of the exclusion of Ulster it would certainly complicate the situation enormously’.

Devlin’s memorandum of a meeting with Lord Northcliffe (1916, May 15). Devlin writes ‘He [Northcliffe] thought that the rising in Dublin was of very little consequence, unless in so far as it brought the Irish question now vividly before the people of these islands, and had afforded British politicians an opportunity of immediately settling the question on lines which could be agreed upon’.

‘Headings of a Settlement as to the Government of Ireland’, [1916]. TS, 4 sheets. [This document was later published as a White Paper (*Parliamentary Papers*, 1916 [Cmd. 8310], xxii, 415-16) under the same title.]

III.ii.19 John Dillon

MS 15,182 /1-25 1899-1918.

Correspondence with **John Dillon**.

MS 15,182 /1 Undated. 13 items.

Includes

2 telegrams.

Loose and fragmentary leafs from Dillon’s letters.

Newscuttings of a letter ([Dec. 1901?]) published in various newspapers from the principals of the denominational training colleges (St.

Patrick’s, Drumcondra, Church of Ireland College, Kildare Place, De La Salle College, Waterford), on the compulsory expenditure incurred by the institutions in providing laboratories for the teaching of science and the payment of competent teachers therein.

MS 15,182 /2 1899. 2 items.

(1899, July 20), insisting that he has been ready ‘at any time for some years past, to confer with you or any other Irish Nationalist member on the subject of reunion’. Dillon argues that the people of Ireland are disgusted with the failure of previous attempts to secure unity. He suggests that they can best promote the reconstruction of a United Irish Party in the House of Commons ‘by cooperation individually with the [Irish] people in the task which they are now taking upon themselves’; a copy of a letter from Redmond to John Dillon and Timothy Healy (1899, July 24), asking if they are willing to convene a meeting of their parties ‘for the purpose of appointing a small number of representative men to confer with a few friends to discuss the basis on which a reunion

could be brought about’.

MS 15,182 /3 /A 1900-01. 17 items.

Includes: (1900, Aug. 4), on a sum of money in the Hibernian Bank in Dublin which is available for the use of evicted tenants. Dillon suggests that the fund should be placed at the disposal of a small committee composed of himself, Redmond, Davitt and some other person to be nominated by Redmond; (1900, Sept. 7), concerning the imminent dissolution of parliament and the raising of funds for the election campaign. Dillon writes ‘I do not however share the view that we cannot hope for much money for the election from Ireland’; ([1900?], Nov. 8), asking if there is any chance Redmond might travel to Dewsbury as it is ‘of the greatest importance to give Forster a good beating’; (1900, Nov. 24), advising Redmond that he has received full reports on the Clanricarde and Luggacurran estates. Dillon adds ‘I see that a general collection is being taken up in Louth and Meath for the Massereene tenants. And their case seems moreover to be receiving special attention from Cardinal Logue’s Committee’; (1900, Dec. 21), enclosing a cheque for £100 for the Coolroe tenants. Dillon adds ‘I think it is as much as we would be justified in sending to this group of tenants in view of the great number – over 400 people still out and who have a claim on any funds available’; (1901, Jan. 29), on his opinion that Redmond should move the amendment on compulsory sale as the first Irish amendment. Dillon writes ‘Russell has announced his intention of moving an amendment. But I think it would be a fatal thing for us to surrender our right to take this invitation on this subject’; (1901, Mar. 24), conveying his advice regarding the Committee on the King’s Oath: ‘Move an amendment to terms of reference omitting any limitation or enquiry by reference to Protestant succession on grounds that such limitation is quite unnecessary and is offensive’; (1901, May 12), concerning an application for expenses in the Mid-Cork election. Dillon writes ‘in the event of an application being made the money should be sent without delay. All candidates duly selected at Convention summoned by the League ought to be treated on the same footing’; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Dillon (1901, June 19), on the desirability of sending a delegation from the Party to America in the autumn. Redmond also refers to the difficulties of the situation in the United States: ‘Since the reunion of the Clan, there seems to be a determined attempt on their part to prevent our getting any assistance, but, as you well know, there is a great outside Irish public, and I am convinced we can appeal to them with success’; (1901, Oct. 10), referring to the forthcoming Galway election and to his understanding that the Party will be nearly 100 votes worse off on the new register; (1901, Oct. 15), on his view that no local candidate will prove acceptable in Galway. Dillon adds ‘I should not be surprised if Arthur Lynch’s name carries the Convention. But I confess I think his return would lead to very serious complications’; (1901, Nov. 29), on the organisation of the League in America. Dillon advises Redmond to be cautious in setting up any central body for the U.I.L. in America: ‘If

such a body is necessary I am inclined to think that New York is the worst possible place to form it. Some of the men prominently associated with your reception in New York will never be accepted by the general body of Irish either in New York or through[out] the States'. Dillon also refers to a impending 'big meeting' in Gorey, County Wexford which should herald North Wexford's entrance into the League.

MS 15,182 /3 /B 1902. 26 items.

Includes: (1902, Jan. 5), advising Redmond that 'it would be *extremely* bad policy for us to move any amendment raising the Home Rule Question'. Dillon urges Redmond to move an 'amendment attacking the Government for [its] Coercion policy and so drafted as to open the policy of compulsory sale and the whole land question'. Dillon also suggests that they 'should put down a notice on the [South African] camps and nothing else' as they have defined their position on the war often enough; ([1902?], Mar. 22), enclosing a newscutting from the *Freeman's Journal* reporting Dillon's suspension from the House following a row with Chamberlain; (1902, Mar. 30), on the Party's stance on the Land Bill. Dillon also advises Redmond that 'it would be well to have separate resolutions dealing [with] the threatened evictions on the De Freyne estate and with the fight at Templemore'; (1902, Apr. 10), concerning the De Freyne estate. Dillon writes 'The priests on the estate are all stating that the tenants have paid and bragging that they have broken up the combination'. He also refers to William Redmond's admirable letter in the *Freeman's Journal* and adds that he is 'becoming a first rate dispatch writer'; (1902, May 10), referring to the unfounded rumours that the De Freyne tenants have settled: 'I now believe that the tenants – about 250 – on the Gurteen portion of the estate have paid. ... But that the great majority of the tenants are still holding out'; (1902, June 27), informing Redmond that the date for the Boston Convention is extremely inconvenient for him; (1902, July 2), advising Redmond of his opposition to the 'public announcement of the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Party from Westminster'; (1902, Aug. 16), on the possibility of setting up a special fund for the De Freyne tenants; (1902, Aug. 20), concerning the impending North Donegal contest. Dillon writes 'an organizer should be sent into the constituency and that we should be prepared to recommend a man who should of course be put forward by Gallagher or some of the local men'; ([1902?], Aug. 21), enclosing a list of U.I.L. branches in North Donegal with a note on the status of the branches; (1902, Aug. 31), notifying Redmond that he is still in the dark as to whether William O'Brien is to speak at a meeting; (1902, Sept. 12), on his opposition to the plan of sending Devlin to America after he has finished his work in Australia. Dillon insists that Devlin should be allowed to return by February or March as by that time it will have been possible to so arrange matters that he can be placed in control of the U.I.L. office in Dublin; (1902, Sept. 15), on the bitter feeling against William O'Doherty in North Donegal.

Also includes a letter from Elizabeth Dillon to Redmond ([1902], Nov. 28), concerning her intentions to meet her ailing husband in New York.

Elizabeth writes 'I had a cable last night from him: "Progressing favourably. Don't think of coming if serious symptoms arise will tell you truth and leave you free". But I should not like to wait for that'

MS 15,182 /4 1903. Jan.-Sept. 25 items.

Includes: (1903, Feb. 3), regarding the Galway contest. Dillon writes 'O'Connor Power has been here asking me to write to Galway on his behalf. This I, of course, refused to do'; (1903, Feb. 5), informing Redmond that he was introduced to Charles R. Devlin about 5 years ago but that since then he has not heard anything about him; (1903, Feb. 5), enclosing a letter from Sir Antony MacDonnell; (1903, Feb. 15), on the desirability of the Party passing some resolution to mark the death of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. Dillon also urges Redmond to be cautious in his dealings with Charles R. Devlin; (1903, Mar. 2), advising Redmond to put a stop to the De Freyne legal action. Dillon writes 'I cannot accept the statement that if Dunraven & Co. were sincere in this matter they could put a stop to the proceedings at all events pending the discussions of the present session'; (1903, Mar. 11), advising Redmond to declare that there is now about £700 left in the Evicted Tenants' Fund should any question arise about it at the Land Conference. Dillon also refers to his absence from the Convention's meetings and writes 'Whatever may be the character of the Land Bill – it would be difficult for me to speak at the Convention without entering into some explanation of my attitude towards the Conference'; (1903, May 13), conveying his suggestions regarding the committee stage of the Land Bill: 'I feel I ought to say to you that I am very uneasy about your having any deal with the landlords' representatives on these amendments. It is not conceivable to me that they will make any concession on points touching their own interests without demanding from you some *quid pro quo*'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reassuring Dillon that he has no intention of entering into any bargain with the landlords or giving them any *quid quo pro* whatsoever; (1903, Sept. 23), regretting that it is out of his power to do anything for William [Walter?] Dalton. Dillon also refers to a meeting of the U.I.L. Directory. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A letter from Elizabeth Dillon to Redmond ([1903], May 17), arguing that her husband is quite unfit for work and should not be allowed to take part in the debate on the committee stage of the Land Bill.

Elizabeth writes 'He is, himself, naturally anxious to take his part and I do not think he likes to admit to himself that he is not equal to the strain'.

A letter from Dillon to [John?] Fitzgibbon (1903, July 19), arguing that some of the De Freyne tenants deserve a first claim from the defence fund.

2 letters from T.W. Russell.

A letter from James Breen to Dillon (1903, Sept. 26), expressing the thanks of the nationalists of Derry for Dillon's support for the claims of

Francis Kearney for work done in registration in the district. A copy of a letter from Redmond to Dillon (1903, Sept. 30), advising Dillon that Sir Antony MacDonnell has informed him that the Catholic bishops have unanimously passed a resolution in favour of a scheme for settlement of the university question based upon the report of the recent commission.

MS 15,182 /5 1903. Oct.-Dec. 23 items.

Includes: (1903, Oct. 2), warning Redmond that Captain John Shaw-Taylor had just called on him to renew pressure for a conference on the university question. 'I, as you know, have all along been opposed to the policy of allowing the initiative on, and the direction of, large Irish questions to be taken out of the hands of the Irish Party and handed over to conferences summoned by outsiders'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing how much he feels 'pained and very uneasy about the future' having read Dillon's letter; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Dillon (1903, Nov. 6), explaining that William O'Brien had given him no intimation of his resignation until 5 Nov. when he had written to say that he had sent his resignation to the press. Redmond adds 'His resignation is, of course, a very serious thing and will have serious consequences in the country'; (1903, Nov. 7), agreeing with Redmond that O'Brien's resignation is 'a very serious thing ... rendered infinitely more serious by the character of his letter and by the tone of this week's *Irish People*'; (1903, Nov. 9), informing Redmond that he will attend meetings of both the Party and the Directory on the assurance that only a resolution regretting O'Brien's resignation and asking him to reconsider it would be proposed. Dillon adds 'If, as I should fear, O'Brien's friends decide to raise the whole question of policy, and the causes of O'Brien's resignation, I do not see what good can come of the meetings'; (1903, Nov. 21), suggesting that O'Brien's 'last word in the morning's papers is not calculated to promote harmony'; (1903, Nov. 22), arguing that Redmond's proposal to have Rev. James Clancy second the resolution at the Directory meeting would be 'a very dangerous experiment'. Dillon adds 'Father C[lancy] is a very bitter man, and explosive ... Once he is on his legs he will, I fear, find it impossible to control his tongue'; (1903, Nov. 26), reminding Redmond that O'Brien's power for mischief remains 'enormous'; (1903, Nov. 30), regarding the subject of the evicted tenants. Dillon suggests that the League office is not doing much to encourage them; (1903, Dec. 18), on the *Freeman's Journal*. Dillon writes 'And while, as you know, I have all along been a warm admirer of the attitude and work of the *Freeman*, I think it is not a good thing for the Party or the Organisation that the people should be left to lean to absolutely on it for guidance'; (1903, Dec. 18), assuring Redmond that he will do his best with Laurence Ginnell. Dillon insists that Ginnell is 'very hard to manage, and has very little power of self-control'; (1903, Dec. 25), enclosing a letter from Kildorrey, County Cork [not extant]. Dillon argues that he has not the 'slightest doubt that at some time an attempt will be made [with] facts and figures to show the terrible collapse of the League results from O'Brien's resignation'.

Includes 2 telegrams.

MS 15,182 /6 1904. 22 items.

Includes: (1904, Jan. 3), regarding the proposed American mission. Dillon writes 'You know what my opinion has been all along as to the American situation. I have never thought it possible to maintain an American organisation alongside a policy of conciliation in Ireland and in the House of Commons'. Dillon also states his opposition to sending John O'Donnell as part of the deputation to America as he would undoubtedly intensify the mischief created by O'Brien's resignation and create the impression that Ireland was 'hopelessly split again into O'Brienite and anti-O'Brienites'; (1904, Jan. 25), arguing that after his recent action Harrington would do for the American mission; (1904, Jan. 25), on his view that William Redmond would do 'admirably' for the American tour. Dillon also recommends Captain A.J.C. Donelan if MacHugh is not available; (1904, Feb. 29), on Conor O'Kelly's suitability for the American tour: 'He is sure to be quite loyal to the Party and his style of oratory would suit our friends in America. He is not a good organiser but we must trust the local men to make up for that deficiency'. Dillon also refers to potential candidates for a vacancy in the St. Stephen's Green division. Dillon writes 'I am strongly inclined to advise you either in connection with this vacancy or some other ... to write a private letter to Douglas Hyde urging him to allow his name to be submitted as an Irish Party candidate. ... And I think in the event of any trouble with the Gaelic League – it would strengthen your hand to be able to show that you had tried to get Hyde into the Party'; (1904, Feb. 29), advising Redmond that James McCann's son would make an excellent candidate for St. Stephen's Green. 'It is of course a matter of considerable importance to us to have some one in that division ... who is strong with the commercial element'. Dillon also expresses his surprise that Sir Antony MacDonnell has not yet resigned as his 'position has now become absurd'; (1904, May 13), returning the letters of William O'Brien and Rev. James Clancy. Dillon writes 'Father C[lancy] simply says what O'B[rien] tells him. And O'B[rien]'s letter – very clever – is wildly irrational and shews for that for the moment he is quite irreconcilable'; (1904, June 30), on his view that the settlement of the De Freyne case is perfectly satisfactory. Dillon adds 'It is in fact a complete victory for us and leaves us a handsome surplus in the defence fund after all expenses are paid'. He also refers to the 'terrible state of disorganisation and confusion' in the city of Dublin due to Harrington's action; (1904, July 3), advising Redmond that Wyndham has 'promised the Ulster men two days of discussion of his salary': (1904, July 14), arguing that a substantial effort ought to be made to defeat the government on the Labourers' Bill. Dillon also refers to William O'Brien's intention to conduct a regular campaign. 'O'Brien's position is that the Party and the country is left without a policy or guidance of any kind and that the Party in Parliament has pursued an idiotic and mischievous course – This is a very wicked and dangerous cry to raise'; (1904, July 17), regarding the costs in the De Freyne action; (1904, July

20), declaring that he will not attend a dinner in Armagh if Cardinal Logue intends to propose a toast to the King's health; (1904, Aug. 14), on his unease about leaving the position of secretary unfilled while Redmond is away in the United States as he expects 'serious trouble from O'B[rien] and his friends the moment your back is turned'. Dillon also refers to the intrigues amongst potential candidates for the position, and suggests that Devlin should be requested to act as secretary until he returns from America; (1904, Nov. 11), on O'Brien's determination to go ahead with his Cork programme and to set up his Cork Committee which will be entitled to speak for the entire county. Dillon adds 'Once the Committee is firmly established it will fall *completely* under the control of the Cork citizens and will be used as a rival center to Dublin'.

Also included are:

A letter from Elizabeth Dillon to Redmond ([1904], Mar. 8), on her special interest in Laurence A. Waldron's candidature in Dublin. 'Extracts from a letter of Dillon to [Edward] Blake, 8 April 1904'.

MS 15,182 /7 1905. Jan.-Sept. 22 items.

Includes: a copy of a letter from Redmond to Dillon (1905, Jan. 28), on the necessity of moving an amendment to the King's Address condemning the existing system of Irish government as 'it would be fatal if the only amendment raising the question of Irish government came from the Orangemen'. Redmond also argues that no harm would be done in forcing the hands of the Liberal leaders a little; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Dillon (1905, Feb. 3), enclosing a draft of the amendment condemning the system of government in Ireland and suggesting that it is 'carried on in opposition to the will of the overwhelming majority of the people and in utter disregard of their aspirations for national self government'; (1905, Mar. 1), enclosing two questions regarding the position of Sir Antony MacDonnell; (1905, Mar. 5), on his expectation that the Orangemen will succeed in removing Wyndham from office, and that MacDonnell will obtain an appointment to under-secretary under a new arrangement. Dillon suggests that a motion should then be called to draw attention to the extraordinary condition's attached to MacDonnell's appointment and 'the circumstances under which he was censured by the cabinet'; (1905, Mar. 31), insisting that Campbell-Bannerman should refuse to form a government until after the general election. Dillon writes 'The moment the Liberals take office before the election the pressure on us to demand categorical pledges from them as a condition of our support will be irresistible'; (1905, Apr. 2), on the possibility that the Liberals might inadvertently bring about a dissolution: 'I do not think the Liberal leaders ought to allow Balfour and co. to know anything of their intentions – God knows, perhaps they have been fools enough to take Balfour into their confidence already'; (1905, Aug. 19), on O'Brien's intention to restart his paper. Dillon also refers to a recent speech by O'Brien in which he proposes to fight all the Cork seats; (1905, Aug. 23), on his fears that O'Brien is 'working up a rather dangerous movement in the South and that he will give a good deal of trouble

during the autumn and winter'. Dillon argues that D.D. Sheehan and John O'Donnell are the two most active agents of the O'Brien campaign; (1905, Sept. 3), assuring Redmond that he has made his draft resolution about party unity 'as mild as possible'. Dillon also refers to Eugene Crean's 'disgraceful' speech at a Cork League meeting. He also suggests that the best plan 'is to leave Cork to itself'; (1905, Sept. 5), on the need for a strong resolution on the 'revival of coercion and the Galway trials, and a separate resolution on the labourers' question'; (1905, Sept. 25), reporting on a meeting with Davitt and Devlin at which the need to start a weekly paper 'under the control of the national organisation' to meet the attacks of the O'Brienite *Irish People* was pressed. Dillon also refers to the urgent appeals he has received to obtain some financial assistance for the *Connaught Leader*.

MS 15,182 /8 1905. Oct.-Dec. 30 items.

Includes (1905, Oct. 3), on what O'Brien might do when he finds that he has been hopelessly beaten. Dillon writes 'I should prefer to see him come back into the Party. But there is not a shadow of a chance of getting him to listen to reason until he is first made to realise that the people are against his present course'; (1905, Oct. 14), sending Redmond a list of the De Freyne costs. Dillon adds 'Some of these people as you will see from the list enclosed have suffered very severely. And the Congested Districts Board having bought the estate on rather hard terms is now pressing all the tenants for a year's rent'; (1905, Oct. 15), regarding the proposal for a conference with O'Brien. Dillon writes 'The Cork people are realizing more and more every day the absurdity of the position into which O'Brien has led them. ... But a Conference such as Donelan suggests now might throw everything into confusion again and give O'Brien a fatal opportunity'; (1905, Oct. 26), enclosing a memorandum suggesting that Redmond should 'publicly press Liberal leaders for a specific declaration as to their attitude to Home Rule'. Dillon also argues that if the Liberal leaders continue to say that they are unable to set up an Irish parliament, then 'the consequences to the Liberal party will be very disastrous and they will find before many months are out that the Irish question will be with them with all the insistence of 1881 and 1886'; (1905, Nov. 2), on the potential strength of the Irish Party: 'If the Liberals quarrel with us after the election we shall have the power to make their position an impossible one'. Dillon adds 'I do not think we should do anything calculated to make a sweeping defeat of the Unionist party and the formation of a strong Liberal government impossible'; (1905, Nov. 26), on the extremely delicate nature of the evicted tenants' question. Dillon suggests that the standing committee should pass a resolution recommending that the trustees set aside another £1,000 for the evicted tenants; (1905, Nov. 27), concerning the 'exceedingly serious' situation created by the Earl of Rosebury's speech. Dillon argues that any reply by Campbell-Bannerman to Rosebury's challenge would be most injurious; (1905, Dec. 8), arguing that the Irish vote in Britain should be thrown behind the Liberals but only if Campbell-Bannerman does not go back on his Stirling speech. Dillon also refers to 'urgent matters' in

the Cork and North Louth constituencies; (1905, Dec. 12), on his fears that 'Grey & co. may have succeeded in getting some pledge – or some promise of an explanation from C[ampbell]-B[annerman]' on the subject of Home Rule. Dillon adds 'I see that [James] Bryce is mentioned now [as] Irish Secretary: we could not approve of his appointment in view of his recent speech'; (1905, Dec. 12), concerning Bryce's appointment as Chief Secretary. Dillon writes 'Bryce's appointment after his late speech is very hard. But ... it is not easy to name anyone who would be any better'; (1905, Dec. 17), arguing that John Muldoon ought to be put in charge of the legal work for the forthcoming election; (1905, Dec. 17), suggesting that Denis Diver be given £20 or £30 and some temporary employment in preparation for the elections. With a letter from Denis Diver to Dillon (1905, Dec. 11), reporting on rumours that William O'Brien will run a candidate opposing the Irish Party in County Donegal; (1905, Dec. 18), advising Redmond that everything consistent with the safety of the Party ought to be done to allow O'Brien's friends in Cork to rejoin the movement as they are 'sick of the situation and desperately eager to extricate themselves'; (1905, Dec. 21), arguing that O'Brien's conduct is 'as bad as could be. It would not be possible to imagine a worse piece of bad faith than the article reprinted from the *People* in this day's *Independent*'.

Includes 3 telegrams.

Short note by Redmond referring to an unauthorized and misleading report in the *Irish Independent* of an alleged agreement with William O'Brien concerning the elections. Redmond writes 'No arrangement was arrived at or could be without consultation with our friends in these constituencies'.

MS 15,182 /9 1906. Jan.-Feb. 9 items.

Includes: (1906, Jan. 20), on his intention to demand from Bryce a Land Act, a Labourers' Act and the repeal of the Coercion Act. Dillon adds 'We could never face the country if there were not promise of an Amending Land Bill'; (1906, Feb. 6), reporting on his meeting with Bryce. Dillon argues that they will have to stage some sort of protest during the debate on the Address if there is no mention of an Amending Land Bill in the King's Speech; (1906, Feb. 7), complaining that they have not even secured a definite promise of a Labourers' Bill and that they must speak out; (1905, Feb. 25), on the terms of notice to be given in the event of winning the ballot for the Civil Service Estimates. Dillon also notifies Redmond that 'a most outrageous scheme to issue fresh instructions of an objectionable character to the Estate Commissioners is on foot'; (1906, Feb. 25), enclosing a letter from John Muldoon; (1906, Feb. 28), enclosing a newscutting reporting that James Bryce is favourable to the establishment of universities in Cork and Belfast for Catholics and Presbyterians respectively. Dillon argues that 'it would be a most mischievous proposal'.

Includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,182 /10 1906. Mar.-May. 38 items.

Includes: (1906, Mar. 2), enclosing headings of the resolutions which should be proposed at the Directory meeting; (1906, Mar. 8), advising Redmond that a great Labour meeting is to be held in Croom, County Limerick on 17 March. William O'Brien and D.D. Sheehan are to be the chief speakers. Dillon suggests that Redmond speak to William Landon to ask what can be done to prevent the Limerick men from attending the Croom meeting; (1906, Mar. 8), enclosing a letter from Michael Davitt reporting James O'Grady's (Labour M.P. for Leeds) intention to attend the Croom meeting organized by O'Brien and Sheehan. 'He says he will take care to speak out for the Party and Redmond, but I have my doubts about that'; (1906, Mar. 25), urging Redmond to proceed with arrangements to start a new Land and Labour League following a meeting in Kiltleely, County Limerick. Dillon argues that 'to leave the Labour movement in the hands of O'Brien, Sheehan & co. would be a fatal course'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1906, Mar. 26), concerning the name they have suggested for the Trinity College Commission. Dillon urges Redmond to warn James Bryce that if he refuses to accept the Party's suggestions regarding the name that they will feel 'obliged to repudiate the Commission and denounce it as a scheme to strengthen the position of T.C.D. in resisting the Catholic claims'; (1906, Mar. 27), proposing that the Labour representatives in the Irish Party should infiltrate O'Brien's Land and Labour Association 'so that we could recognise their League as *the* genuine Land and Labour League [*sic*] whose branches would be entitled to representation at our conventions'; (1906, Mar. 29), impressing upon Redmond 'the total importance of our insisting on a reform of the [Land] Commission itself'. Dillon also encloses a letter from John Muldoon (1906, Mar. 26), concerning appointments to the Land Commission. Muldoon also refers to O'Doherty's speech which created great amusement and interest in Lifford and Derry. Muldoon adds 'I did not hear till I met Tim Harrington to-day that he was dead drunk when he stood up and that Redmond had to pull him down'; (1906, Mar. 31), on his disgust on hearing that only 7 of the lay sub-commissioners on the Land Commission are to be changed and that 20, including some 'of the worst types', will be re-appointed; (1906, Apr. 1), informing Redmond that the decision now is to appoint only five new lay sub-commissioners and to re-appoint 22 of the old ones on the Land Commission. Dillon also advises Redmond that he reckons one of the new appointees will be Matt Flanagan, one of the largest graziers in Roscommon. Dillon suggests that Flanagan's appointment 'will raise the devil'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reporting on his unsatisfactory interview with Bryce concerning the Land Commission appointments. Redmond concludes that Bryce is 'absolutely in the hands of Sir Antony McDonnell and is doing exactly what he is told by him'; (1906, Apr. 4), asserting that Bryce is 'being stuffed with the idea that the proper policy is to conciliate the landlords, T.C.D. etc. etc.' Dillon also admits that he is extremely sceptical about MacDonnell's 'grand scheme'; (1906, Apr. 9), urging Redmond to make a strong

statement regarding the appointments to the Land Commission; (1906, Apr. 9), reporting on a recent meeting in Thomastown, County Kilkenny: 'It was a *very* hard business. [Denis] Johnston says there were over 300 police present and the enclosed notice [extant] was served on him'; (1906, Apr. 25), asking whether Redmond will accept Archbishop Bourne's invitation. Dillon insists that the Party ought to attend in force; (1906, Apr. 27), advising Redmond that they are in for a very tough time on the Education Bill. Dillon declares that the conduct of the Irish government is making the Party's position all the more difficult; (1906, May 27), notifying Redmond that he has received a wire from Stokes 'giving most alarming news of Davitt's condition. I fear he is dying'. Also encloses a letter from John P. Boland.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Dillon (1906, Apr. 5), reporting on conferences with Augustine Birrell and Archbishop Bourne regarding the introduction of the English Education Bill.

MS 15,182 /11 1906. June-July. 15 items.

Includes: (1906, June 30), expressing his anxiety about the personnel of the Congested Districts' Commission. Dillon argues that MacDonnell has induced Bryce to 'settle this matter behind our backs'; (1916, July 7), on his fears that Lord Dudley's chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland will be undermined by MacDonnell's presence on the Commission. With a copy of a reply from Redmond advising Dillon that he has told Bryce that if he appoints Sir John Columb to the Congested Districts' Commission he will publicly express his disapproval of the Commission's composition; (1906, July 9), asserting his view that MacDonnell's decision to place himself on the Congested Districts' Commission without any consultation with the Irish Party is a 'most outrageous proceeding'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that to come and out and denounce the Commission would be fatal. 'It would be at once said that we have altered our policy just because William O'Brien now seems inclined to welcome the Commission and because the *Freeman's Journal* does not like it'; (1906, July 11), arguing that it would be 'monstrous' if the revised terms of reference for the Congested Districts' Commission excluded 'all question of the causes of the enormous rise in the price of land, as one of the difficulties in the way of dealing with congestion'; (1906, July 13), on the appointments to the Congested Districts' Commission. Dillon suggests that Redmond concede the appointment of Columb - 'He is an old fool and will not influence any one - on condition that we get another man and name Sexton, Richard Barrington or Murrough O'Brien'; (1906, July 25), agreeing with Redmond that they must make the best they can of the Commission but insisting that they have been 'exceedingly badly treated and that the Commission is a most dangerous one'. Dillon also writes 'The more I see of the administrative proceedings of Sir Antony and Bryce the less I like them'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

MS 15,182 /12 1906. Aug.-Oct. 25 items.

Includes: (1906, Aug. 2), advising Redmond that 'we are as far off as ever from any accommodation with O'Brien'. Dillon suggests that no resolutions should be passed at the Philadelphia Convention censuring O'Brien, D.D. Sheehan or James Gilhooly as it is 'likely to do mischief, [and] to advertise and make too much of the differences at home'; (1906, Aug. 18), suggesting that Redmond write a friendly letter for publication in reply to the Youghal invitation. Dillon also conveys Muldoon's suggestion that T.M. Kettle be sent to the Philadelphia Convention as the East Tyrone election received a great deal of attention in America; (1906, Aug. 18), notifying Redmond that he is writing declining to attend a meeting at Mitchelstown on 9 Sept. at which O'Brien is to unveil a statue of John Mandeville; (1906, Aug. 22), arguing that 'an effort must be made to put some life into the movement. At present it is very much asleep, and Sinn Féiners, Gaelic League, etc. etc., are making great play'; (1906, Aug. 25), referring to the very serious financial situation. Dillon writes 'It is lucky the Australian mission has turned out so great a success'; (1906, Aug. 31), advising Redmond that O'Brien has applied to Bryce to receive a deputation on the evicted tenants' question. Dillon adds 'I dare say William will bring the Cork County Council to bear' on Bryce; (1906, Sept. 14), agreeing with Redmond that he ought to send a cable to Joseph Devlin suggesting that there is no truth in O'Brien's speech in Charleville; (1906, Sept. 20), regarding O'Brien's new move on the evicted tenants question which is an 'extremely dangerous one'. Dillon writes 'He [O'Brien] knows of course that the Commissioners are taking very active steps to put pressure on the landlords and that there is reason to hope that within a short time' the reinstatement of evicted tenants will be accelerated; (1906, Sept. 26), on his preference for Stephen Gwynn for the Galway vacancy if the local men can be persuaded to accept him (1906, Sept. 26), expressing his delighting on reading an account of Redmond's speech at Grange, County Limerick. Dillon insists that it was fortunate Redmond spoke about the evicted tenants; (1906, Sept. 29), urging Redmond to move the government to tackle the evicted tenants' question. Dillon also writes 'I have always been of the opinion that this Sinn Féin business is a very serious matter and it has been spreading pretty rapidly for the past year. But if the party and the movement keep on [the] right lines it will not become very formidable, because it has no-one with any brains to lead it'; (1906, Oct. 28), on the immediate need to take strong action on the reinstatement of evicted tenants. Dillon insists that Redmond should make it clear that 'the *only* substantial reason why progress has not been made is the attitude adopted by the landlords'; (1906, Oct. 28), suggesting that Redmond 'dwell specially on the fact of the extraordinary patience and self-control shown by the people and by the evicted tenants for the past 9 months for the purpose of giving the government full time to do their best with the powers given them under the present law'.

Includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,182 /13 1906. Nov.-Dec. 16 items.

Includes: (1906, Nov. 6), reporting on the very critical situation which prevailed during the Galway contest. 'Shawe Taylor's friends were quite confident of success up to the morning of the poll'; (1906, Nov. 8), informing Redmond that he is not the least bit surprised to hear that Bryce & co. are in a panic. Dillon writes 'Their whole conduct has been idiotic. I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that MacDonnell is a good bit of a fool'; (1906, Nov. 9), on the growing conviction that D.D. Sheehan and John O'Donnell ought not any longer to be tolerated as members of the Party; (1906, Dec. 8), on arrangements for an interview with Bryce to discuss the organisation of the new Labour Department and the re-organisation of the Land Commission; (1906, Dec. 15), arguing that it would be a mistake to underestimate the risk of Episcopal action against the Party over the Education Bill. Dillon reminds Redmond that the issue will be raised with urgency by the 'Duke of Norfolk and his gang to get the English bishops to declare in some way against us'.

Includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,182 /14 1907. Jan.-May. 22 items.

Includes: (1907, Jan. 17), warning Redmond that a postponement of the introduction of the Irish Council Bill would be 'intolerable and could land us in terrible difficulties, making a conflict with the government inevitable'; (1907, Jan. 28), referring to the splendid success of the Foxford meeting 'although O'B[rien] had a drunken rascal at work for the last three weeks to organize a disturbance'; (1907, Jan. 29), urging Redmond to send him a friendly letter which he could show to John P. O'Connor of Newcastlewest, County Limerick. The letter should say that there is no difficulty in arranging an informal discussion between O'Brien and the leadership, but that a conference 'for the avowed purpose of settling a national policy is an impossibility as such matters must be settled by the Party'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1907, Jan. 31), notifying Redmond that he has received a letter from James Keir Hardie saying that two Scotch individuals are willing to subscribe £500 to the Party's funds; (1907, Feb. 17), conveying his opinion that it would be well to send Father Joyce £100 to assist a Galway newspaper as it has 'undoubtedly been very largely instrumental in holding all South and East Galway steady [and] loyal to the Party during the last two years in [the] face of a most dangerous propaganda'. Dillon also refers to Rev. J.J. MacCartan's letter and writes 'As for O'Brien – The Cardinal [Logue] and all his priests detest him and look to him *only* as a possible instrument to break the Party and resurrect Tim [Healy]'; (1907, Mar. 3), advising Redmond that the 'Mayo business is getting more serious'. Dillon adds 'I think [Conor] O'Kelly must be drinking'; (1907, Mar. 27), reporting on opposition to sending [J.P.?] Hayden to represent the Party 'on the grounds that his paper had declared for Sir Walter Nugent and if he was delegated to represent the Party – it would be taken in South Westmeath as a

declaration on the part of the Party in favour of Sir. W. Nugent'; (1907, Apr. 2), on his uneasiness concerning the Land Commission appointments. Dillon reports that there is a strong move on to re-appoint all the 27 men serving on the Commission 'on the grounds that they have mended their ways'; (1907, Apr. 9), complaining that the way the Land Commission appointments have been handled is an 'outrage'. Dillon adds 'what I am infinitely more concerned about than the personnel of the appointments is the danger that a vigorous attempt will be made to adopt the same methods in dealing with the Irish Govt. Bill'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1907, May 9), arguing that it would be wrong to submit any official resolution to the Convention approving or disapproving of the Irish Council Bill; (1907, May 11), reporting on the reception to the Irish Council Bill. 'I fancy there is a tendency to reaction in favour of giving the Bill fair consideration. The explosion of disappointment and anger in the country will have some very wholesome results'; (1907, May 12), assuring Redmond that his resolution 'or even a more uncompromising declaration against the [Irish Council] bill' would be carried at the Convention; (1907, May 13), enclosing a rough draft of his own resolution condemning the Bill; (1907, May 13), on the deteriorating health of his wife. Dillon adds 'Doctors and nurses are in charge and were up all night. You may imagine I am not in a very good condition for drafting resolutions'; (1907, May 29), regarding the very sad letter from Edward Blake. 'For the last year I have had a strong feeling that he was failing fast and the end was near'. Dillon adds 'At the time of my wife's death he wrote me a very beautiful letter'.

Includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,182 /15 1907. June-Dec. 19 items.

Includes: (1907, June 2), conveying his opinion that Sir Antony MacDonnell ought to go. Dillon adds 'The difficulty will be to select his successor'; (1907, June 7), advising Redmond that he must ensure that any attempt by MacDonnell to impose his 'wretched policy of trying to conciliate the Tories and the landlords' upon the Evicted Tenants' Bill is defeated; (1907, June 30), regarding the wording of a resolution concerning the funding of land purchase. Dillon expresses his satisfaction with the Evicted Tenants' Bill; (1907, July 5), enclosing a short memo on 'Points to be cleaned up in E[victed] Tenant Bill'; (1907, July 11), recalling his time in Galway Gaol in June 1891 but advising Redmond that he cannot remember any of the communications alluded to in a letter from T.F. Butler. Dillon affirms that no undertaking was ever given by any 'responsible member' of the Party to erect a monument to the late Colonel The O'Gorman Mahon; (1907, July 31), on his confidence that Sir Thomas Esmonde can be beaten in North Wexford 'if a good candidate can be secured'. Dillon also refers to the management of the *Freeman's Journal*, and to the importance of an efficiently run newspaper: 'I do not believe it is possible to maintain the Irish Party without some newspaper in Dublin'; (1907, Oct. 1), reassuring Redmond that 'if the Party funds can be kept strong, O'Brien

and Sinn Féin can be easily worn out ... It has been and will be a hard year with you, but politics are a merciless game at best – and Irish politics are *not* the best'; (1907, Dec. 11), counselling Redmond in his dealings with William O'Brien. 'I think it would be a most indefensible proceeding, and dangerous to the extreme to enter into any agreement with O'Brien in the conference which would in any way ... tie your hands'; (1907, Dec. 18), advising Redmond that O'Brien's letter is a notice that T.M. Healy's readmission to the Party is to be made part of the subject matter of the conference; (1907, Dec. 21), claiming that O'Brien has 'to a very considerable extent outmanoeuvred the Party' by portraying himself 'as the champion of unity – always a popular cry'.

Includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,182 /16 1908. 10 items.

Includes: ([1908], Jan. 1), on the dangers which exist in sending an official witness on behalf the Party to appear before a committee run by treasury experts; (1908, Jan. 1), enclosing two letters from Bishop Patrick O'Donnell. Dillon advises Redmond that the 'essential thing *for the moment* is to stop the organisation of meetings by getting it into the minds of the people that so-called unity meetings are only calculated to prolong and embitter strife'; (1908, Jan. 2), suggesting that it would be hard to beat William O'Brien's speech at Buncrana for 'insolence'; (1908, Jan. 24), regarding Sir Thomas Esmonde's reply. Dillon adds 'He is a wretched creature'.

Includes 4 telegrams.

MS 15,182 /17 1909. 3 items.

Includes: (1909, Aug. 10), on the financial position of the United Irish League of Great Britain. Encloses a letter from J. Crilly; ([1909], Nov. 20), referring to Asquith's speech at the Albert Hall on 10 Dec. in which he 'will almost be sure to ignore Ireland altogether'.

MS 15,182 /18 1910. 2 items.

([1910, June 5]), informing Redmond that they will be faced with 'another attempt to bolt on the part of the Government'. Dillon advises Redmond that the proper policy is still to precipitate a clash with the House of Lords in July and to bring on an election in November or, at latest, January; (1910, June 9), on his fears that T.P. O'Connor may not have expressed the Party's views with sufficient firmness in his talks with the ministers. Dillon adds 'One thing I am very much afraid of is that Balfour, who is an extremely astute dodger will manage to ... drag out the negotiations to such an extent that all heart will be taken out of the fight'.

MS 15,182 /19 1912. 5 items.

Includes: (1912, Jan. 14), reporting on his discussion with Bishop Patrick O'Donnell re the Home Rule Bill and the National Convention: 'His attitude was much the same as that of the bishop of Ross. He

expressed the view that it would never do for us not to ask for the measure of “fiscal autonomy”. Dillon adds ‘he [O’Donnell] said that we might rest perfectly satisfied that there would be no risk whatever of a good Home Rule Bill being *rejected*’ at the Convention.

MS 15,182 /20 1914. 9 items.

Includes: (1914, Jan. 21), conveying the impression he has acquired from an interview with [Colonel Sir William] Hutchinson Poë that ‘he and the landlords are *desperately* anxious for a settlement and that all that is necessary is to allow them to simmer for a time’; ([1914, Jan. 21), advising Redmond that he should avoid a contest in Cork. ‘I think you should write a public letter stating pretty fully the grounds [on] which you consider that a contest ought to be avoided, and condemning O’Brien’s action in seeking to provoke a contest at this crisis’; (1914, Feb. 3), expressing his conviction that ‘it would be very mischievous for the P.M. to make any definite offer to Ulster at this stage’; (1914, May 28), reporting on his interview with Eoin MacNeill. Dillon writes ‘To my amazement he [MacNeill] raises an objection to [Michael] Davitt’s’ nomination to the governing body of the Irish Volunteers. Dillon adds ‘MacNeill is a most exasperating man to deal with’; (1914, May 28), on his opinion of MacNeill: ‘My interview ... left me with the impression that he is extremely muddle-headed, not consciously inclined to make mischief, but hopelessly impractical and possessed with the idea that *he* ought to be trusted’; (1914, June 3), acknowledging the receipt of MacNeill’s letter to Redmond. Dillon remarks ‘the impudence of this communication is really sublime’; (1914, June 3), reporting on his conversation with Joseph Devlin. ‘The leaders of the Belfast Volunteers adopted the same attitude as MacNeill & co. D[evlin] says that the rank and file will get rid of the local leaders’; (1914, Dec. 17), expressing his support for the launch of a paper for ‘our people’ in America. ‘They never have had a really good paper since [John] Boyle O’Reilly ran the *Pilot*’.

MS 15,182 /21 1915. 4 items.

Includes: (1915, Jan. 7), enclosing a letter from Richard Hazleton, M.P. for North Galway. Dillon also urges Redmond to write to Birrell asking him to release the Tullamore prisoners immediately; (1915, Sept. 18), referring to a special article in the *Times*: ‘It clearly means that the *Times*’ gang at all events are still full of the idea of smashing the government unless Asquith yields’.

Also includes a letter from Colonel Maurice Moore to Dillon ([1915?], Dec. 16), on his regret that some of the speeches made in parliament were not reported as ‘your friendly reference to the other Volunteers would I think have a very great effect on them’. Moore also refers to the refusal to allow Irishmen who enlisted in England to transfer to an Irish regiment.

MS 15,182 /22 1916. Apr.-May. 25 items.

Includes: (1916, Apr. 23), advising Redmond that ‘Dublin is full of the

most extraordinary rumour'. Dillon claims that he has no doubt 'that the Clan men are planning some devilish business. What it is I cannot make out. It may not come off. But you must not be surprised if something very unpleasant and mischievous happens this week'; (1916, Apr. 26), informing Redmond of the terrible situation prevailing in Dublin. 'We are in almost absolute ignorance of what has been going on, beyond the fact that fierce fighting has been in process in many parts of the city'; (1916, Apr. 30), affirming that he is '*very strongly* of the opinion' that Redmond should remain in London. Dillon also writes 'This part of the city is quiet to-day. Several hundreds surrendered last night. But up to now we are told that the Four Courts and several places on the South Side are still holding out. The fighting has been terrific, and the whole business was evidently superbly organised'. Dillon also insists that Redmond urge the government 'not to *execute* any of the prisoners'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1916, May 1), reporting that while Asquith agrees with the view put to him that the 'recognised ring leaders who may be captured alive must be dealt with adequate severity, that the greatest possible leniency should be shown to the rank and file'; (1916, May 2), arguing that Lord Wimborne and Sir Matthew Nathan ought to resign. Dillon writes 'The situation here is, I am convinced, so terribly critical that it would be very easy to wreck the constitutional movement hopelessly, and on the other hand it may be that by careful and bold handling we may come out on top'. He also advises Redmond that 'some have already been shot out of hand without trial'; (1916, May 2), on the 'very unpleasant rumours going round all day about summary shootings. These, like so many other rumours may be quite without foundation. But the paragraph in the *Evening Mail* which [Thomas] Landon brought over makes one feel uncomfortable'. Dillon also suggests that it was not right for 'Birrell to fly off and resign until this horrid aftermath of war was finished, and his successor ready to take his place'; (1916, May 3), explaining to Redmond that it is impossible for him to leave Dublin. Dillon also refers to the 'fatal result of any compromising policy on the part of the Irish Party. Either we must have a Home Rule executive in Ireland, which will act on our advice, or we must go into active opposition'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1916, May 4), assuring Dillon that 'our unquestioning support of the Government is at an end'. Redmond adds 'I am sure the rumours about anyone being shot without trial are untrue. Asquith solemnly assured me that no one had been shot except the three men named yesterday, and he told me that, as soon as he read of these executions, he had sent word to the War Office that it should go slow. He intends that there shall be practically no more executions'; (1916, May 4), asserting that 'it is quite plain that the military officers in charge here do not allow the P.M. to know what is going on. ... Some young fellows *have* been shot, either without trial or after court martial'; (1916, May 5), advising Redmond to meet Bonar Law to 'find out where he stands on: (1) The question of conscription; (2) the disarmament question; (3) the Irish situation in general'. Dillon also refers to the need to consider the whole future of the *Freeman's Journal* following the destruction of its offices during the Rising; (1916, May

6), enclosing a draft resolution condemning the Rising but protesting 'in the most solemn manner against the large number of military executions of men'; (1916, May 7), advising Redmond that he has met with Father Aloysius of the Capuchins who has informed him that more executions were about to take place. Dillon writes 'He told me that the feeling among the working-classes in the city is becoming extremely bitter over these executions and that the feeling is strong even amongst those who had no sympathy whatever with the Sinn Féiners or with the rising'; (1916, May 8), on his anger on hearing of the executions of four men that morning 'three of whom had not signed the Proclamation'. The four were Éamonn Ceannt, Michael Mallin, Con Colbert and Sean Heuston. Dillon writes 'This is really infamous and intolerable after what the P.M. has been saying to you'.

Also includes:

Short note by Redmond for a speech demanding an inquiry into the causes of the insurrection. It reads 'While we emphatically condemn the recent rising in Dublin and recognise it was of German origin ... we deem it our duty to candidly place before the public the events without which such a rising on the part of any section of the Irish people would have been an impossibility. Delay in putting H[ome] R[ule] on Statue Book (Gun running at Larne). Bachelor's Walk'. MS, 1 sheet.

MS 15,182 /23 1916. June-Dec. 13 items.

Includes: (1916, June 19), regarding his talk with Devlin who gave a 'most cheering' account of the situation in Belfast. Dillon conveys Devlin's suggestion that Redmond travel to Belfast. He also argues that money should be spent to assist the circulation of the *Freeman's Journal* in Ulster over the next few days; (1916, June 29), notifying Redmond that he has received a letter from T.P. O'Connor giving reasons why they are wanted in London. Dillon suggests that they are 'better out of it'. He also refers to General Maxwell's presence at the cabinet as an 'outrage'; (1916, June 29), on his fears regarding Bonham Carter's request that they travel to London: 'I have no doubt that this somewhat peremptory summons is for the purpose of demanding some large concession from us to enable the P.M. to keep the Cabinet together'; (1916, June 30), reprobating Asquith for his collusion in allowing Lord Lansdowne's 'cynically treacherous' speech indicating that the government was not bound by Lloyd George's proposals and that Unionists in the cabinet had not accepted them (1916, June 30), arguing that the new proposals mean that General Maxwell or his successor will remain 'Governor of Ireland and that any National Executive set up would be simply a whipping boy' for the military authorities; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Dillon (1916, July 1), claiming that nothing had been put forward in the new proposals which would warrant breaking off negotiations with the government; (1916, July 2), disagreeing with Redmond's interpretation of the proposals; (1916, Dec. 30), regarding Devlin's opposition to the holding of a Convention.

Also includes a letter from Joseph Devlin to Dillon (1916, July 29).

MS 15,182 /24 1917. 25 items.

Includes: (1917, Apr. 12), on the 'deplorable tangle' of the South Longford election. Dillon writes 'The Sinn Féiners are pouring into the constituency and are extremely active. And we of course can do nothing'; (1917, Apr. 13), on the certainty that the Standing Committee will decide not to interfere in any way in the South Longford election. Encloses a letter from J.P. Farrell. Dillon adds 'Farrell who is certainly no opportunist evidently is assured that Sinn Féin will be beaten. And if he is mistaken in this opinion – the blame for the defeat of the constitutional cause will lie on the bishops and the priests who split the National vote'; (1917, Apr. 30), enclosing a copy of a letter from Shane Leslie which confirms his view that the 'Clan could be split up' and the overwhelming majority of the Irish in America persuaded to support the constitutional movement if a good delegation was sent there; ([1917?], May 8), referring to the importance of the contest in County Longford. Dillon writes 'I am by no means confident. But we *ought* to win. Every voter in the constituency has been *personally* canvassed. We have the Bishop, the great majority of the priests and the mob, and 4/5's of the traders of Longford. And if in face of that we are beaten I do not see how you hope to hold the Party in existence. If we win there will be a fresh chance for the Party'; (1917, May 21), enclosing a letter from Michael L. Hearn on the perilous financial situation of the *Freeman's Journal*. Dillon writes 'The plain truth of the situation is that unless you lodge security for £10,000 overdraft next week the *Freeman* goes, and with it the Party and the movement'; (1917, May 26), arguing that it may be wise to remain away from London as Lloyd George 'would of course try the old game of pressing us to make concessions'; (1917, May 31), informing Redmond of his engagement to speak at a meeting in Ballaghaderreen, County Roscommon; (1917, June 21), advising Redmond that he has definitely decided not to serve on the Convention. Dillon suggests that Redmond should select either J.G. Swift MacNeill or Jeremiah McVeagh to take his place; (1917, June 25), expressing his regret that he cannot alter his decision about the Convention. Dillon adds 'I can do more to help outside'. Dillon also affirms that 'the situation is a *terribly* difficult one. But it is just possible that the ... outrageous conduct of Sinn Féin may tend to promote a settlement'; (1917, June 26), on his disagreement with Redmond's decision to abstain from the East Clare election. Dillon tells him that has received 'urgent messages from Clare and Limerick nationalists demanding that members of the Party should be allowed to give help to [Patrick] Lynch'; (1917, Aug. 3), advising Redmond that 'nothing would have induced me to withdraw my opposition [to involvement in East Clare] but the urgent appeals of loyal supporters'. Dillon also refers to the Lynch's impertinence in demanding his election expenses.

MS 15,182 /25 1918. *1 item.*

A copy of Redmond's letter to Dillon (1918, Feb. 26), advising him that he is going into hospital immediately to undergo an operation.

Redmond suggests that a meeting of the Party should consider his position as leader as it 'would be absurd for me to remain Chairman, when I am constantly absent unable to do anything, and, of course, in a position where I could have no share in guiding the policy of the Party'.

III.ii.20 V.B. Dillon

MS 15,183 1885-1908. *38 items.*

Correspondence with **V.B. Dillon.**

Includes: (1885, Oct. 7), on the merits of a Mr. Fallon of London, a wealthy individual who is willing to sign the Irish Party's pledge; (1895, Feb. 24), seeking Redmond's assistance to disprove allegations made by his opponents that he has made a great deal of money out of politics and that he received £10,000 for the Parnell trial and several thousands pounds for many cases since then; (1895, Apr. 2), concerning an additional clause which ought to be added to the Franchise Bill; (1900, Sept. 21), on James McCann's candidature for the St. Stephen's Green constituency. 'McCann calls himself an Independent Nationalist ... [and] I don't think you will hesitate about saying that you will give him all the help possible'; (1900, Sept. 25), enclosing James McCann's proposed address to the electors; (1900, Oct. 10), enclosing letters from S. McDowell and J.M. Ross Todd re the Parnell estate; (1900, Oct. 24), on McDowell's demand for a right of way through the Avondale estate; (1903, May 12), on the prospects of a settlement in the De Freyne matter; (1903, May 13), notifying Redmond that Lord De Freyne is prepared to show that he has or will have expended £2,947 7s 0d for costs and expenses. Encloses a summary of the costs relating to the De Freyne case; (1904, Mar. 7), conveying his disappointment that Redmond could not attend Laurence A. Waldron's election meeting. 'You know it is not easy to get up interest in elections and we were relying on a good meeting with *you* as absolutely necessary'; (1908, July 25), regarding Daniel Tallon's insolvency.

Also includes a letter from Walter D'Alton to Dillon (1896, Feb. 17), concerning the proposed arbitration with the Tipperary landlord Arthur Hugh Smith Barry.

III.ii.21 Captain A.J.C. Donelan

MS 15,184 1902-08. *45 items.*

Correspondence with Captain A.J.C. **Donelan.**

Includes: (1902, May 8), asking Redmond to convey his views regarding a draft bill to Horace Plunkett. Donelan also notifies him that

the Tallow case has only just commenced; ([1904, Oct. ?]), reporting on a meeting with Rev. James Russell at which the plan to institute civil proceedings for damages against the constables involved in the Riverstown affair was discussed. Donelan writes 'I told him that ... the policy of "peace where peace is possible and war where war is necessary" was a policy that could be safely supported, as it was practically the policy pursued both by the Party and by the Directory ever since the Land Act was passed'; ([1904], Oct. 31), enclosing a newscutting from the *Cork Examiner* reporting a meeting of the Committee in charge of the defence of the Watergrasshill defendants, County Cork; ([1904], Nov. 2), informing Redmond that William O'Brien seemed to be in a more reasonable mood when he met him at Westport. Donelan adds that O'Brien's acceptance of an invitation to attend a meeting in Limerick is a 'favourable omen'; ([1904, Nov. ?]), on the general opinion that O'Brien is no longer 'on the warpath' and is in a conciliatory mood. Donelan writes 'I think he will not give any trouble at Limerick – on the contrary he may avail of the opportunity to bury the hatchet'; (1904, Nov. 14), concerning his attendance at a meeting of the Defence Committee at Riverstown, County Cork where he succeeded in arranging matters. Encloses a newscutting regarding the conduct of the police at Riverstown; (1904, Nov. 28), asking for Redmond's approval of the nomination of O'Shaughnessy as senior counsel by the Riverstown and Watergrasshill Defence Committee; (1904, Dec. 28), reporting that the local Defence Committee at Riverstown have been advised that their engagement of O'Shaughnessy was inadequate and that they have decided to revert to their original plan of employing Timothy Healy; (1905, Oct. 4), expressing his hope that Edward Blake will not seriously contemplate retirement as a result of the death of his son. Donelan also refers to the political situation in Cork. 'I don't fancy there is any reason to fear that the situation is by any means desperate. At the same time it is to some extent critical, and requires very skilful handling'; (1905, Oct. 13), inviting Redmond to a conference with Dillon and O'Brien 'with a view to the removal of misunderstandings, and to the renewal of old happy relations'; (1905, Oct. 14), enclosing a copy of O'Brien's reply and a copy of his [Donelan's] reply to O'Brien. With a draft reply from Redmond on verso: 'I am not, of course, in favour of the proposed conference with Lord Dunraven, Sloan etc. and I am astonished anyone could think so'; (1905, Nov. 23), conveying George Crosbie's offer of assistance in effecting an amicable settlement with O'Brien. Donelan also advises Redmond that it would be well to send O'Brien 'a special invitation ... as an impression prevails in these parts that the conditions of representation preclude his attendance' at the Convention. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reminding Donelan that the 'publication of wholesale slanders on so many of our colleagues in the *Irish People* has made it clear to me that the matter must now be openly faced and dealt with by the Convention'. Redmond also dismisses claims regarding O'Brien's 'exclusion' from the Convention as a 'monstrous invention'; (1906, Aug. 8), inviting Redmond to Youghal to attend the unveiling of a memorial. Donelan adds 'I should not be treating you fairly if I

concealed the fact that there is a cleavage among the Nationalists of Youghal in connection with this memorial'; ([1907, Aug. 1?]), referring to Sir Thomas Esmonde's letter which he has sent onto Redmond [extant]. Donelan expresses his view that Esmonde would rejoin the Party 'if he could see his way to do so'. He asks if anything could be done to make the path smooth for Esmonde.

Also includes a letter from William J. Lane to Donelan (1904, Feb. 22), advising him that an acquaintance of his, a Mr. J. Rahilly, is anxious to join the Irish Party's ranks at Westminster.

III.ii.22 John T. Donovan

MS 15,185 1902-17. 16 items.

Correspondence with John T. **Donovan**.

Includes: (1914, Aug. 27), advising Redmond that he has removed his name from the salaried list of the officials of the national organisation; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1916, Oct. 31), concerning the holding of a Convention of the Irish National Volunteers. Redmond writes 'In my judgment, the holding of the proposed Convention would, in the existing circumstances of Ireland, be fraught with grave mischief, not only to the cause of the Volunteers themselves, but to many other causes of national importance'; (1916, Nov. 15), reporting on a meeting of the National Committee of the National Volunteers and advising Redmond that 'matters generally in connection with the Volunteers are not shaping too well'. Donovan adds 'I think that now Sir John Maxwell has gone an effort should be made to get the Government to permit the National Volunteers to proceed with their drilling and parades because the restriction only serve to create trouble and irritation among members of the Volunteers [sic]'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1916, Dec. 15), giving his views on the agenda of a forthcoming committee meeting of the Volunteers. Redmond writes 'it would be a fatal policy for the National Volunteers to attempt to contravene the new regulations with reference to drilling, and I trust the good sense of the Committee will agree with me in this'; (1917, Feb. 7), reporting on a National Committee meeting of the I.N.V. Donovan also encloses a copy of a resolution read by Colonel Maurice Moore at the meeting re the need for the fixing of a date for the holding of a National Convention; (1917, Feb. 13), expressing his disapproval of the calling of a National Convention and arguing that 'under the circumstances, I ... must ask the Committee to select someone to take my place as President, pending the regular appointment of a successor'; (1917, Mar. 7), regarding the National Committee's consideration of Redmond's letter of resignation as President of the National Volunteers; (1917, Mar. 20), advising Redmond that a successful meeting of the National Committee of the Volunteers was held and that a resolution asking him to reconsider his resignation was carried. Encloses a list of persons attending the meeting and a copy of the resolution moved by Colonel

Maurice Moore.

Also included are:

A letter from Donovan to [Alfred?] Webb (1907, Apr. 27), conveying his thanks to Redmond for the cheque for £210 as honorarium for the recent Australian mission.

A letter from Laurence J. Kettle (1915, May 25), regarding the purchase of Italian rifles.

III.ii.23 Includes Charles Gavan Duffy

MS 15,186 /1-6 1882-1917.

MS 15,186 /1 1907. 4 items.

Correspondence with Joseph **Dolan**.

Includes: (1907, Aug. 8), informing Redmond that ‘no person whose opinion or character carries any weight with his neighbours in this locality favours the Sinn Féin abstention policy’. Dolan also refers to the supposedly unrepresentative character of the United Irish League and adds ‘If you want England to believe or see that the country is behind you in your demand for Home Rule ... you must have something else to point to than the U.I.L. county branches’. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reminding Dolan that ‘my chief anxiety ever since I have been Chairman of the Irish Party has been to preserve its unity’; (1907, Aug. 21), suggesting that there is a feeling in the country ‘that a great effort should be made to get all Ireland into the movement – O’Brienites, Healyites and Sinn Féiners – and that the Party is the strongest and most representative body to do this’.

MS 15,186 /2 1903. 2 items.

Correspondence with Aretas **Akers-Douglas**. Home Secretary.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Akers-Douglas (1903, Oct. 15), requesting that Colonel Arthur Lynch be allowed to spend more time reading and writing during his imprisonment in Lewes gaol. Redmond adds ‘It is a really cruel punishment to prevent a man of his type from writing’. With a reply from Akers-Douglas’s secretary.

MS 15,186 /3 1882. 2 items.

Correspondence with **Charles Gavan Duffy**.

2 letters introducing Redmond as someone who goes to Australia ‘to ask [for] sympathy for your old friends the *Irish tenantry*’.

MS 15,186 /4 1905-06. 6 items.

Correspondence with **William Duffy**.

Includes: ([1906], Apr. 24), regarding the ‘critical situation’ in Loughrea in respect of Martin Ward’s case. Duffy writes ‘He [Ward] is

going to be evicted of course because he would not go on his knees to Clanricarde's agent and apologise for having acted as sec[retary] to the United Irish League'; (1906, July 6), reporting on efforts to enlist the sympathy of the country on behalf of Martin Ward; (1906, July 6), arguing that acceptance of the rumoured compromise 'would be regarded as an admission that Ward and ourselves were wrong'. Duffy adds 'it will have the effect of re-establishing Clanricarde's agent and the gang of office bailiffs who helped him'.

Also includes 'The Power of Life and Death'. Printed facsimile letter reproduced from *Weekly Freeman*, 25 Nov. 1905, regarding the Martin Ward case in Loughrea.

MS 15,186 /5 1916-17. 5 items.

Correspondence with Henry Edward **Duke**. Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Includes: (1916, Aug. 6), thanking Redmond for the 'very kind *personal* judgement of me with which you tempered your notice of severe political opposition'; (1916, Dec. 31), assuring Redmond that the 'claims of the Dublin owners will be dealt with in [the] course of a few days on the lines they discussed with Mr. Asquith'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Duke (1917, Jan. 3), regarding the scheme for state control of railways in Ireland. Redmond also refers to the position of various Irish coalmines.

Also included are:

A short note by Redmond on his interview with Duke (1916, Dec. 13): 'Duty to put Home Rule Act into operation *for all Ireland* at earliest possible moment with necessary amendments'.

A letter from T.P. Gill [?] to Duke (1917, July 17), concerning the appointment to the secretaryship at the Irish Convention.

MS 15,186 /6 1903-07. 13 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Dudley**.

Includes: (1905, May 26), suggesting that Redmond has misquoted him in a recent debate in the House of Commons. With a reply from Redmond assuring Dudley that it was not his intention to misrepresent him; (1907, Mar. 13), complaining about Conor O'Kelly's lack of attendance at sittings of the Congested Districts' Commission. Dudley writes 'Out of the 48 sittings of the Commission ..., which have already taken place, I do not think that Conor O'Kelly has attended more than 15 at the most'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond arguing that O'Kelly's action on the Congested Commission has been 'a very great disappointment to us all'. Redmond adds 'I fear in this case the lapse is more due to indolence than to anything else'.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from James Leslie Wanklyn to Lord Dudley (1903, Feb. 7), regarding the deplorable condition of the inhabitants of

Bundorragha, a village north of Killary Harbour, County Galway.
A MS copy of a report in the *Times* of Lord Dudley's speech at the
College of Surgeons, 11 Feb. 1903.

III.ii.24 Lord Dunraven

MS 15,187 /1-2 1902-18.

Correspondence with Lord **Dunraven**.

MS 15,187 /1 1902-06. *56 items.*

Includes: (1902, Dec. ?), on the difficulties in devising a land settlement which would benefit the 'very considerable number of landowners in Ireland whose financial affairs are in a very hopeless condition'; (1902, Dec. 1), enclosing 'Subjects for Discussion' re a proposed settlement to the Land Question. Dunraven writes 'It would I think perhaps be well that the "Agenda" to be put before the Conference be published when agreed upon. It would show that we mean business and definite business'; (1902, Dec. 8), on the procedures and subject matter of the Land Conference. Dunraven also reminds Redmond that 'the State in any [Land] Bill will occupy a position somewhat analogous to the honest broker. Its functions will be to buy the landlord's property and sell it to the tenants provided they can do so on terms satisfactory to the landlord, tenant and Treasury'; (1902, Dec. 15), regarding arrangements for a meeting with Lord Mayo. Dunraven also refers to the impracticality of a scheme advocated by William O'Brien; A. Hamilton (1902, Dec. 12), conveying Dunraven's direction to advise Redmond that the representatives of the landlords at the Conference will be the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Dunraven, Colonel Poë and Colonel Everard; (1902, Dec. 25), conveying various emendations and alterations to the draft Land Conference report; (1903, Jan. 5), referring to the public reaction to the report. Dunraven writes 'I feel considerable confidence that not only the report itself but the fact that the Conference met and agreed upon many important matters will have a far-reaching and good effect'; (1903, Jan. 23), advising Redmond that he cannot expect to have the Land Bill introduced until the end of March. Dunraven also refers to some comments made at a meeting of Limerick County Council concerning the reservation of sporting rights in the Land Conference report; ([1903], Jan. 26), on Michael Davitt's continuing criticism of the Conference report: 'His criticisms on the work of the Conference are not unfair or spiteful; neither are they altogether accurate ... A good Bill will be the best answer'; (1903, Feb. 20), regarding Lord De Freyne's case; (1903, Feb. 27), on the excellent effect which Redmond's speech in parliament will have on the country. Dunraven adds 'The tone of all the speeches is very satisfactory. I wrote urging Mr. Winston Churchill to make a short sympathetic speech. I regret he did not; but I feel confident he will support a generous [Land] Bill'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Dunraven (1903, Mar. 20), on the unfairness shown by George Wyndham in refusing to let the Irish Party consider the substance of his bill in a reasonable time before its

introduction; (1903, Apr. 3), on the desirability of holding a meeting of the Land Conference after the session of the National Convention to discuss the Land Bill. Dunraven adds 'If we have to fight we will shake hands and fight; but for the sake of the country I urge that we should act together as far as may be, and to the end if possible'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond agreeing with Dunraven that a meeting of the Conference would be advisable and conveying the amendments to the bill which are likely to be suggested; (1903, Apr. 18), on the prospects for a private settlement to the De Freyne action. Dunraven adds 'it is very desirable that peace should be declared in the one center of active "warlike operations" and if I can be of any service I would not hesitate to act'. With a copy of reply from Redmond thanking Dunraven for his offer to act as arbitrator, but advising him that 'in view of the wider interests with which you are so intimately associated that it would be not wise for you take this position'. Redmond suggests that the archbishop of Tuam, Dr Healy, should be asked to act in the matter; (1903, July 4), on his fears that unless a concession is granted the Land Act will not offer sufficient inducements to entice encumbered landowners to sell. ([1903, July?]), urging Redmond to 'fight and fight for all you are worth to relieve the landlords of all legal expenses' as uncertainty over what they will receive will deter many from selling; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1903, Aug. 3), asking Dunraven to use his influence to prevent an amendment to the Land Bill proposed in the House of Lords being carried as it will create a great deal of hardship for the 'smaller and more encumbered and therefore more vulnerable landlords'; ([1903?]), expressing his pleasure on reading the resolutions adopted at a National Directory meeting in Dublin. 'It strikes a note of true statesmanship and patriotism and I hope the country will vibrate to it'. Dunraven also refers to his unhappiness with a certain clause in the Land Act; (1903, Nov. 10), admitting that he is 'much distressed and perturbed' by William O'Brien's resignation 'the causes for which are somewhat obscure to me'; (1904, Dec. 1), arguing that the 'complete block in land purchase' may lead to a disagreeable situation. Dunraven suggests a meeting of the Land Conference to discuss the subject; ([1904], Dec. 6), arguing that any Land Conference meeting would be useless without unanimity on the issue of relieving the financial deadlock inhibiting tenant purchase. Dunraven adds 'I fear there will be much distress in the West this winter'.

MS 15,187 /2 1914-18. 5 items.

Includes: ([1914?], Aug. 10), imploring Redmond to come to some compromise with Sir Edward Carson and to 'allow the spirit of your great speech in the House of Commons to be carried out without conditions of any kind'. Dunraven adds 'I do believe that the whole future of our country depends upon a political truce during the war'; ([1918], Jan. 9), on Redmond's intention to address Lord Midleton's motion at the Irish Convention; (1918, Jan 12), regarding Lloyd George's correspondence with Redmond. Dunraven writes 'I would not suggest for Ireland's motto "In P.M. we trust". I shall be curious to know if you have any further communication'. He adds 'Carson has

done nothing. Either he will not or cannot influence his followers (or leaders). Any further attempt to meet the Ulstermen seems to me useless; but would you, if it made a substantial difference, concede excise also?’

III.ii.25 Includes Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P. for North Wexford

MS 15,188 /1-14 1896-1918.

MS 15,188 /1 1916. 1 item.

Correspondence with **Edward, Prince of Wales**.

(1916, Jan. 31), thanking Redmond for sending him a copy of *The Irish at the Front*.

MS 15,188 /2 1900-08. 21 items.

Correspondence with Sir Thomas **Esmonde**. M.P. for North Wexford.

Includes: (1903, Aug. 6), describing his visit to Rome, and his attendance at the funeral of Pope Leo XIII in the Sistine Chapel. Esmonde informs Redmond that he received a special seat for the ceremony, a fact that was noted in the Vatican papers; (1903, Aug. 23), expressing his hope that Redmond and the Party are satisfied with his successful expedition to Rome. Esmonde also asks Redmond to tell his brother that the Irish Chapel is going ahead ‘splendidly’; (1903, Oct. 19), informing Redmond that he has received letters from Bishop Richard Sheehan of Waterford and Bishop John Clancy of Elphin requesting that the Party continue in their efforts to remove the grievances under which Catholics serving in the Royal Navy presently labour; (1907, July 16), asking Redmond to accept his resignation as the Party’s senior whip. Esmonde writes ‘I do not believe that anything will be gained from the English Parliament under existing conditions’. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his surprise at Esmonde’s letter. Also with a newscutting of Esmonde’s public letter decrying parliamentary agitation, *Freeman’s Journal*, 22 July 1907; (1907, July 27), asking Redmond to notify the Party that he has sent his application to the Chiltern Hundreds to the secretary of the North Wexford U.I.L.; (1906, Jan. 23), advising Redmond that he has been strongly pressed by his constituents to rejoin the Party; (1907, June 7), advising Redmond that the Party should ask the government for a public declaration that ‘Home Rule for Ireland will be the first item in the programme of the Liberal Party at the next general election ... Or, that a self-governing constitution should be set up in Ireland next year by letters patent as was done in the case of the Transvaal’; (1907, Dec. 11), congratulating Redmond on Asquith’s pronouncement. Esmonde adds ‘If the Liberals win the approaching election it should mean Home Rule in the next parliament, providing their proposals prove satisfactory’.

Also included are:

A letter from Hugh C. Kelly to Esmonde (1902, Mar. 25), enclosing a copy of a letter of his to Daniel McCartan regarding costs incurred in the South Down election.

A letter from William O'Brien to Esmonde (1906, Dec. 12), on D.D. Sheehan's resignation from the Party. O'Brien also declares his intention to move the writ of election for the mid-Cork constituency. An unsigned copy of the Irish Parliamentary Party pledge form. [c. 1908].

MS 15,188 /3 1902-07. 6 items.

Correspondence with James P. **Farrell**. M.P. for North Longford.

Includes: (1904, May 5), regretting that he cannot attend to his parliamentary duties in the coming weeks due to his wife's extremely delicate health; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1908, Apr. 16), asking when he can expect Farrell to return to his parliamentary work. Redmond adds 'I have reason to believe that the bad attendance of a number of members of the Party is doing considerable harm in Ireland'; (1911, Jan. 3), asking Redmond to intervene to ensure that a prosecution in County Longford is abandoned. Farrell writes 'The depositions on which the case is founded go back to the 14th April 1908, almost 3 years ago, and surely if there was this urgency for protecting "Grabber Jones" it should have been done long before this prosecution such as is now being attempted'; (1917, May 21), advising Redmond that a writ for libel has been served on the *Longford Leader* of which Farrell is the editor. The alleged libel refers to an editorial which queries where the funds for the heavy expenses of the South Longford election were coming from – 'was it German gold or (more cruel still) the Irish National Aid Association'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond advising Farrell to settle the action immediately.

MS 15,188 /4 ca. 1902-06 and undated. 33 items.

Correspondence with John **Fitzgibbon**. Many of the letters are concerned with attempts to secure a settlement on the estate of Lord De Freyne in County Roscommon.

Includes: ([1903?], Mar. 29), reporting on his talk with William O'Brien regarding the new Land Bill and the composition of the Congested Districts Board. Fitzgibbon writes 'I expressed to Mr. O'Brien a view ... that the first estates that should be got hold of in the west were those that were largely untenanted, that is the grass ranches'; ([1903?], Apr. 4), asking Redmond to use his authority to secure additional speakers for an important meeting in Castlerea, County Roscommon. Fitzgibbon writes 'The only speaker as yet secured is Mr. J.P. Hayden ... It will certainly look very bad at a time when we are endeavouring to put an end to the grazing system in this locality'; ([1903?], Apr. 6), on his fear that the 'holders of untenanted land who are commonly known as eleven month men may be converted into tenants of another character to enable them to purchase at fair prices the land at present in their possession'. Fitzgibbon asks if anything can be

done to prevent this system being worked; (1903, Apr. 23), notifying Redmond that Murphy's bailiff was demanding possession from about twenty tenants on the estate; ([1903?], July 12), conveying his opinion that the De Freyne action 'could be turned to good account if the government desires peace in Ireland'. Fitzgibbon advises Redmond 'From the character of the two agents on the De Freyne and Murphy estates there will be no peace until those are out of the way and you might drive that home'; ([1903], Aug. 16), on the probable scheduling of County Roscommon as 'congested' by the C.D.B. Fitzgibbon suggests that this would ensure that all 'the farms that they could secure would be sub-divided amongst the small holders of the land'; ([1903], Nov. 16), advising Redmond that Lord De Freyne met his tenants today and offered to sell to them direct on terms that they could not entertain; a copy of a reply from Redmond (1903, Nov. 20), insisting that 'under existing circumstances it would be quite impossible for us to make ourselves responsible for a renewed fight on the no-rent lines on the De Freyne estate'; (1904, Jan. 4), informing Redmond that the funds available for the De Freyne tenants are practically exhausted.

MS 15,188 /5 1907-15. 4 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Michael **Fogarty**, bishop of Killaloe.

Includes: (1907, Jan. 29), informing Redmond that the bishops have appointed an Educational Committee which 'will confer with the Chairman of the Irish Party when necessary on matters of education'; (1907, Nov. 25), returning a copy of *John Bull's Other Island*. Fogarty remarks 'It is very clever. G.B. Shaw is however too much of a pagan to please me'; (1915, June 3), conveying his opinion that the formation of National Government with Carson in its ranks is a 'horrible scandal'. Fogarty also refers to the 'hideous jobbery' evident in the proposed appointment of J.H. Campbell's as Lord Chancellor. He adds 'As far as Ireland is concerned, there is nothing to choose between Carsonism and Kaiserism, of the two the latter is the lesser evil'.

MS 15,188 /6 1901-06. 3 items.

Correspondence with the Most Rev. Patrick **Foley**, bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

Includes: (1907, Dec. 4), suggesting that Redmond ask whether the Provost [of Trinity College?] enjoys the privilege of publicly referring to communications between the government and the Commissioners of National Education; (1907, Dec. 6), denying the claims made by the Provost that undue pressure has been brought to bear upon the Commissioners of National Education in favour of the Irish language.

MS 15,188 /7 1916. 1 item.

Correspondence with Lord **French**.

(1916, Apr. 15), regarding Richard McGhee's (M.P. for Mid Tyrone) complaint about his son having been refused a commission in the army. 'It is perfectly clear that although his son passed the examination at the O.T.C., Grove Park, he was not recommended for a commission, for reasons entirely disconnected with politics'.

MS 15,188 /8 1914-16. 6 items.

Correspondence with Edmond J. **Frewen**.

(1914, Dec. 3), insisting that the Irish Volunteers are being undermined and are becoming 'an object of derision amongst English people'. Frewen also argues that Orange interests in the War Office are attempting to 'hinder and hamper every effort made to make the Volunteers into an effective military force'; (1914, Dec. 17), advising Redmond that it may be possible for him to raise about £20,000 for the purposes of organising the Irish Volunteers into an efficient force; (1914, Dec. 28), on his worries that Home Rule may be indefinitely postponed unless something is done to properly organise the Volunteers. Frewen also refers to the 'well defined wave of pessimism developing as to how far you can carry Irish opinion with you'; (1915, Jan. 15), reminding Redmond that only the government can 'adequately arm and drill and make your 120,000 Irish Volunteers into a military force'. Frewen also suggests that these resources will only be made available if the Volunteers consent to join Kitchener's army or become an authorized territorial force for home defence. He also refers to the imminent danger of the imposition of conscription; (1915, Mar. 1), advising Redmond that he has heard on good authority that the 'Ulster gang are seeking to increase their armaments as against eventualities after the war'; (1916, Mar. 25), reporting on his meeting with Timothy Healy at which the prospect of 're-uniting the different sections of the national side' under Redmond's leadership was discussed.

MS 15,188 /9 1899-1911. 12 items.

Correspondence with Moreton **Frewen**. Vice-President of the Imperial Federation League.

Includes: (1899, Apr. 11), on his disappointment with the results of local elections in Cork. 'Four labouring men have been elected for Kinsale (the whole representation), in this district Father Coveney dragooned the voters and one quarter of them appear to have been illiterate'; (1903, Apr. 8), advising Redmond that the Land Bill has been well received in the United States. Frewen also refers to the poor impression made by Captain Shawe-Taylor during a recent visit. 'He misquoted the President, and also assured the Ambassador here that he had come out on a private mission from G[eorge] W[yndham]. Neither is the latter through [sic]'; (1909, Jan. 12), declaring his interest in joining the Irish Party's ranks at Westminster. Frewen writes 'There is

nothing in the background of my mind which would I believe make me in anyway undesirable to you and your friends and I think that my immense American acquaintance might be of service to the cause'; (1909, Jan. 23), reminding Redmond of his Irish antecedents: 'My father's father was for many years a member for Athlone. My father though an English MP was in right of an Irish domicile and six thousand acres in two counties Irish'; (1909, Jan. 30), on his long record of support for Home Rule. 'I have talked Home Rule at our dinner tables in London and New York, and in London at a time and to people when it involved something like social ostracism instead of putting it before the good people of Bandon'; ([1910?], July 1), asking Redmond to support the present government. Frewen adds 'after all! It is from the Tories in the end you are going to get Home Rule – not from these other fellows'; (1911, Mar. 31), urging Redmond to maKe a definite statement about the relationship between the future Dublin parliament and Westminster.

Also includes a letter from Timothy Healy to Frewen (1899, May 10), insisting that he sees no difficult in accepting Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's settlement to restore party unity. Healy adds 'Most of my friends would prefer Redmond to Dillon but the priests would not easily reconcile themselves, if he were selected by the tribunal suggested. For myself however I never thought his Anticlericalism more than skin deep'.

MS 15,188 /10 1914-16. 7 items.

Correspondence with Major-General L.B. **Friend**.

Includes: ([1914?], Nov. 18), reporting on his attempts to enlist several men to help as recruiting officers for the Irish Division; ([1915?], Feb. 3), regretting that he has not received a satisfactory answer from General Sir Lawrence Parsons regarding a commission for Redmond's son, William Archer. However, Friend adds that he has just seen General Sir B. Mahon, commanding the 10th Irish Division who says the will be glad to consider a commission for him; (1915, May 2), informing Redmond that 'we have done wonderfully well the last few weeks with recruiting in Ireland'; ([1916?], Mar. 11), enclosing a note on what the Volunteer Training Corps are now doing in Belfast. Friend assures Redmond that he is 'willing and anxious to use National (and Ulster) Volunteers for such purposes and other more extended duties'.

MS 15,188 /11 1911. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Lawrence **Gaughran**, bishop of Meath.

(1910, Mar. 11), insisting that he most unwilling to resume an active part in political matters. 'I am determined not to interfere in politics except in so far as I may be called on to do so in order to safeguard the interests of religion'.

MS 15,188 /12 1896. *2 items.*

Correspondence with J. Louis **Garvin**.

Includes: (1896, Sept. 19), giving reasons for his refusal to take up an editorial position in the *Independent* office in London. Garvin writes 'I fancy, as far as I can grasp the situation, that some clever, steady reporter is really what you are wanting, to whom the writing of the London letter would be in itself a promotion'.

MS 15,188 /13 1903-14. *3 items.*

Correspondence with Francis Aidan Cardinal **Gasquet**.

'Copy of correspondence between Abbot Gasquet and Lord Lansdowne' relating to the confiscation of British property at Douai by the French government, 1903.

The English Benedictine Property in France by Abbot Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines (London, 1903). 11 pp.

A letter from Cardinal Gasquet to Robertson? (1914, Nov. 7), suggesting that the attitude of the general ecclesiastic in Rome towards England and Belgium is 'very strange'. Gasquet writes 'I do not of course mean the authorities but the ordinary monsignor ... Most of them are very pro-German, without having studied the question and they get their ideas from the activity of the ministers of Prussia, Austria and Bavaria to the Vatican. *We* have no look in at all'.

MS 15,188 /14 1914-17. *8 items.*

Correspondence with **George V**.

Includes: Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to George V (1914, July 18), conveying the King's summons to Redmond to attend a Conference to be held at Buckingham Palace. Encloses a copy of a letter from George V to Asquith re the Conference; Lord Stamfordham (1915, Nov. 24), conveying the King's wish to congratulate Redmond for his speech at the Queen's Hall on his return from the front in France; Col. Sir Clive Wigram, Assistant Private Secretary to George V (1917, Oct. 5), conveying the King's congratulations on the award of a D.S.O. to Redmond's son, William Archer. Encloses a copy of the statement of services for which the decoration was given.

Also includes a record of Redmond's interview with George V at the Buckingham Palace Conference, 24 July 1914. TS, *3 sheets*.

III.ii.26 David Lloyd George

MS 15,189 1906-18. 43 items.

Correspondence with David Lloyd George.

Includes: (1906, July 23), concerning the appointment of M.J. Minch to a position on the Canals' Commission; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1912, Dec. 5), enclosing a memorandum giving the Irish Party's views on the proposed grant by the Development Commissioners to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society; (1915, Aug. 4), assuring Redmond that he intends 'to take every ounce of munitions out of Ireland'. Lloyd George also refers to Captain Kelly's organisation of munitions work in Ireland; (1916, June 21), reporting on the state of negotiations with Unionist leaders. Lloyd George writes 'Some of my Unionist colleagues are anxious to make it quite clear what their position is, in reference to the proposals framed as the result of conferences between the Ulster leaders, yourself and myself'; (1916, Sept. 29), on the condition of the two Irish brigades serving in France; (1917, May 16), outlining the government's new proposals for a settlement of the Irish question: 'The idea of government has been to try to effect an immediate settlement conceding the largest possible measure of Home Rule which can be secured by agreement at this moment, without prejudice to the undertaking of the questions most in dispute, after the War'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond repudiating the proposed scheme for a new Home Rule and Partition bill but welcoming the proposed Convention to devise a constitution for all Ireland; (1917, June 13), inviting Redmond to nominate five representatives of the Irish Party to serve as members of the Convention; William Sutherland, Private Secretary to Lloyd George (1917, July 28), advising Redmond that he has written to Lord Pirrie concerning his participation in the Convention. Sutherland writes 'you know there is so great a demand on his services in connection with shipbuilding and other shipping matters that all the shipping experts put in claims for his services'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1917, Nov. 13), concerning the grave crisis in the proceedings of the Convention; (1917, Nov. 15), assuring Redmond that knows 'too well what the consequences of a failure of the Convention would mean to Ireland'. Lloyd George adds 'The alternative to that failure is one which I, with my record of opposition to anything in the nature of coercion in Ireland, would regard with perfect horror'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that the Convention business is urgent and that 'unless instant and vigorous action is taken by you and the Government the Convention may be expected to come to an end'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1917, Nov. 28), insisting that the difficulty rests 'not with us, but with the Ulstermen'. Redmond adds 'We have gone to the utmost lengths to try and meet them. They have not budged one inch on the point at issue'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1917, Dec. 11), regarding an arrangement with Southern Unionists in order to strengthen Lloyd George's hands in dealing with the Ulster Unionists; (1917, Dec. 15), insisting that he is fully occupied with matters concerning the War but declaring his anxiety to come to a

speedy settlement on the Ulster issue; (1918, Jan. 14), on his hopes that a settlement may yet be found 'finally inside the Convention itself between Nationalists, Southern Unionists, and Ulster Unionists'; a copy of letter from Redmond to Lloyd George (1918, Jan. 18), urging him to write a letter to the Convention inviting the leading figures of the different sections to London to confer with the cabinet. Redmond adds 'I feel sure if disaster is to be avoided it can only be done in some such way as this'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Lloyd George (1918, Jan. 21), enclosing a draft letter [extant] which he thinks might be successful in persuading the Convention members to consult with Lloyd George and members of the cabinet; a copy of ciphered telegram from Lloyd George to Redmond (1918, Jan. 23), insisting that he 'cannot agree to change my letter of January 21 [to Horace Plunkett] which correctly states position in which the Government stands to the Convention'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Lloyd George (1918, Feb. 16), regarding the notice that the Arklow explosives factory is to be entirely closed down. Redmond writes 'The effect of closing the Arklow Factory will not merely be local, although I need not point out to you the alarming effects which are bound to be produced by the dismissal of three thousand men and the complete destruction of the little town of Arklow, with its six thousand inhabitants'.

Also included are:

Redmond's note of his interview with Lloyd George (1906, Nov. 1). 'He asked my view as to the following plan: 1. Next year's King's Speech to contain promise of Irish Land Bill and *also* Bill for better government of Ireland. ...'.

Copy of a memorandum (published as a public letter of protest) sent by Redmond to Asquith and Lloyd George (1916, July 18), on the dangers of further delay in making the text of the government's Irish bill known to the public.

Redmond's memorandum of his interview with Lloyd George (1916, Dec. 9). 'He informed me that 1. He did not intend to change the personnel of the Irish Government at all, leaving Wimborne, Duke, Ignatius O'Brien, etc., untouched. ...'.

Copy of T.P. Connor's memorandum of his interview with Lloyd George (1917, Jan. 22).

Letter from the Prime Minister regarding Ireland [Cd. 8573], H.C. 1917.

Copy of a pledge 'in Lord Curzon's handwriting initialled by Lloyd George' to the effect that if the Southern Unionist proposal is accepted by the Convention he [Lloyd George] will use his personal influence to give it legislative effect. 31 Dec. 1917.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Horace Plunkett (1918, Jan. 23), advising him that he foresees 'the gravest consequences from the course you propose to take at Lord Midleton's instance'.

III.ii.27 T.P. Gill

MS 15,190 /1-3 1889-1917.

Correspondence with T.P. Gill.

MS 15,190 /1 1889-93. 18 items.

Includes: ([1890?], Feb. 28), on Colonel Tottenham's conditions for a settlement to the dispute on his County Wexford estate. Gill refers to the objectionable character of the last condition as it 'leaves it an open question whether the evicted are to be reinstated and whether they are to pay their costs. These are the two distinctive parts of the Plan of Campaign'; (1891, Nov. 17), expressing his relief that Redmond has clarified an article in the *Freeman's Journal* which seemed to indicate that Harrington had breached confidence in disclosing confidential interchanges between them regarding Parnell. Gill writes 'for, differ though we may in our views of the political situation, life would not be worth living to me if Irishmen were to break the personal friendship between you and me'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Gill (1891, Nov. 18), advising Gill that he has 'told Harrington of our private conversation at Brighton and of the facts connected with poor P[arnell]'s "love letter " to O'Brien. I did not authorize him to quote you as a witness ...'. Redmond also refers to 'the ghouls ... who, having loaded Parnell with insult during life, now pursue his memory after death with misrepresentation and suppression of the truth ...'; (1891, Nov. 19), giving Redmond his recollection of the Parnell-O'Brien 'love letter episode'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1891, Nov. 27), on his anxiety that there should be no misunderstanding between them on the subject of Parnell's letter at Brighton. Gill also refers to his strong feelings regarding Parnell's memory. He writes 'I did much to save P[arnell]'s reputation while he was alive, *he* knew it and he sought and took my advice upon other matters of conduct than that letter, and *he* appreciated at what painful cost to myself, to other friendships, I acted to the last in personal friendship to him'; (1892, Jan. 11), on his hopes that his 'rough suggestion for a basis of peace' may lead to the reunification of the Irish Party; (1892, Jan. 12), regarding his hopes for a reconciliation. Gill writes 'The best elements of the Party from both the now divided sections would make *the majority of the future*, and would form a solid phalanx strong enough to bear down all factional opposition'; (1892, Feb. 4), informing Redmond that he now has something tangible which 'would allay the bitterness of the conflict and give the Home Rule Bill a fair chance at the general election'; (1893, Oct. 10), asking Redmond to write a memorandum recalling a conversation of his with Parnell in which he refers to Gill; (1893, Oct. 13), giving his views on a recent speech by Redmond in the House of Commons; (1893, [Nov. 3?]), conveying his fears that there is a danger of Redmond '*sinking too much to the other side*'. Gill suggests that Redmond demand that the government address the evicted tenants' question and make a speech arguing that the 'Castle system ... [is] still run in the interests of the landlord class'.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A letter from Gill to Edward Kavanagh (1889, June 22), arguing that Redmond would make an excellent representative of the tenants in any arbitration with the landlord [Colonel Tottenham?].

Memorandum by Gill on the 'Suggested basis for a *modus vivendi* between opposing sections of the Irish Party'. 7 Jan. 1892. MS, 7 sheets.

MS 15,190 /2 1900-11. 18 items.

Includes: (1902, June 12), advising Redmond to be cautious in the stance he takes on the Land Bill. Gill writes 'Bear in mind as a general principle ... Parnell's line with regard to all Land Bills, and to all Bills with anything beneficial in them; and that he never attacked frontally anything but a coercion bill – criticize, amend, don't take responsibility for – but don't oppose; take all you can'; (1902, Dec. 1), referring to the 'immense political significance' of the Land Conference. Gill also advises Redmond to include some non-M.P.'s amongst the Irish Party's representatives to the Conference. 'I would also suggest you considering Maurice Healy. He would be the best tenants' expert on the land laws to be had in Ireland. Appointing him would serve all the purposes that so many people think might be served by appointing Tim'; (1902, Dec. 12), arguing that Redmond should not object to appointment of W.E. Holmes as representative for the landlord's side at the Conference. Gill writes 'although he is an agent. He is a man who will do more to make the conference agree than anyone on that side I know'; (1902, Dec. 23), conveying points which he believes should be given consideration at the Land Conference; (1904, Feb. 19), on the literature which Redmond should consult for a general speech on the railway question in Ireland; (1904, Jan. 14), enclosing a copy of the Danish Labourers' Act of 1895; (1904, Feb. 1), enclosing a memorandum on the local taxation account in Ireland; (1904, Mar. 4), advising Redmond to exercise caution in any discussion with Hugh Lane regarding an exhibition of paintings in the Irish section of the St. Louis World Fair. Gill writes 'The Irish Americans have been incurring very generously far more expense than they originally contemplated ... and they have further been rather alarmed by Lane's methods who is rather a wild man about expense [sic]'; (1906, Mar. 9), notifying Redmond that Sir Antony MacDonnell has raised the issue of Irish Party members asking questions about the Land Purchase Acts. MacDonnell argues that these questions 'tend to give an injurious impression and thus to increase difficulties in the working of the Acts'; (1906, Oct. 22), offering his counsel to Redmond. Gill also alerts Redmond to the fact that the Party 'was never called upon to face a crisis so fateful for itself or for Ireland and at the same time one so difficult to resolve'; (1907, Feb. 9), giving his views on a draft copy of the Irish Council Bill.

Also includes a copy of a letter from Gill to Horace Plunkett (1900, Jan. 24), regarding his appointment as secretary to the Department of

Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

MS 15,190 /3 1914-17. 17 items.

Includes: (1915, July 29), on the desirability of establishing a large munitions work in Dublin. Gill writes 'At Inchicore they have all their most skilled men for weeks turning out the most difficult, and therefore the one requiring the most highly developed skill, of all munition products: fuses. There are great possibilities in the place'. Encloses a copy of a his letter to a Mr. Stephenson, Ministry of Munitions, London; (1916, Apr. 12), enclosing a copy of Edwin Montague's reply regarding wartime food production in Ireland; (1917, July 8), informing Redmond that if he wishes to have him [Gill] nominated to serve as secretary at the Irish Convention he would need to write to Lloyd George immediately; (1917, July 21), advising Redmond that there are 'one or two Waterford questions which it would be useful for you to interest yourself in'.

Also included are:

'Rough note by Mr. T.P. Gill on some administrative points in the system of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instructions *apropos* of the proposed exclusion of Ulster counties from the Government of Ireland bill'. 18 Mar. 1914. TS, 5 sheets.

A copy of a letter from the Earl of Granard to Gill ([1915], Aug. 12), on the horrendous losses suffered by the Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Gallipoli campaign. Granard writes 'Sir Ian Hamilton is entirely responsible for our loss of life and failure. He was told that his scheme was a faulty one but he is still persevering in his failure. ... Ian Hamilton's view seems to be to attack without guns, get the infantry murdered, and then at some distant period to bring up the guns and expect to do something'.

A copy of a letter from John Hooper to Redmond (1915, Oct. 17), reporting on the number of men in Ireland available for military purposes. Encloses tables showing how he arrived at his estimates.

A copy of a letter from Gill to H.H. Asquith (1916, May 20), enclosing some notes on the political situation in Ireland: '1. Disproportionate estimate of the strength and nature of the Rising; 2. The Loyalty of Nationalist Ireland; 3. Redmond's Real Position; 4. Danger of halting or fancy expedients or of *anything* Redmond cannot wholly approve'.

Provisional suggestions by Gill on the composition of the constituent assembly of the Irish Convention. 14 May 1917. TS, 2 sheets.

1 telegram.

III.ii.28 Laurence Ginnell, Secretary, United Irish League, and M.P. for North Westmeath

MS 15,191 /1-3 1901-10.

Correspondence with Laurence Ginnell, Secretary, United Irish League, and M.P. for North Westmeath.

MS 15,191 /1 1901-02. 30 items.

Includes: (1901, Jan. 25), on the appointment of a Party official who will collect information regarding the approximate cost of the fixing and the revision of judicial rents; (1902, Jan. 28), enclosing correspondence with Jasper Tully, editor of the *Roscommon Herald* regarding the publication of a letter from 'An Old 67 man' and the tenant action on the De Freyne and Murphy estates in County Roscommon. Ginnell also encloses some letters relating to tenant agitation on the Nolan Farrell estate in County Mayo; (1902, Feb. 1), regarding arrangements for the Divisional Conventions to select candidates for the North Kilkenny and South Monaghan constituencies; (1902, Feb. 4), arguing that Redmond should address a county meeting in Dundalk, County Louth. Ginnell adds 'Some of the names appended to it [the memorial addressed to Redmond] may not be those of actual Leaguers but I think they merely desire the occasion of your presence to declare themselves out and out Leaguers. Mr Roe is, I suppose, the editor of the *Dundalk Democrat*, which has a large circulation'; (1902, Feb. 11), advising Redmond that there are signs of trouble in the South Monaghan constituency. Ginnell also reports that Maurice Healy has been invited to attend the North Kilkenny Convention. Encloses a copy of a report from James Lynam on the Drumlane tenants on the Morley estate in Belturbet, County Cavan; (1902, Feb. 22), enclosing copies of two letters relating to Lynam's efforts to organise tenants on the Morley estate; (1902, Feb. 26), concerning John McKean's application for expenses connected with the forthcoming South Monaghan contest. Ginnell also refers to a letter he has received from the secretary of the Dundalk branch of the U.I.L. asking Redmond and other speakers to attend a public meeting in the town; (1902, Mar. 15), notifying Redmond that James Lynam is working hard, and apparently with success in West Dongeal. Ginnell suggests that Lynam expected help from the local M.P., James Bolye, but no mention was made of Boyle in Lynam's last report; (1902, Apr. 17), arguing that Kendal E. O'Brien cannot be relied upon to lead a fight in the Templemore district, County Tipperary, as he has an 'immediate connection, sister or cousin of Thompson one of the chief men against whom the people are fighting'. Ginnell recommends that an M.P. be sent to the district in order to continue the fight. With a letter from Kendal E. O'Brien to Redmond; (1902, Dec. 11), advising Redmond of the difficulties in registration work in South County Dublin. Ginnell writes 'It is known that there are at present on the Register for South County Dublin, in the Rathmines district alone, at least 450 bogus Conservative lodgers. One man's whole time for a year would be required to knock these people off'; (1902, Dec. 11), insisting that George Wyndham's allegation that 184

officers of the United Irish League are land-grabbers is a gross exaggeration.

MS 15,191 /2 1903-04. 42 items.

Includes: (1903, June 10), alerting Redmond to the eviction proceedings instituted by Mr. Shawe-Taylor, father of Captain Shawe-Taylor. Ginnell writes 'They are to come on at the Quarter Sessions in Gort to be held this week and are for non-payment of what is described to us as a rank-rent'. Ginnell asks Redmond to 'avert what would be looked upon at the present time as a grave scandal'; (1903, July 21), advising Redmond that the bank account of the Standing Committee of the U.I.L. is overdrawn. Ginnell writes 'Seeing that the League is, in addition to its special function of keeping the people organised, also the principal machinery for collecting public funds, ... the Committee think that neither the staff of organizers ought to be reduced nor any radical change made in the present system until a large meeting of the Committee is held here after the rising of Parliament'; (1903, Nov. 29), on his dissatisfaction with the farcical organisation of the League at present, and with its failure to address the needs of the nationalist population. Ginnell writes 'While the Ulster Farmers' and Labourers' Union is guiding the Ulster Presbyterians and taking a practical and intelligent interest in their affairs, the U.I.L., which ought to do similar work on a larger scale for the whole of Ireland, is doing nothing at all'. He also complains bitterly about the treatment he is suffering: 'I am not allowed to write a letter, nor to read a letter, even when addressed to myself. ... I am treated like a dog, clearly marked to go out; and pending that process I am given nothing to do but addressing envelopes which may never be wanted'; (1903, Dec. 13), complaining that nothing is being done 'to show labourers, town tenants, or any other suffering class that the U.I.L. is a National Organisation of which they can avail'. Ginnell concludes that the League is 'letting numbers and power slip from its grasp'; (1904, Jan. 11), arguing that the 'savage abuse' of Thomas Sexton should not be allowed to continue in the U.I.L. office. 'Think of a man who, as vice chairman of a certain District Council, proposed and carried a resolution thanking the *Freeman* for its services on the Land Act, when he called here to see me being obliged to listen to abuse of Mr. Sexton'. Ginnell also asserts that action ought to be taken to arrest the decay of the League; (1904, Jan. 22), complaining about the poor treatment he is receiving in the League office in Dublin; (1904, Feb. 5), enclosing a newscutting from the *Freeman's Journal* re the resignation of William O'Brien. Ginnell claims that O'Brien 'is getting tired of his retirement and is moving heaven and earth to stir up mischief that he may come back to settle it'; (1904, Feb. 9), advising Redmond of the Standing Committee's opinion that the League is almost extinct in Dublin; (1904, Feb. 12), enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Dublin Harbour Executive. Ginnell urges Redmond to renew the work of organizing the League in the country. He also reports that League is 'wholly dead in West Mayo'; (1904, Feb. 16), enclosing a return showing the condition of the U.I.L.; (1904, Feb. 18), forwarding a report on the amount of affiliation fees received

during the last six months; (1904, Feb. 27) advising Redmond of an important public meeting to be held at Lurah, County Cavan. Ginnell expresses his readiness to attend the meeting if the Committee will 'provide against the organisation suffering by my absence in gaol'; (1904, Apr. 26), enclosing a newscutting from the *Clare Champion* reporting the West Clare Divisional Executive's decision to invite delegates from the Labour Leagues to attend its next meeting to discuss the selection of candidates for the seat; (1904, May 19), enclosing a newspaper report of a recent meeting of the North Westmeath Divisional Executive of the U.I.L. With a copy of a draft reply from the Standing Committee; (1904, July 16), enclosing a copy of a telegram from Augustine Roche, Lord Mayor of Cork seeking instructions on the reform of the Cork City Executive. Ginnell writes 'The attempt now being made in Cork, Mayo and Galway to destroy the League, and with it the National movement, confirms the accuracy of my forecast in a letter to you last winter'.

MS 15,191 /3 1906-10. 23 items.

Includes: (1906, Mar. 20), submitting an account with vouchers for reimbursement. Ginnell adds 'The parliamentary allowance is small for one wholly dependent on it. Hence I have to claim for typing and postage as extras – my own thought and labour being my contribution to the result'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1906, July 18), recommending Thomas F. Nooney of Mullingar to an appointment on the Board of Control of the Royal Canal; (1906, Sept. 10), requesting that Redmond send him something to ensure his financial upkeep; (1907, Jan. 12), enclosing a marked article from the *Westmeath Examiner* which Ginnell suggests is the 'chief instrument' of his local political rival Joseph P. Hayden. Ginnell asserts his anti-ranching credentials and writes 'In Westmeath the grazing interest is wealthy and has command of several engines of attack and defence, the chief of which during the last few years has been the *Westmeath Examiner*'; (1907, Oct. 14), arguing that the people of Westmeath are resentful of the fact that the local League remains in the hands of the graziers. Ginnell adds 'Some young people in my constituency seeing this done and their prospects shut off, have just now emigrated in disgust'; (1908, Feb. 28), denying that he has received a summons from Judge Ross or that he has evaded service.

Also included are:

Ginnell's note to the Irish Party's Evicted Tenants' Bill Committee (1907, Aug. 11), forwarding his amendments to the bill.

Letter from Sir Walter Nugent to Redmond ([1910, Feb. 16]), enclosing a resolution from the Milltown (Rathconrath) Branch of the U.I.L. affirming their support for Ginnell and urging Redmond to admit him to the ranks of the Irish Party. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

III.ii.29 Includes Herbert Gladstone, Lord Granard, Alice Stopford Green, Denis Gwynn and Stephen Gwynn

MS 15,192 /1-9 1898-1918.

MS 15,192 /1 1905-08. 14 items.

Correspondence with Herbert **Gladstone**. Home Secretary.

Includes: (1907, Mar. 22), forwarding a copy of the draft clause relating to charitable, reformatory or religious institutions in the proposed Factory and Workshop Bill; (1907, May 14), regarding a clause in the Laundries Bill; (1907, June 12), regretting that he has disagreed with members of the Irish Party over the Kynoch Munitions Factory affair. With a copy of a reply from Redmond claiming that he 'never for a moment thought that you were animated with hostility to Arklow but frankly I did entertain that view with reference to some of the Home Office inspectors'.

MS 15,192 /2 1898-1918. 13 items.

Correspondence with Michael **Governey**.

Includes: (1898, Dec. 12), enclosing an extract from a pastoral letter taken from a Catholic Directory; (1900, Nov. 22), suggesting that the political situation is not a 'bed of roses' for Redmond at the present time. Governey reassures Redmond that he 'and his gallant crew will rescue the ship and save from national disgrace the green flag of Ireland'; (1900, Nov. 26), asserting that William O'Brien will assume the role of dictator of the Irish Party if not dealt with strongly. Governey also advises Redmond that the expulsion of Timothy Healy from the Party would be a great mistake; (1901, Jan. 21), asking Redmond to address a public meeting in Carlow. Governey adds 'I need not say I was pleased to find all sections have turned *Redmonite* and on that account I trust you will see your way to come to Carlow and take the organising in your hands'; (1901, Mar. 14), enlisting Redmond's help to ensure that Mrs Doyle Carew recovers her position at a branch post office; (1901, July 23), conveying his disappointment that a Mr. Harbinson's services in organising U.I.L. branches in County Carlow are no longer required. Governey writes 'I know something about the difficulties to be met with about here, and I also know that it requires a man with his head screwed on the right way to go through the county'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond claiming that the 'complaint against Harbinson simply is – no result from his work'; (1914, June 23), expressing his delight that Redmond's letter to the Provisional Committee has 'amicably settled' the matter of control of the Irish Volunteers. Governey adds 'You did not take the question in hand a day too soon and I have no doubt everything will now go on with increased enthusiasm'; (1918, Feb. 12), advising Redmond that he has signed a memorial 'asking that the Irish Parliament should have control of customs etc – without them no settlement would be satisfactory'. Governey adds 'I felt very sore at the idea of forfeiting customs etc, and I have the same feelings still, though I'd feel very awkward to be on

any side but yours’.

MS 15,192 /3 1915-17 and undated. 14 items.
Correspondence with Lord **Granard**.

Includes: ([1915], Aug. 31), on his note to T.P. Gill and his disagreement with the conduct of the Gallipoli Campaign. Granard also advises Redmond that the 10th Division has virtually ceased to exist as a fighting unit. With a copy of a reply from Redmond conveying the assurance he has received that the 10th Division has been re-united under General Mahon. Redmond also expresses his regret that recognition has not been given to the courage shown by Irish soldiers during the Dardanelles campaign; ([1916?], Jan. 13), notifying Redmond of Lord Kitchener’s desire that he [Granard] return to Salonkia; ([1916?], Feb. 3), enclosing a letter from a Rev. Stafford on his experiences as chaplain to the Catholic soldiers of the 10th Division. ‘I was gravely handicapped in my work even to the extent of being wantonly interfered with [in the] administration of the Last Sacraments to the dying’; (1917, May 23), on his desire to return to Ireland. Granard writes ‘I do not think that there would be any objection from the War Office especially if your views were known’; ([1917], July 7), on his fears that ‘our people’ will have a poor representation at the Irish Convention. Granard also expresses his hope that Redmond will agree with his nomination as a member of the Convention.

MS 15,192 /4 1905-14. 5 items.
Correspondence with Alice Stopford **Green**.

(1905, Jan. 1), on the absence of any nationalist propaganda in England which results in the ‘general impression here that Irish grievances have been allayed’. Green suggests that T.M. Kettle be used to organise an information campaign in England as ‘it seems a grievous thing that his loyalty and patriotism should go to waste’; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Green (1914, Oct. 23), informing her that he takes a ‘very different view of “Mr. John [Eoin] MacNeill’s impudence”’. Redmond adds ‘I do not deny, of course, that there may be, and probably are, some perfectly honest men amongst Mr. John MacNeill’s supporters; but if they are honest men, it means that they are radically opposed in policy to the constitutional Party and to the principle of Home Rule, and are, therefore, men to be fought vigorously and remorselessly’; (1914, Oct. 28), on her impression of Darrell Figgis as a ‘most objectionable and dangerous man’. Green also gives her opinion of Eoin MacNeill: ‘I have seldom seen a man more unfitted for action, less fit to lead others in a difficult crisis, and less wise in his judgment of men’; (1914, Oct. 30), forwarding a copy of her statement to the subscribers to a fund for the purchase of rifles for the Irish Volunteers.

MS 15,192 /5 1916. 1 item.

Correspondence with Hamar **Greenwood**. M.P. for Sunderland.

(1916, May 9), on his claims, as a Canadian and a Liberal, to fill the vacant Chief Secretaryship for Ireland.

MS 15,192 /6 1908-15. 3 items.

Correspondence with Sir Edward **Grey**. Foreign Secretary.

Includes: (1908, July 7), concerning the administration of the Irish College in Paris. Grey conveys Sir F. Bertie's (British Ambassador to France) opinion that 'it is by no means certain that the Irish College as such will be allowed to continue, and if it be so allowed what the constitution of the Governing Body will be'; (1911, Dec. 20), notifying Redmond that has received an enquiry from the bishop of Ross on the return of the deeds of the Irish Catholic foundations in Paris.

MS 15,192 /7 1915. 8 items.

Correspondence with John W. **Gulland**. M.P. for Dumfries Burghs and Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Includes: (1915, Mar. 8), informing Redmond that at a meeting of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee the War Office representatives agreed with Redmond's view that Ireland could not possibly be dealt with by the Committee; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Gulland (1915, Dec. 14), asking for an guarantee that the Volunteer Bill will ensure that the law as to enlistment for Home Defence will be the same for both England and Ireland. Redmond also contends that the statement attributed to Sir Edward Carson in a letter from Percy A. Harris [extant] that the Irish Volunteers would use the Bill as 'an excuse for shirking' is most offensive.

MS 15,192 /8 1915. 2 items.

Correspondence with **Denis Gwynn**.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to D. Gwynn (1915, July 13), regarding views expressed in *New Ireland* which Redmond thinks runs counter to the position of the Irish Party; (1915, July 29), on the need for the Irish Party to press for the operation of the Home Rule Act in September. Gwynn adds 'I may say that practically every Nationalist I meet – of all classes and from every part of the country – is thoroughly in agreement with the policy of keeping the Home Rule agitation active at the present time'.

MS 15,192 /9 1906-18. 27 items.

Correspondence with **Stephen Gwynn**. M.P. for Galway city.

Includes: ([1906?], Apr. 3), on his intended candidature for a seat in parliament; ([1906], May 6), advising Redmond that he has received a letter from Roger Casement claiming that the 'Nationalist party is

arraying itself “on the side of Leopold et Cie”. Gwynn adds ‘I think you and the party ought to know that Casement ... is an Irishman and a very strong nationalist. His sympathies are with *Sinn Féin* people’. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that he has discussed the Congo question with Casement. He assures Gwynn that the Irish Party ‘will take no part on the one side or the other in this subject’; ([1907?]), urging Redmond to call a meeting of the Party to consider the conduct of Sir Thomas Esmonde and C.J. Dolan; ([1914?], May 23), advising Redmond that Eoin MacNeill has accepted the proposal; (1916, May 13), informing Redmond that he has visited his brother Willie at the front ‘to put before him my view that we were more wanted at home, in the present state of things than here – especially as both of us are too old for our job’; ([1916, May?]), reporting that ‘F.E. Smith said Casement *must* hang, but so also must the man who shot Skeffington’; ([1917], Aug. 3), reporting on his talk with John Blake Powell [K.C., Unionist, afterwards Irish Solicitor-General]: ‘He thinks the Southern Unionists are moving towards us, and that Midleton especially has moved quick – but he deprecates any general discussion at once as they feel obliged to make a case for continuing the status quo’; ([1917], Aug. 6), arguing that Vesey-Knox’s plan at the Irish Convention for improving education is well worth considering; ([1917], Sept. 29), advising Redmond of his talk with Horace Plunkett on the procedure to be followed at the Convention; ([1917], Nov. 17), enclosing a typed letter addressed to Redmond which he begs him to consider. Gwynn adds ‘Dillon has more tenacity and more persistence and by these qualities he has again and again ... prevailed against your larger and wiser judgment’; (1917, Nov. 17), on his apprehension about the situation at the Convention, and his fears for the prospects of the constitutional party. Gwynn writes ‘Undoubtedly, we should split Nationalist opinion by consenting to limit financial powers. We should have to undertake a campaign of conversion with, probably, the majority of *expressed* Nationalist sentiment against us’; ([1917], referring to the chances of finding an agreement at the Convention.

Also included are:

Annotated copy of *The Irish County Councils. Self-Government in Being*. Printed leaflet from the Irish Press Agency. [c. 1908].

A letter from Lt. Col. Douglas T. Hammond to S. Gwynn (1915, Aug. 28), forwarding a copy of his scheme on the staffing of battalions of the proposed Reserve Irish Brigade.

A letter from Edward McLysaght to S. Gwynn (1918, Jan. 13), enclosing a letter of his to Lloyd George asking for an assurance that Ireland’s demand for fiscal autonomy, control of home defences with no representation at Westminster will be conceded.

III.ii.30 Includes Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas T. Hammond, T.J. Hanna, James Keir Hardie

MS 15,193 /1-7 1896-1917.

MS 15,193 /1 1916. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Bernard **Hackett**, bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

(1916, Oct. 4), insisting that Redmond's action 'as representative of our Catholic city, was to those, who heard of it, unintelligible'. Hackett adds 'you will I think agree in this view, that my priests and people would rightly consider me untrue to my position, did I not strive to maintain its dignity' against an apparent slight.

MS 15,193 /2 1915-17. 9 items.

Correspondence with Lt. Col. (later General) **Douglas T. Hammond**.

Includes: (1915, July 23), on the proposal to appoint him a Brigadier with the 16th (Irish) Division. Hammond also suggests that previous appointments of Brigadiers were made in a hurry, and 'without due consideration of the fact that Irishmen, especially men in known sympathy with Irish popular opinion, would be the most likely to attract recruits, and to generally popularise the Division'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond regretting that Hammond has not had more responsibility in commanding the Division 'whose misfortunes ... I attribute almost entirely to the mismanagement and lack of appreciation of the situation exhibited by General [Sir Lawrence] Parsons'; (1915, July 29), on the lack of Roman Catholic officers in some Brigades in the Irish Division; (1917, Jan. 15), advising Redmond of his opinion that securing a command for Lord Granard in Ireland would be most useful from every point of view; (1917, Sept. 10), on his regret on being removed from command of the Irish Reserve Brigade in order to make a vacancy for an officer currently serving in France. (1915, Oct. 17), welcoming the comments made by General L.B. Friend at the recruiting conference and recommending a Colonel from the Dublin Fusiliers as commander of the Irish Reserve Brigade.

MS 15,193 /3 1902. 1 item.

Correspondence with **J.L. Hammond**.

(1902, Mar. 26), asking if Redmond will agree to write an article on the Land Bill for the next edition of *The Speaker*.

MS 15,193 /4 1896. 3 items.

Correspondence with Robert William **Hanbury**. M.P. for Preston and Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Includes: (1896, June 22), explaining the reasons behind the Treasury's refusal to grant any gratuity to a Mr. Coffee.

MS 15,193 /5 1912-17. 8 items.

Correspondence with T.J. **Hanna**. Redmond's Secretary.

Includes: (1916, June 19), informing Redmond that Devlin is holding meetings with representative men in Belfast, and with people from Antrim, Down, Derry and Tyrone and that 'every day matters are improving'; (1916, June 20), conveying Devlin's hopeful reports from Down, Derry and Tyrone. Hanna adds 'He [Devlin] has been in touch with Mr. Dillon on the phone and our friends here have rallied round him with splendid loyalty and enthusiasm'; (1917, [Mar. 9?]), advising Redmond that his brother, Major William Redmond phoned to say that Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy [should read John Gavan Duffy?] has died in Australia, and that a cable or message of sympathy ought to be sent.

Also includes a letter from John Burke to Hanna (1912, Nov. 28), on a sharp political vote at a meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University of Belfast. Burke writes 'Bear well in mind, the Senate of Q.U.B., with the exception of 9 or 10 is composed of Anti-Irish and Anti-Catholics to the backbone, unreasoning prejudiced bigots ... who hate and detest everything Irish, although they live pretty well in and by Ireland'.

MS 15,193 /6 1917. 2 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Harcourt**.

(1917, Feb. 14), sympathising with Redmond on the loss of his daughter. Harcourt adds 'I venture to claim your friendship and because I think your presence in the H[ouse] of C[ommons] more important today than that of any other member'; (1917, Oct. 10), referring to the pride Redmond must feel with his son's achievements.

MS 15,193 /7 1904-06. 8 items.

Correspondence with James Keir **Hardie**.

Includes: (1904, Aug. 5), on the impending election in the constituency of North East Lanarkshire; telegram (1905, Nov. 11), congratulating Redmond on his 'epoch-making speech'; (1905, Dec. 26), concerning the position of the Labour Party at the approaching election, 'particularly of the constituencies which are to be contested and the attitude of the other parties to our candidates'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his hope that Hardie will succeed in returning a large number of Labour candidates; (1906, Feb. 19), concerning possible friction over sitting arrangements in the House; (1906, Nov. 28), thanking Redmond for forwarding a cheque for £1,000 from an anonymous donor for the funds of the Independent Labour Party.

Also includes a letter from John Wadsworth to Redmond (1905, Dec. 28), enclosing a rough draft of a list of Labour candidates.

III.ii.31 T.C. Harrington

MS 15,194 1897-1908. 41 items.

Correspondence with T.C. **Harrington**. M.P. for Dublin (Harbour).

Includes: (1897, Mar. 23), informing Redmond that the Convention for evicted tenants was 'just as badly attended as every other meeting that is called now-a-days'; a letter from Redmond to Harrington (1897, Apr. 26), expressing his regret at the 'apparent estrangement' which has arisen between the two of them; ([1897, Apr. 27]), expressing his willingness to meet Redmond but not J.J. Clancy, Pat O'Brien or Dr Kenny as 'they showed an extraordinary zeal to get rid of me, and I never care to keep up appearances of comradeship where there is no genuine cordiality'; (1900, Mar. 3), suggesting that the rules and constitution of the U.I.L. could be worked 'to prevent us from antagonizing any section of feeling from us in Meath, Dublin and Kildare where they look with suspicion upon the grazing agitation conducted by the League'; (1900, Mar. 30), insisting that William O'Brien's article on the National Convention makes it clear 'that no one can pull with him except on terms of the most abject and slavish subjection to his every whim'. Harrington denounces O'Brien's public attempt to belittle the Irish Party and calls on Redmond to 'make a stand against it instead of appeasing this insane savagery any further'; (1900, Apr. 29), enclosing a circular for the National Registration Association; (1900, May 11), on the disappointment being expressed that representation at the National Convention is being confined to the U.I.L. Harrington argues that this is 'likely to result in leaving our supporters of the last ten years almost without representation'; (1902, Mar. 9), on arrangements for Redmond receiving the freedom of Dublin city. Harrington also advises Redmond that 'it may be taken for granted that the League will be suppressed in the coming week. From what I can learn Cadogan, Wyndham and Atkinson are opposing it strongly but they have been overborne'; (1902, Dec. 24), on the editing of the report by the Chairman of the Land Conference: 'His definition of "Landlord's income" is completely altered. ... He also omitted Col. [W.H. Hutcheson] Poe's resolution and altered O'Brien's wording of the resolution almost beyond recognition'; (1903, Jan. 2), on Lord Dunraven's acceptance of 'our points with reference to "fair equivalent", "evicted tenants" etc' in the Land Conference report. Harrington adds that his acceptance has now cleared the ground; (1903, Jan. 25), concerning his corporation dispute with Alderman Patrick Dowd over the mayoral election. Harrington writes 'The whole thing shows the absolute powerlessness of the press here to affect public opinion. Every newspaper in Dublin of every shade of opinion was opposed to me and they all got beaten together'; (1903, June 23), on the possibility of Dublin Corporation carrying a motion for an address to the King; (1903, July 9), on his hopes that the imminent death of the Pope may scupper plans for the Tories in the Corporation to carry a motion for an address to the King; (1904, Feb. 19), on his interview with Sir William Butler at which his intended candidature for St.

Stephen's Green was discussed. Harrington writes 'He is by far the best candidate we can get. As for the names you mention to me they are out of the question'; (1904, Feb. 21), declaring his surprise on hearing that Sir William Butler has decided not to go forward for St. Stephen's Green. With a copy of a reply from Redmond admitting that Butler's withdrawal would create great difficulties. Redmond also voices his objection to 'so-called Home Rule barristers who make no secret of desiring to get the seat in order to secure positions for themselves'; (1904, Feb. 29), advising Redmond of James McCann's decision not to stand for family reasons; (1904, Mar. 2), reporting on his increasingly disagreeable efforts to find a candidate for St. Stephen's Green. 'I called on Larky [Laurence A.] Waldron ... and I tried to press him to stand, but to no avail, though he was thoroughly sympathetic'; (1904, Mar. 6), advising Redmond that when Waldron agreed to stand 'it was on condition of receiving your support, that of the archbishop and of the *Freeman's Journal*'; (1905, June 2), notifying Redmond of what he believes might happen in the Cork city election. Harrington adds '[William] O'Brien's view is that the putting forward of any one opposed to his view before the very same constituency he represents would be a censure on him, and he would be forced to make a protest'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Harrington (1907, Aug. 19), on his hopes for the forthcoming public demonstration in Dublin. Redmond writes 'I am convinced that a reaction is setting in in Dublin against these Sinn Féin people, and that a reorganisation of the National forces is possible'; (1907, Aug. 20), assuring Redmond that Dublin is 'really as sound as ever it was' but that a successful re-organisation of the U.I.L. in the city is necessary. Harrington adds 'The Sinn Féin have no real grip in the city. ... The really active force in it are the representatives and the agents of Clan na nGael such P.T. Daly and Griffith and Henry Dixon. They have for the moment been ... supported by the doubters and censors both lay and clerical who have always been on the back of the Parliamentary Party [sic]'; (1907, Sept 18), on the improved organisational spirit shown by National Party members in Dublin since the successful Mansion House meeting. 'It has shown the Dublin people that these fellows can be brushed aside and such a lesson is always useful here'; (1907, Sept. 29), apologising to Redmond for any worry caused by the petty rivalries and jealousies which exist between nationalist members in Dublin Corporation. Harrington advises Redmond that Lorcan Sherlock and Nugent have set aside their differences to resist Sinn Féin and 'were largely successful in trampling on the Sinn Féiners in connexion with the late Home Rule meeting'; (1908, Nov. 1), enclosing a letter from James O'Connor asking if Redmond would agree to attend a public meeting with leading 'Irish Devolutionists or Imperial Home Rulists' (Lord Castletown, Lindsay Talbot-Crosbie, Lindsay Crawford, A.S. Findlater) in order to endorse Redmond's recent Commons' resolution calling on the government to grant Home Rule.

Also included are:
4 telegrams.

A letter from Harrington to Joe ? (1897, Apr. 23), enclosing two letters from Bouchier F. Hawksley regarding the Paris funds.

III.ii.32 Includes Bouchier F. Hawksley, Richard Hazleton

MS 15,195 /1-5 1894-1917.

MS 15,193 /1 1894-1905. 5 items.

Correspondence with Edmund **Haviland-Burke**. M.P. for South County Dublin and later King's County.

Includes: (1894, July 22), asking that his connection with the *Herald* newspaper be placed on a more satisfactory footing; (1895, Feb. 23), enclosing a copy of a letter sent to Frederick J. Allan, manager of the *Irish Daily Independent* concerning the 'Tory game missed fire last night' paragraph; (1901, Jan. 3), expressing his willingness to serve on Land and Evicted Tenants and Administration Committee, and the Foreign Affairs Committee.

MS 15,193 /2 1895-99. 23 items.

Correspondence with Bouchier F. **Hawksley**.

Includes: (1896, Apr. 2), agreeing with Redmond that there would be a vacancy in the St. Stephen's Green constituency for A. Maguire; (1897, Dec. 21), promising to write to Redmond at length on the Paris funds; (1898, July 18), on the subject of the estate of Charles Stewart Parnell; (1899, Feb. 14), regarding the custody of National League books and papers. Hawksley also encloses a copy of a letter from Dr J.E. Kenny affirming that he never regarded himself 'in any other light than as one of the trustees of the [Parnellite] Party's rights and claims' in respect of the Paris funds.

Also included are:

8 telegrams.

Memoranda and copies of correspondence concerning attempts to reach a settlement on the distribution of the Paris funds.

A letter from Hawksley to Dr J.E. Kenny (1897, Apr. 27), enclosing a copy of a letter from T.C. Harrington regarding the Paris funds.

Hawksley reminds Kenny that they are bound by engagement to hand this money over for the benefit of evicted tenants.

A letter from Hawksley to Dr J.E. Kenny (1897, May 4), enclosing a copy of a letter from Longbourne Stevens & Co on arrangements for a transfer of the Paris funds in the event of Justin MacCarthy's death.

MS 15,193 /3 1906-17. 18 items.

Correspondence with Richard **Hazleton**.

Includes: (1906, Feb. 21), on his indebtedness to Fr. Mark for his untiring efforts in securing his selection as a candidate for North Galway; (1906, Dec. 14), reporting on the progress of the Irish Party's

mission to America. 'The ground covered so far, as perhaps, you may have seen from the *Irish World*, has been much in the beaten track'; (1907, June 5), enclosing a letter of his to Michael J. Ryan regarding a misunderstanding with the Central Committee of the League of Philadelphia; (1914, Jan. 9), regarding a court case relating to the petition which unseated Hazleton from North Louth? Hazleton advises Redmond of his 'opinion that Healy's threat of dramatic and elaborate litigation was made with the sole purpose of trying to drive us into compromise'; (1915, Nov. 30), enclosing a letter from Francis J. Scallan 'dealing with the possible courses of action in the event of our losing in the House of Lords'. Hazleton writes 'My first view was to resign and leave without consulting anyone, but that would be open to misconstruction'; (1915, Dec. 13), informing Redmond that he has received a letter from P.A. O'Farrell from New York assuring him [Hazleton] that he will be able to get him started in Canada; (1915, Dec. 17), on the proposed selection of Pat Hughes as a candidate for North Louth. 'He is a very decent fellow, but far from what is desirable as a member'; (1916, Mar. 8), mentioning potential candidates for Galway and Louth; (1916, Oct. 3), advising Redmond that he was anxious to resign after the North Louth by-election but that 'Dillon urged that in the then condition of things a vacancy in Galway would be most undesirable'.

Also includes a letter from Hazleton to William Field (1906, Dec. 17), on his desire to contest the South Dublin seat at the next election. Hazleton adds 'I may be foolish, but I have an idea that the Sinn Féin crowd will make an effort next time to capture one or two seats in Dublin city. I believe we underrate their strength in Dublin. ... I know Mr. Redmond laughed at the suggestion of their opposition last January but I do not share his optimism, and I think everything possible should be done to prepare for it'.

MS 15,236 /10 1917. *1 item.*

Letter from Richard **Hazleton** (1917, Dec. 5), reporting on the progress of his American tour with T.P. O'Connor. Hazleton writes 'The feeling in support of the war has risen so strongly in the past three months that so far as any open sympathy with Sinn Féin in Ireland is concerned, their friends on this side all over the country are now completely out of business. They dare no longer face the rising tide of Americanism'.

MS 15,193 /4 1909. *1 item.*

Correspondence with Most Rev. **John Healy**, archbishop of Tuam.

(1909, Jan. 31), apologising to Redmond for not attending the National Convention as he adheres to a strict rule of not appearing at political meetings of any kind.

MS 15,193 /5 1900. *3 items.*

Correspondence with **Maurice Healy**.

(1900, Sept. 24), enclosing two newscuttings on the Cork city election. Healy writes 'I have little doubt that we will give O'Brien a bad beating'.

III.ii.33 T.M. Healy

MS 15,196 1885-1909. *21 items.*

Correspondence with **T.M. Healy**.

Includes: (1885, Oct. 1), advising Redmond that J.F. Small has complained to him that an arrangement has been made in County Wexford behind his back. Healy adds 'I heard from another source that most of the priests were in your favour, but it would be deplorable if such a matter were to be made an issue in the County'; (1891, May 11), asking if a newscutting reporting Redmond's speech in Wexford is accurate. With a reply from Redmond offering to make a correction if any of the words he attributed to Healy are incorrect; (1893, Jan. 16), asking Redmond for the reference to an alleged speech of his 'which of course is purely of your own invention' which appeared in the *Irish Daily Independent*; (1899, July 24), agreeing to attend any conference convened 'to discuss the basis on which a reunion could be brought about'; (1900, Feb. 28), congratulating Redmond on his management of the Party since he was elected leader. 'Nowhere have I read anything but approval of your election and despite poor O'Brien's *divertissements* I think with a little goodwill everything will be pulled straight'; (1900, May 13), inquiring whether Redmond could ask Balfour for a return of the names, occupations and religion of the sub-commissioners and valuers in the Land Commission. Healy also refers to the prospect of 'a big constitutional debate over the Law Lordship'; (1900, June 10), enclosing a hastily written note advocating that the Parliamentary Fund be distributed according to a general scheme to be settled by the Party; (1900, Aug. 16), on the purchase of the *Irish Daily Independent*. Healy informs Redmond that he suspects that the 'Crosby's would insist on conducting the paper on neutral lines, nationally speaking, and apparently this is more what you would like'; (1909, June 7), affirming that the 'oft-made demand for the acquisition of Irish railways and canals for national purposes has now received fresh actuality'.

Also included are:

A letter from J.J. Clancy to Redmond (1900, Feb. 25), enclosing a letter from T.M. Healy giving his ideas on the way the Parliamentary Fund ought to be distributed.

A letter from John Byrne to Healy (1900, Sept. 14), asking him to urge Redmond to attend a public meeting in County Louth.

A letter signed by Irish Parliamentary Party members requesting that Redmond call a meeting in order to determine whether Healy's conduct

has breached the Party Pledge. 17 Sept. 1909.

III.ii.34 Includes Douglas Hyde

MS 15,197 /1-6 1896-1917.

MS 15,197 /1 1902. 1 item.

Correspondence with Michael Edward **Hicks-Beach**. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

(1902, Feb. 7), informing Redmond of the appointment of James Daly to Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

MS 15,197 /2 1908-17. 4 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Joseph **Hoare**, bishop of Ardagh.

Includes: (1908, Dec. 8), congratulating Redmond on his successful advocacy of Catholic primary education; (1909, Jan. 30), asking Redmond to excuse his absence from the National Convention; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Hoare (1917, Apr. 25), on the selection of Patrick McKenna as the Party's candidate for South Longford. Redmond adds 'the election ... will afford a vindication of the policy of the Irish Party, and secure the future safety of the constitutional movement' (1917, Apr. 26), assuring Redmond that he and his priests will strive for McKenna's success at the South Longford by-election. Hoare also expresses his hope that 'your policy and Party will remain, after the physical force has been tried, and found wanting'.

MS 15,197 /3 1896. 2 items.

Correspondence with W.H. **Holland**.

(1896, Mar. 25), on the need to appoint a chairman of the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland; ([1896?], Oct. 24), concerning the payment of travelling expenses to members of the Commission.

MS 15,197 /4 1916-17. 9 items.

Correspondence with Sir Francis **Hopwood**.

Includes: (1916, May 2), conveying his sympathies to Redmond on hearing news of the recent Rising. Hopwood writes 'Last night I pulled out *Barnaby Rudge* again and read it after long years. If Casement had arrived in Dublin he would have played the Lord George Gordon to perfection'. Hopwood also offers his assistance should 'any Commission to inquire into this wretched business' be appointed. With a copy of a reply from Redmond suggesting that the setting up of a Commission is not being contemplated at all; (1917, Jan. 7), on the possibility of a military appointment in Ireland for Lord Granard; (1917, Sept. 7), advising Redmond of his talk with William Martin Murphy. 'As I understand him now that he feels sure partition is dead ("I killed it") he is no "wrecker" but all for settlement'.

Also includes:

A letter from Lieutenant Richard O'Sullivan to Hopwood (1917, July 19), seeking an appointment as one of the assistant secretaries to the Irish Convention.

A copy of a letter from T.P. Gill to Hopwood (1917, July 26), regarding a position on the secretariat of the Irish Convention.

MS 15,197 /5 1914-16. 6 items.

Correspondence with Colonel Sir William **Hutchinson Poë**.

Includes: (1914, Jan. 6), concerning certain clauses in the Land Bill of 1913. Hutchinson-Poë writes 'I am convinced that there is a great opportunity at present for dealing with one part, at any rate of the "Irish Question", in a manner acceptable to both landlord and tenants'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1914, Jan. 18), advising Redmond that Birrell has told him that there is no possibility of the Land Bill being passed. Hutchinson-Poë adds 'are we not likely to come to terms by frank and friendly discussion of our differences in private, rather than by fighting them in the heated atmosphere and surroundings of the H[ouse] of Commons?'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his hope that it still may be possible 'to join with the landlords in making a united representation to the Treasury in favour of payment of cash' to finance land purchase; (1916, June 22), on the danger of the negotiations initiated by Lloyd George on the Ulster Question falling through. Hutchinson-Poë writes 'I am anxious to know, whether in your opinion the intervention of an influential body of Unionists of the south and west of Ireland, might not possibly ... bring about an rapprochement between the Nationalist Party and Ulster with a view to affecting such a settlement as would enable Ulster, and from the first, to throw in her lot with the rest of the country'.

MS 15,197 /6 1903-09. 13 items.

Correspondence with Douglas **Hyde**.

Includes: (1903, Feb. 23), inquiring whether Redmond will ask a question on the National Board of Education's framing of new rules to prevent Irish and Irish history from being taught in every school; (1903, Oct. 22), on his efforts to resolve a dispute between the Gaelic League and the U.I.L. over the appointment of an Irish-speaking secretary in U.I.L. branches located in Irish or semi-speaking Irish districts; (1904, Nov. 2), regarding his wish to speak to Redmond about a 'rumour, only too well authenticated I fear, that the Treasury is going to cut off the result fees for Irish in the National Schools'; (1905, Feb. 17), inviting Redmond to address a public meeting in Dublin. Hyde adds 'How shameful about Sir A[ntony] MacDonnell'; (1906, July 11), insisting that Redmond respond to John Brownlee Lonsdale's question in the House of Commons on Hyde's pamphlet re Irish Professorships at Trinity College Dublin. Hyde writes 'You can get in some very nasty shots at TCD over this if you wish to, and frighten them off from

pursuing their questions'; (1906, Dec. 23), asking Redmond to 'make a point of urging Irish-speaking parents to make Irish the language of their homes'. Hyde adds 'I would like support of our movement to come from all parties and not to seem in any way the prerogative of one political way of thinking more than another'; (1907, Mar. 15), asking Redmond to press the treasury to release the result fees for Irish; ([1909, Sept]), advising Redmond of his dismay on reading a recently published letter by Cardinal Francis Patrick Moran to Joseph Devlin in which he states that he has been told that the Gaelic League leaders are hostile to the Irish Party. Hyde asks Redmond to 'remove once and for all any such cause of friction by an explicit statement that the Gaelic League has never done anything hostile to the Irish Parliamentary Party or taken any part in any politics whatsoever'; (1909, Oct. 5), referring to his disappointment that Redmond did not 'express an opinion upon the absolute official neutrality of the Gaelic League'. Hyde adds 'I wish very much I could disabuse people's minds of the false impression that the Gaelic League is connected with Sinn Féin'; ([1909, Oct?]), seeking Redmond's permission to publish his letter to him with reply as the 'charge in the Cardinal's letter was made so public'.

III.ii.35 Denis Johnston, Assistant Secretary, United Irish League

MS 15,198 /1-2 1905-17.

Correspondence with Denis **Johnston**. Assistant Secretary, United Irish League.

MS 15,198 /1 1905-07. 38 items.

Includes: (1905, July 21), reporting on the bad feeling amongst League branches in South Armagh owing to the action of the Belfast Catholic Association in trying to collect Party funds over the heads of those who have done so much to build up the organisation; (1906, Apr. 24), regarding a deputation from Loughrea who met with the Standing Committee to discuss a grant for Martin Ward who is threatened with eviction; (1906, Apr. 5), informing Redmond that the licensed vintners trade 'is up in arms against the Party on account of the proposed temperance legislation'; (1906, May 17), expressing his pleasure on hearing that David Sheehy, John Cullinan and Conor O'Kelly are coming over. 'It is most important that they should spend some time in the South; any neglect of that province would work mischief right now'; (1906, June 28), asserting that 'things turned out first rate in East Tyrone' and that victory is assured; (1906, July 20), on the need for Party members to urge collections in their constituencies as John Cullinan has done; (1906, Oct. 19), referring to Rev. P. Dooley's assertion that Stephen Gwynn is the favourite for Galway; (1906, Nov. 21), enclosing a letter from P.J. O'Brien, formerly M.P. for North Tipperary with regard to the Parliamentary Fund collection in Nenagh;

(1906, Nov. 28), enclosing a letter from the Kilrush Land and Labour Association, County Clare, containing a resolution condemning 'the action of D.D. Sheehan M.P. as the promoter of faction'; (1906, Nov. 29), enclosing a memorandum of the expenditure for the past week; (1906, Dec. 15), enclosing a letter from Michael J. Ryan, President of the United Irish League of America; (1907, June 27), advising Redmond that he has received a report from a Mr. Keavney, the Party's organiser in North Leitrim, saying that all the priests in the constituency are against C.J. Dolan. Johnston adds 'The Hibernians and Branches of the League are also against him, and he has not a ghost of a chance. I don't believe he will get even three hundred votes, and a better ground could not have been found in which to give the Sinn Féin Humbug its death blow'.

Also included is a letter from John Hennessy, Honorary Secretary, Glenroe U.I.L. to Johnston (1906, Sept. 20), concerning the points that Redmond should attend to in his speech to the demonstration at Grange, County Limerick.

MS 15,198 /2 1912-17. 32 items.

Many of the letters refer to Johnston's demand for his quarterly cheque of £60 2s 6d.

Includes: (1912, Oct. 23), enclosing a copy of a letter from Bernard Hollander, the specialist who treated Johnston in London. Also encloses some fliers advertising *The first signs of insanity, their prevention and treatment* by Dr Hollander; (1912, Nov. 9), thanking Redmond for allowing him a further six months salary and for paying his salary since he left his position the previous December. With a copy of a reply from Redmond assuring Johnston that 'the whole question of your return to the Office will be considered ... in a thoroughly friendly matter'; (1912, Nov. 13), assuring Redmond that he will not seek his old position should it create any embarrassment for him; (1912, Dec. 4), requesting money in order to travel to America for recreation; (1913, Mar. 25), expressing his gratitude for receiving a cheque from Redmond. 'It has lifted myself and my dear wife out of the pit of despair in which published matter, and stories have kept us for some time past'; (1916, Feb. 19), enclosing a copy of guarantee letter sent in 1914 re his claim for payment; (1916, Sept. 4), offering his prayers to Redmond that his good and brave son injured in the trenches may recover.

**III.ii.36 Includes Michael Joyce, M.P. for Limerick city,
Rev. Denis Kelly, bishop of Ross**

MS 15,199 /1-7 1895-1917.

MS 15,199 /1 1907. 3 items.

Correspondence with Professor Jasper **Joly**.

(1907, May 3), advising Redmond that there is a party within Trinity

College anxious that the proposed reforms in the report of the University Commission be carried out. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1907, May 8), insisting that Trinity College, while opposed to the scheme advocated by James Bryce, 'is not hostile to a settlement of the University Question'.

MS 15,199 /2 1902-15. 7 items.

Correspondence with Michael **Joyce**. M.P. for Limerick city.

Includes: (1905, Feb. 14), concerning the bishop of Limerick's (Edward Thomas O'Dwyer) letter which 'puts the Party and the organisation in a position here which we never could attain before'; (1906, Jan. 29), asking that Redmond use his influence to obtain an Resident Magistrate appointment for Laurence O'Brien Kelly, B.L. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his shock at receiving Joyce's letter. 'To do as you ask me would be a gross violation of duty on the part of any Member of the Irish Party and especially on my part'; (1907, May 14), conveying the opinion of the people of Limerick on the Irish Council Bill. 'I have spoken to a great many men, both cleric and lay, and 95 per cent of them are dead against accepting the Bill'.

MS 15,199 /3 1911-12. 9 items.

Correspondence with Walter **Kavanagh**.

Includes: (1911, Nov. 6), on his desire to stand as a nationalist candidate for an Irish constituency; (1912, Sept. 11), conveying a resolution from Lord [Sir Antony] MacDonnell which should form the basis for a meeting with some moderate unionists. Kavanagh suggests Redmond should 'welcome any advance on the part of the "moderates" amongst the Unionist Party, to look at this Home Rule Bill in a more practical and business-like way. That is all that they could ask for at present'; (1912, Sept. 16), enclosing a letter from Lord MacDonnell; (1912, Sept. 12), assuring Redmond that not a word of anything that passed between them at a social meeting will be made use of by Lord MacDonnell. Kavanagh writes 'Lord MacDonnell put forward his idea of a conference which you and Dillon could not accept at the present time, and that, I take it, embraced the time till, at all events, the Bill has passed the House of Commons'.

MS 15,199 /4 1905-17. 14 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Denis **Kelly**, bishop of Ross.

Includes: (1905, July 11), requesting that Redmond secure as much support as he can for the Cork bill; (1905, Dec. 13), on his pleasure on reading the encouraging reports of the strength and union shown at the recent National Convention. Kelly adds 'A little more than a year ago it was just a toss up if the Skibbereen men would not go wrong like the other parts of Cork. But the priests were sound and I *forced* them into the open. Now all the priests – even Father Barrett – are strongly for a pledge bound party'; (1908, Aug. 19), thanking Redmond for his

continued interest in the welfare of the Irish College in Paris; (1911, Sept. 16), welcoming the ‘clear-cut and unambiguous’ draft report of the Primrose Committee on Financial Relations. Kelly adds ‘Ireland would impose, collect and expend *all* her new taxes. In these respects she would hold to Great Britain the same position as France or any other foreign country’; (1911, Oct. 6), affirming that ‘six months’ thought and study have confirmed me in the view I threw out tentatively to you here on the last Sunday of April, that in the altered circumstances a bold and full measure of Home Rule has a better chance of success than a half measure’; (1911, Dec. 21), inviting Redmond and Dillon to visit him and discuss matters. Kelly writes ‘My family here consists of myself and two female servants, who are trained not to blab. There are two newspapers in town, but they never publish without my express consent anything about me or my guests. I go and come – all in silence’; (1912, Jan. 12), on his displeasure with certain financial and economic aspects of the Home Rule proposals. Kelly writes ‘The principle of the new bill is ... that all taxes be paid into the Imperial Treasury, which will send back certain portions to Ireland – at first, no doubt, the whole practically; and later an painfully calculated amount’. Encloses his memorandum ‘Home Rule v Devolution’; (1917, May 25), on the character of the Irish Convention as a ‘Constituent Council to frame a constitution’. Kelly writes ‘I contemplated 30 or 40 men deliberating, devising and balancing a Constitution. To bring in all interests I thought it might run to 50 or 60 – but beyond 70, I did not see how it would work’.

MS 15,199 /5 1895-1901. 4 items.

Correspondence with **A.J. Kettle**.

Includes: (1895, July 3), expressing his delight on seeing Redmond ‘look and act the *Leader* yesterday’. Kettle adds ‘In your position I shall feel bound to conscientiously help you in every way I can as I am absolutely independent of you as I was of Parnell and Butt all through’; (1896, Feb. 11), advising Redmond that Philip Callan is pressing him to assist him in the South Louth election; (1901, Feb. 28), asking Redmond to use his influence with Alderman Daniel Tallon to secure a position for his son with Dublin Corporation.

MS 15,199 /6 Undated [c. 1914]. 3 items.

Correspondence with **T.M. Kettle**.

Includes: ([1914?], Aug. 13), regarding arrangements for the shipment of a consignment of arms from Belgium to Ireland.

MS 15,199 /7 1902. 1 item.

Correspondence with **Denis Kilbride**.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Kilbride (1902, Feb. 17), urging him to write Kendal E. O’Brien in order to clear up a misapprehension on his part.

III.ii.37 Valentine Kilbride

MS 15,200 /1-2 1901-09.

Correspondence with **Valentine Kilbride**.

MS 15,200 /1 1901-04. 43 items.

Many of the letters refer to the litigation involved in the case of Lord De Freyne versus John Fitzgibbon and others.

Includes: (1902, July 23), informing Redmond of Dan Kehoe's suggestion that one of the defendants swear an affidavit stating that 'in his opinion the action was not a *bona fide* action instituted by Lord De Freyne but a sham action instituted by others'; (1902, July 21), concerning the case of Redmond and others versus the Duke of Abercorn and others. Kilbride writes 'It is thought here that this motion for comitial is extremely good tactics [sic] because if the court rejects it entirely, which I do not apprehend, they will be giving *carte blanche* to the Nationalist newspapers to deal in similar terms with the big action against the League'; (1904, June 18), reporting on a meeting with Counsel and John Dillon re the De Freyne case. Kilbride advises Redmond that 'T.W. Russell M.P. [will] be invited to give evidence and the full particulars of the wretched condition of the tenants on the De Freyne estate [will] be procured for the purpose of this cross examination'; (1904, June 23), advising Redmond that the counsels for all parties involved in the De Freyne case agreed on the terms of a consent settling the action. Kilbride adds 'Personally I am very well satisfied, and all our counsels are of one mind in thinking that it is a great victory for us'.

Also includes 2 telegrams.

MS 15,200 /2 1907-09. 27 items.

Many of the letters refer to the litigation involved in the case of D.D. Sheehan, M.P. for Mid Cork, versus Redmond and others.

Includes: (1907, Feb. 18), asking Redmond if he would be satisfied with changing the venue of the case of Sheehan versus Redmond & others from Cork city to Limerick; (1907, Feb. 19), enclosing a print of the *Defence* in the Sheehan versus Redmond & others case.

Also includes a letter from Kilbride to Joseph Devlin (1907, Aug. 1), regarding a bill of costs in the Radcliffe versus Hayes and others case (Lord Clanricarde's estate). With a reply from Devlin.

III.ii.38 Includes Lord Kitchener, Andrew Bonar Law, Rev. Michael Logue, Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh

MS 15,201 /1-10 1894-1917.

MS 15,201 /1 1915. 11 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Kitchener**.

Includes: a copy of a letter from Redmond to Kitchener (1915, Sept. 4), enclosing a copy of a letter from the Earl of Granard to T.P. Gill (1915, Aug. 12), on the horrendous losses suffered by the Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Gallipoli campaign; H.J. Creedy, Kitchener's Private Secretary (1915, Sept. 16), conveying Kitchener's promise to raise the general question of Irish troops in the Dardanelles with the General Headquarters of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force; H.J. Creedy (1915, Oct. 9), thanking Redmond for sending him a list of Catholic officers who are suitable for commands. With extant copy of list sent to Kitchener.

Also includes a letter from H.J. Creedy to John O'Connor (1915, July 21), advising O'Connor that his request for Belgian rifles has been addressed to the Foreign Office. With a copy of a reply from O'Connor.

MS 15,201 /2 1909-16. 3 items.

Correspondence with the **Knights of Columbus**.

Includes letters notifying Redmond of his indebtedness to the New Amsterdam Council of the Knights of Columbus.

MS 15,201 /3 1894-1905 and undated. 10 items.

Correspondence with Henry **Labouchere**. M.P. for Northampton.

Includes: ([1901?], Apr. 19), regarding suggestions that there might be an Irish seat for J.F. Merriman. Labouchere writes 'From the anti-war standpoint, it is clear that he would be a powerful ally in the H[ouse] of C[ommons] for he ...does seem to be the most fitting representative of the opinions of the majority of whites in S[outh] A[frica]'; ([1902?], Jan. 7), advising Redmond that Campbell-Bannerman is anxious to know what course he will take in a debate on the Boer War. 'Would you vote for an amendment – demanding a free negotiation or conference?' Labouchere also assures Redmond that Campbell-Bannerman is sound on the subject of Home Rule. With a draft reply from Redmond on verso; (1905, Dec. 22), referring to Campbell-Bannerman. 'At 74 I really consider that a man is a fool to remain in parliament'. Labouchere adds 'I never made out that C.B. has any political principles. ... He always regarded [Richard Burdon] Haldane as the head center of the intrigues against him, but you see he has made him War Minister, and he will I suppose bring his knowledge of German metaphysics to bear on the Army. So it will be with Irish affairs'.

Also included are:

A note by Redmond of his interview with Labouchere (1894, Apr. 9): 'He had been asked to find out if I would consent to re-enter the Party ... on condition (1) That *I* should be the head of the Party. (2) That I should have one half of the Committee of the Party filled up by my friends'.

A letter from Reginald McKenna to Henry Labouchere (1905, Mar. 6).

MS 15,201 /4 1907. 6 items.

Correspondence with Edward **Lahiff**.

Includes: (1907, Oct. 10), informing Redmond that William O'Brien is '*ardently anxious* to meet you. He may be found using a good deal of "guff" in public to keep his followers in line, but the truth is that he is anxious to be again within the folds'; With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that he 'never had the smallest objection to meet O'Brien'. Redmond adds 'I have however, no authority to enter into any arrangement to alter the Nat[ional] policy which has been laid by the Nat[ional] Convention and must continue to be settled by these authorities'; (1907, Oct. 17), notifying Redmond that O'Brien has written to him stating that 'he will make "the path of peace smoother for Mr. Redmond at Tralee next Sunday"'. (1907, Nov. 5), advising Redmond that George Crosbie is 'first and foremost a *Redmond man*'; (1907, Dec. 27), reporting O'Brien's intention to hold a Convention. Lahiff adds 'It would surprise you to know what an undercurrent is setting in against O'Brien in Cork since the publication of the conference proceedings'.

MS 15,201 /5 1916. 2 items.

Correspondence with Andrew **Bonar Law**.

Includes: (1917, June 15), expressing his deepest sympathy to Redmond on the death of his brother Willie 'for whom I had not only the greatest respect and even admiration, but a personal liking'.

Also, Redmond's memorandum of his conversation with Bonar Law. 15 Mar. 1916. TS. *5 sheets*.

MS 15,201 /6 1917. 1 item.

Correspondence with **Hugh Law**. M.P. for West Donegal.

(1917, Aug. 17), assuring Redmond that a large section of the Party were opposed to a letter which has appeared in the press advocating certain departures in policy. Law also refers to the more hopeful spirit emanating from the Irish Convention.

MS 15,201 /7 1915. 2 items.

Correspondence with C.W. **Little**.

(1915, Mar. 19), thanking Redmond for his strong intervention on his

behalf with the Commissioners. Little adds 'For justice sake the sooner it is made directly responsible to our executive government the better'.

MS 15,201 /8 1914-16. 4 items.

Correspondence with James W. **Lowther**. Speaker of the House of Commons.

Includes: (1914, June 24), offering his services 'in bringing about an arrangement on the Irish question, by a meeting between yourself and Carson'. With a draft copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that 'he has no information which leads me to believe that a meeting ... with Sir Edward Carson would be fruitful at this moment'; (1914, June 26), advising Redmond that he sees no hope of such a meeting; (1916, Dec. 28), asking Redmond to select a number of M.P.s whom the War Office may extend an invitation to visit the Front.

MS 15,201 /9 1907-16. 9 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Cardinal Michael **Logue**, archbishop of Armagh.

Includes: (1907, Feb. 7), asking if anything can be done to settle internal Party disputes. 'It is like a mutiny in the face of enemy'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond agreeing with Logue that these unfortunate disputes are 'most injurious to Ireland and the worst of it is – there is really no great principle in dispute'; (1909, Jan. 30), wishing Redmond every success with the National Convention. Logue adds that it will be very much out of place for him to attend such a political assembly; (1916, June 11), on arrangements for a meeting between Redmond and the bishops of Ulster. With a copy of a reply from Redmond asking for Logue's advice as to how a representative conference of Ulster Catholics could be best assembled; (1916, June 14), arguing that 'no possible pretext should be left for impeaching the [Ulster] Conference as not representative'. Logue advises Redmond to confine representation of the Conference 'to members of elected bodies who are supposed to have authority to speak for their constituents'.

MS 15,201 /10 1906-14. 4 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Loreburn**.

Includes: (1909, Nov. 30), assuring Redmond that his opinion in respect of Home Rule is unaltered and that he will do everything in his power to advance it as a practical policy; (1912, June 13), regarding what was said in parliament about the causes of his resignation from the Lord Chancellorship.

III.ii.39 Colonel Arthur Lynch

MS 15,202 /1-2 1900-17.

Correspondence with Colonel Arthur Lynch.

MS 15,202 /1 1900-17. 24 items.

Includes: (1900, Aug. 22), on his intended candidature at the next election. Lynch writes 'I desire in as far as possible to be an element of conciliation in the Party, and I hope, and I believe, that my candidature would have the concurrence of the principal leaders of the different sections of the Party'; (1900, Sept. 7), on his hopes that the united Irish Party will make arrangements 'to avoid as far as possible contests between Nationalists of different shades'. Lynch adds 'I do not want to go forward in the "extremist" theory. My career in S. Africa is one which I shall always look back upon with a certain satisfaction of duty, and no doubt it will not be ill regarded in America, but for Ireland at the present juncture constitutional methods are her best weapon – her only weapon'; (1900, Sept. 19), insisting that he has nothing to fear in answering for his actions in South Africa. 'If I am challenged on my Transvaal experiences, I take the attitude of vindicating my acts and claiming that I did my duty, according to my ideals'; (1901, Oct. 12), advising Redmond that he has received numerous letters of encouragement from Galway. Lynch also dismisses any 'danger of the gaol troubling me'; (1904, Jan. 25), concerning a report in the *Daily Telegraph* that a condition of his release was that he was not eligible to stand for parliament. Lynch informs Redmond that 'I would not accept my liberty if there were any limitations whatever to my political actions'; (1904, June 14), enclosing a newscutting from the *Galway Observer* in which he refers to a misrepresentation in the *Daily Express*. Lynch adds 'the title Colonel is one which I would prefer to drop, not indeed that I do not hold it on the same grounds as General Botha [holds] his title, but because I have returned to the ways of peace and see no prospect of ever again putting on my war-paint'. He also refers to the licence which prevents him from travelling to Australia to revisit his home 'while I am under a bar that would place me at a disadvantage if I were attacked by any enemy there'; (1904, Aug. 8), advising Redmond that he has received a letter from Aretas Akers-Douglas regretting that he cannot recommend removing the disability involved in the 'licence'; (1907, July 11), expressing his thanks for the part Redmond played in securing his free pardon. Lynch also refers to his hope that he may be able to re-enter parliament: 'My imprisonment deprived me of my seat in Galway, and these last galling conditions prevented me from participating in any way in Irish affairs. But after all I had the hope ... that what was my disgrace in England would be accounted to my honour in Ireland. And so I trust it may be now'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond suggesting that Lynch should think twice before deciding on returning to parliamentary life. Redmond writes 'Are you really serious in wanting to come back here, and are you wise in this?'; (1914, July 12), on his concerns about the exclusion proposals and the Home Rule debate in parliament. With a copy of a

reply from Redmond; (1915, Jan. 15), complaining that he did not receive suitable invitations to demonstrations in Ennis and Limerick. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1917, May 4), enclosing a letter to Redmond signed by Arthur Lynch, P.J. O'Shaughnessy, Michael Meagher, D. O'Leary, J.J. O'Shee (1917, May 9), setting out their opposition to any settlement involving the partition of Ulster from the rest of the country.

MS 15,202 /2 1903. 17 items.

Correspondence with **Annie Lynch**, Colonel Arthur Lynch's wife.

Includes: ([1903], Jan. 28), referring to reports in some Australian papers hinting that the Irish Party were against Arthur. Annie requests that Redmond try to have this idea contradicted; (1903, Jan. 30), regarding her printed statement [extant] to her solicitor, Charles Russell, setting out certain matters in connection with her husband's case. Annie expresses her complete confidence in Redmond's guidance; (1903, May 3), on encouraging reports that Arthur will receive a relaxation in his prison regime; (1903, Aug. 15), on the terrible upset caused by the people of Galway's 'apparent apathy and indeed callousness' in never petitioning the King for Arthur's release; (1903, Sept. 2), advising Redmond that she has tried to arrange a meeting with Aretas Akers-Douglas with regard to having Arthur's conditions improved but to no avail; (1903, Nov. 2), reminding Redmond that Arthur has been imprisoned since June 1902. 'I would respectfully submit that the ends of justice have now been satisfied'; (1903, Nov. 17), advising Redmond that she has received encouraging letters from Balfour and Wyndham. 'Mr. Balfour said it would have the "fullest consideration" in the proper quarter. Mr. Wyndham's was even more cheering'.

III.ii.40 Includes Justin McCarthy, James Ramsey MacDonald, Sir Antony MacDonnell

MS 15,203 /1-7 1893-1916.

MS 15,203 /1 1901-10. 8 items.

Correspondence with Justin **McCarthy**.

Includes: (1901, Mar. 29), congratulating Redmond on 'the strong and independent position which the Irish National Party' is holding in the House of Commons; (1903, Oct. 5), arguing that the Party should be associated with the public subscription to raise a monument in Newcastle to the memory of Joseph Cowen. McCarthy recalls that when the 'Parnell forgeries were published and the Special Commission talked of Cowen privately offered to help the Irish Party to any extent within reach for the providing of funds with which to conduct our part of the trial'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1910, June 27), assuring Redmond that he would never have consented to write the preface to *John Redmond, the man and the demand* by Louis G.

Redmond-Howard (Redmond's nephew) had he known that it not had his full approval and authority; (1910, June 29), on his willingness to adopt Redmond's suggestion and write to Messrs Hurst & Blackett withdrawing his preface.

MS 15,203 /2 1903. 2 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Francis J. **MacCormack**, bishop of Galway.

(1903, Feb. 10), on whether Redmond supports O'Connor Power's candidature for the Galway vacancy. MacCormack writes 'He cordially accepts the interpretation of the "Dunraven treaty" given by you and Mr. William O'Brien'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that O'Connor Power's selection at the Convention would be detrimental to the interests of the national cause and the Irish Party.

MS 15,203 /3 1901. 1 item.

Correspondence with James Ramsey **MacDonald**.

(1901, Mar. 7), forwarding a resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive of the Labour Representative Committee.

MS 15,203 /4 1903-16. 17 items.

Correspondence with Sir Antony **MacDonnell**. Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Includes: (1903, Apr. 6), assuring Redmond that it is not the government's intention to exclude any evicted tenants from the benefits of the Land Bill; (1904, June 25), asserting that affairs on the Dale estate at Dunsandle, County Galway are disquieting. MacDonnell adds 'I have written to the Bishop of Clonfert: but should be very glad to have also the assistance of W[illiam]m Duffy M.P.'; (1906, May 6), regarding the appointment of a Dr Coffey to a Commission. MacDonnell writes 'if Dr Coffey, the head of a rival medical school be appointed to the Commission, Trinity College will ... with reason, claim to be represented'; (1914, Mar. 1), concerning a report in the *Observer* which has leaked the suggestion of 'giving the Ulster Counties an option to remain in or go out'. MacDonnell refers to a talk with Alec Wilson of Belvoir Park, County Down about Ulster in the light of the *Observer* article. MacDonnell adds 'He said he was certain that if such an option were given, surprising results would declare themselves'; (1915, May 20), on Redmond's refusal to take office in the coalition government. MacDonnell writes 'if you remain out your motives will be misunderstood and misrepresented. ... You cannot doubt that if occasion occurs the Covenanting interest will not hesitate to take advantage of it to injure Home Rule'; (1916, May 21), on his hope that Redmond will consider his proposals for 'giving Ulster a measure of autonomy in administration while keeping the Province under the Parliament at Dublin'.

Also includes Redmond's memorandum of his conversation with MacDonnell (1903, Dec. 14), regarding the Congested Districts' Board, Estate Commissioners, and evicted tenants.

MS 15,203 /5 1910-14. 6 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. **Charles McHugh**, bishop of Derry.

Includes: (1910, Apr. 4), on the expected financial drain on the Irish Party with the onset of the general election. McHugh adds 'It should not be necessary on every occasion to throw upon the Irish Party the burden of appealing to the generosity of our American and Australian friends'; (1914, Feb. 28), advising Redmond that a large nationalist demonstration to be held in Derry ought not to be adjourned. McHugh writes 'The opinion of the people generally is that some such meeting has been too long delayed. The Orange faction is never done crying out intolerance and publishing what they would suffer under Home Rule, but there is not a word about what Catholics and Nationalists in Ulster would suffer if the Orangemen got control, and what they have already suffered at their hands'; (1914, Mar. 21), reporting on his (ultimately successful) efforts to have a route march of nationalist Volunteers in Derry cancelled. McHugh writes 'There were over 300 engaged in drill at the time, and they declined to give any consent to abandon the Route March. The most they only could be got to promise was to change the route from the Protestant to the Catholic quarter and that a deputation would call upon me today'.

Also includes 2 telegrams.

MS 15,203 /6 1901-07. 11 items.

Correspondence with **P.A. McHugh**. M.P. for North Sligo.

Includes: (1907, May 18), on his relatively comfortable conditions in Kilmainham Jail; (1901, Oct. 5), asking Redmond if he would fix a day to address a meeting in Sligo town; (1903, June 16), informing Redmond that there is no urgency about obtaining his release from Sligo prison; (1904, Oct. 31), advising Redmond that they just had a tremendous meeting at Kilrush, County Clare. 'Father Glynn, P.P. of Carrickaholt said "Any man who tries to split the Irish Party will himself be split by the Irish people"'; (1904, Nov. 7), congratulating Redmond on his Limerick speech which has 'saved the situation'. McHugh also refers to William O'Brien's 'conciliatory and quixotic' speech; (1907, June 21), regarding C.J. Dolan's challenge in North Leitrim. McHugh assures Redmond that the constituency is solidly behind the Irish Party; (1907, June 29), enclosing a letter from Rev. Charles Flynn 'by long odds the most powerful priest politically in North Leitrim'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond advising McHugh that C.J. Dolan has not yet sent in his resignation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Redmond adds 'I know of no way of forcing him to do so except by action of public opinion. He certainly ought to be made resign at once if possible'.

Also includes a letter from C.J. Dolan to [James?] O'Mara (1907, July 12), discounting the absurd reports in the London papers that he was kicked and thumped by an angry crowd in Manorhamilton.

MS 15,203 /7 1893-1903. 7 items.

Correspondence with Sir Joseph Neale **McKenna**.

Includes: (1893, July 30), on the financial relations' clauses of the Irish Government (Second Home Rule) Bill. McKenna adds 'Isaac Butt said to me before I consented to join his then *unformed* Home Rule League, that he would have preferred going for the *lawful fiscal adjustment* instead of Home Rule if he had understood both cases as well as he did after our first *tête-à-tête* but he was committed then to the Home Rule project'; (1897, Feb. 20), thanking Redmond for recognizing McKenna's part in furthering the Irish financial case which has 'won the consent of Mr. Gladstone to issue the late Royal Commission'. McKenna adds 'We must however confer and organize victory over Balfour's policy of diversion'; ([1897?], Feb. 27), asking Redmond what is to be done in relation to A.J. Balfour's proposed new Commission. McKenna writes 'There is nothing formidable in the terms but it is without doubt a device to avoid justice for Ireland'; (1903, May. 24), congratulating Redmond on his 'brilliant conduct of the Irish land question to its present stage'. McKenna advises Redmond to take some account of land agents: 'I am sure it is the best policy, as well as just in itself, to befriend the land agents so far as you can without prejudice to the interests which we are more identified'.

III.ii.41 Eoin MacNeill

MS 15,204 1914-16. 25 items.

Correspondence with **Eoin MacNeill**.

Includes: (1914, Mar. 21), denying that he has approved or countenanced any demonstration such as that announced to take place in Derry. MacNeill adds 'You are unquestionably right in saying that action of the kind reported to be in contemplation would be playing the game of our bitterest enemies'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to MacNeill (1914, May 13), acknowledging receipt of MacNeill's letter to Devlin and assuring him that he is anxious to come to some understanding on the issue of nominating seats on the organising provisional committee of the Volunteers. Redmond adds 'It is clearly in the interests of the country that the Volunteer Movement should be a united one and under a single guidance'; (1914, May 19), on his disagreement with Redmond over the reconstruction of the governing body of the Irish Volunteers. MacNeill writes 'I must ... state plainly my belief that to begin now the formation of a second and distinct Volunteer organisation would bring confusion and dissension into the National ranks, and would be regarded by friend and enemy alike as a certain sign of weakness, not of strength, in the Irish Party, and in the

Irish cause'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to MacNeill (1914, May 21), assuring him of his strong desire to co-operate in making the Volunteer movement a success. Redmond recalls to MacNeill's attention 'the fact that you, together with Sir Roger Casement and Mr. T.M. Kettle waited upon me ... to consult with me as to the policy and conduct of the National Volunteer Movement. I thought I made it perfectly clear, on that occasion, that I myself was in favour of the Movement'; (1914, May 23), concerning the addition of two names to the governing body of the Volunteers. MacNeill advises Redmond that they should be men 'thoroughly in favour of the Volunteer movement and prepared to cooperate cordially in the work of organising, administering and developing the movement – not merely to watch over the others'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his gratitude that MacNeill has agreed to his suggested addition to the new governing body. Redmond nominates Joseph Devlin and Michael Davitt; (1914, May 29), advising Redmond of his difficulties in recommending Davitt to be a member of the new governing council of the Volunteers; (1914, June 2), asserting that it would be 'entirely unjustifiable and a breach of public faith if I ... were to consent to hand over the control, or any part of the control, of the Volunteer organisation to any person or persons acting merely in the capacity of custodians in behalf of another interest'. With a draft copy of Redmond's reply claiming that MacNeill no longer desires his co-operation and that he (Redmond) 'must now act accordingly'; (1914, June 27), notifying Redmond that the names on his list will be brought forward by notice for cooption at the forthcoming meeting of the Provisional Committee; a copy of a letter from Redmond to MacNeill (1914, Aug. 3), concerning a disquieting telegram he has received from Derry indicating that the naval and military reserve has decided not to obey the summons to the Colours, until assured that the Royal Assent would be given to the Home Rule Bill. Redmond concludes that 'this action is the best way to prevent the possibility of the passage of the Bill, and the to adopt it generally would be absolutely suicidal'.

Also includes:

A letter from MacNeill to Joseph Devlin (1914, May 13), inquiring whether Redmond's brother William will become a member of the new Directory of the Irish Volunteers.

A letter from MacNeill to Stephen Gwynn (1914, May 20), arguing that his interview with the Irish Party was 'like being examined before a Royal Commission'. MacNeill also reminds Gwynn that he has 'been absolutely forced to the front in this Volunteer movement'.

A copy of a letter from Major Ivan H. Price to James O'Connor, Attorney General (1917, Sept. 22), giving an account of his conversation with Eoin O'Neill. Price concludes that this 'unfortunate man concocted his version for the purpose of getting the Irish Parliamentary Party to obtain his release' and regrets that Redmond and Devlin 'should be deceived by a rebel, who has not even now repented'.

III.ii.42 Includes General Sir Neville Macready, Jeremiah MacVeagh, M.P. for South Down

MS 15,205 /1-7 1893-1917.

MS 15,205 /1 Undated. [*ca.* 1902-11]. 15 items.

Correspondence with J.G. **Swift MacNeill**.

Includes: ([1902], Feb. 7), advising Redmond that since the passing of the Act of Union there have been no fewer than 48 chief secretaries. Swift MacNeill adds 'In the last 50 years beginning in 1852 there have been 22 chief secretaries and 27 changes in the personnel of the office'; ([1903?], Apr. 22), on his interest in attending parliament to observe the second reading of the Land Bill; ([1905], June 19), on the paralyzing effect on the Party of William O'Brien's recent speeches; ([1905], July 13), enclosing draft amendments; ([1908], Mar. 1), enclosing a resolution from a case involving John Ross and an alleged contempt of court; ([1908], Mar. 5), concerning the law of contempt; ([1911], Jun. 29), conveying some remarks regarding the history of marriage laws in England and Ireland.

MS 15,205 /2 1916. 8 items.

Correspondence with General Sir Neville **Macready**.

Includes: (1916, May 1), suggesting a joint conference with Redmond and Carson to reconsider the procedure of recruiting in Ireland. Annotation in Redmond's hand reads: 'I shall be very glad to meet you and Sir E[dward] C[arson] to discuss recruiting in Ireland. I fear the present moment is not very propitious and I think we must wait for a few days'; (1916, May 4), agreeing with Redmond that the present moment 'is not propitious to discuss recruiting'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Macready (1916, Oct. 26), on the refusal to allow Irish-born recruits join Irish regiments; (1916, Oct. 27), promising to look into the matter. Macready also reminds Redmond that the 'number of recruits now obtained from Ireland are not sufficient to keep up the Irish regiments of the *old regular Army*'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Macready (1916, Oct 31), arguing that there would be little difficulty in obtaining the necessary recruits for a Dublin brigade if it were established. Redmond writes 'The City of Dublin has recruited magnificently, and has already sent 20,000 men. ... I am sure that this creation would arouse a great deal of interest and satisfaction in Dublin City'.

MS 15,205 /3 1901. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Thomas **MacRedmond**, bishop of Killala.

(1907, Sept. 7), on his preference that his interview with Redmond should be private.

MS 15,205 /4 1903-17. 17 items.

Correspondence with Jeremiah **MacVeagh**. M.P. for South Down.

Includes: (1903, Oct. 31), informing Redmond that capital in *New Ireland* is nearly exhausted. MacVeagh adds ‘*New Ireland* can do great political work, and if it can be arranged to help it from the national funds ... it will not be wasted’; (1904, Feb. 28), enclosing a letter from Dr Magennis concerning James McCann’s proposed candidature for the St. Stephen’s Green constituency; (1913, Oct. 28), conveying his thoughts on the Ulster Question. MacVeagh writes ‘The use by both Asquith and Churchill of the phrase “no *permanent* obstacle to Irish unity” ... cannot fail to produce amongst Ulster Nationalists an uneasy feeling, because the words suggest by inference the setting up of a *temporary* obstacle’; ([1914, Mar. 5]), reporting on the success of his mission to Ulster; ([1916, June]), advising Redmond of the opposition in Ulster to the latest exclusion proposals. MacVeagh writes ‘there is no chance of getting approval for the agreement as it stands, but that if the members of a Conference were to pass a resolution ... that there should be a plebiscite in each excluded county at the end of the war, we could secure practical unanimity’. Encloses a draft copy of resolution; ([1916, June 16), conveying the suggestions of Edward Mulhern, bishop of Dromore, for finding a *modus vivendi* on the Ulster Question; (1916, June 28), reporting on a long conversation he has had with Arthur Henderson and Colonel Craig. MacVeagh adds ‘The main point at issue is that of safeguards for Imperial interests in the event of another Sinn Féin outbreak – the probabilities of which are being painted in lurid colours. The Southern Unionists are representing the whole population as having gone over to Sinn Féin’; (1917, Dec. 10), on his preference to be relieved of the duties of the Speaker’s Conference.

Also includes are:

1 telegram.

Letters to MacVeagh with other documents re the Loan Fund Board and the Loan Fund Borrowers’ Defence Association. 1904.

Extracts from *Hansard* covering a debate principally between MacVeagh and Augustine Birrell relating to the costs of government in Ireland. Undated, [c. 1907]. TS, 20 sheets.

MS 15,205 /5 Undated. [c. 1912]. 2 items.

Correspondence with Professor J.P. **Mahaffy**. Provost of Trinity College Dublin.

([1912?]), regarding Birrell’s amendment for the protection of the rights and liberties of Trinity College. With newscutting from the *Irish Times*.

MS 15,205 /6 1893-97. 7 items.

Correspondence with **John Manning**.

Includes: (1894, Nov. 21), asking Redmond to use his influence with Alderman Meade in order to secure him some employment as a privy

counsellor. Manning reminds Redmond that he has ‘long experience of corporate committee work and was chairman of the electric lighting committee in Waterford for several years’; (1895, June 19), asking Redmond to advance him £5; (1897, Apr. 1), suggesting that Redmond speak to Cecil Rhodes as will be able to secure him some employment with a company in Africa; (1897, Apr. 28), on whether information he has heard about Redmond securing him a position in Australia is correct.

MS 15,205 /7 1895-1900 and 1 undated. 3 items.
Correspondence with **M. Manning**.

Includes: (1895, Mar. 6), advising Redmond that the *Weekly Independent* is showing a steady increase in circulation. Manning also refers to his efforts in working up the Home Rule Fund; (1900, Jan. 30), referring to William Martin Murphy’s proposal to make Fitzgerald editor of the *Evening Herald*. Manning suggests that Redmond go to Murphy to discuss the arrangements at the paper.

III.ii.43 Includes General Sir John Maxwell, Colonel Maurice Moore, Cardinal Francis Patrick Moran, archbishop of Sydney

MS 15,206 /1-8 1892-1918.
MS 15,206 /1 1892. 10 items.

Correspondence with William **Mather**. M.P. for Gorton, Lancashire.

Includes: a draft copy of a letter from Redmond to Mather (1892, Apr. 13), concerning a recent interview with Mather at which they discussed the Home Rule question and specifically matters relating to ‘(1) Supremacy of the Imperial Parliament (2) Police (3) Land (4) Judiciary (5) Religious Ascendancy (6) Position of Irish members at Westminster’; (1892, Apr. 23), enclosing a copy of the notes made by him and Hall after their conversation with Redmond re Home Rule; a draft copy of a letter from Redmond to Mather (1892, Apr. 28), suggesting corrections to Mather’s notes of their recent interview at which they discussed certain proposals in any Home Rule Bill to be introduced by Gladstone and the Liberals. Redmond writes ‘As to Ulster, I don’t consider any *special* safeguards necessary at all. ... I sincerely hope that Liberal leaders will introduce a Bill which all sections of Nationalists can support. Personally I am not uneasy upon that point as upon another. I fear if they introduce a good bill the Lords will certainly reject it, and that then the temptation to “hang it up” while British reforms are discussed may be too strong for the Liberal Party’; (1892, May 1), exploring the issues of the Home Rule question they have discussed. Mather refers to the ‘two determining facts with which to face the Lords and compel them to settle the matter without the justification of a claim to appeal to the to country again’. Mather also

conveys his intention to make his electorate in Lancashire familiar with the points they have discussed; ([1892], May 11), imploring Redmond not to write or publish any article at the present time as 'the object I have had in view may be most seriously imperilled'; ([1892], May 18), informing Redmond that he just completed reading his 'most able and valuable' article. Mather writes 'It is a through treatment of the Home Rule question in all the details essential to a settlement, and I earnestly beseech you to refrain from taking out of the hands of W. Gladstone the right he has earned of being the first to make known to the world such essentials'.

MS 15,206 /2 1916. May-June. 23 items.

Correspondence with General Sir John **Maxwell**.

Letters relate to Redmond's efforts to secure the release of prisoners detained after the Rising.

Includes: (1916, May 12), assuring Redmond that he is 'giving everyone all opportunities of proving their innocence'; (1916, May 15), regarding the cases of Bernard O'Rourke, Coleman Walsh, Kathleen Lynn, Peter O'Hara and Michael Harkin. Maxwell adds 'I am, as you know, only too anxious to release from custody any person who has been inadvertently arrested'; (1916, May 18), advising Redmond that orders for the release of Francis Lang, Octavious Hardy and Joseph Hardy have already been sent. Encloses a blank copy of a form being sent to every prisoner; (1916, May 26), informing Redmond that they are getting through about 150 cases a day; (1916, June 4), assuring Redmond that 'no one realizes more than myself the necessity for releasing all innocent prisoners in the interests of the pacification of the country'; (1916, June 8), concerning the cases of Hugh Hehir, Daniel C. Buckley and John Kennedy of New Ross; (1916, June 8), informing Redmond that an order for the release of Miss Ffrench Mullen has been made; (1916, June 17), advising Redmond that it has not been possible to sanction the release of Patrick Moloney, John Logan and Joseph Foley; (1916, June 30), informing Redmond that Thomas O'Brien and James Fitzgerald have been interned under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

MS 15,206 /3 1904-14. 16 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Meath**.

Many of the letters refer to attempts by the Philanthropic Reform Association to obtain the passage of the Irish Day Industrial Schools' Bill. 1904-05.

Includes: (1904, June 1904), urging Redmond to ensure that the bill be brought forward without delay and reminding him of the vital importance of education, and providing for neglected children in the large cities of Ireland; (1904, June 25), enclosing a copy of a letter from George Wyndham's secretary declaring that nothing can be done for the Day Industrial Schools. With a copy of a reply from Redmond concerning the Irish Party's objection to providing for Day Industrial

Schools with State contributions out of the Irish Development Grant; (1904, Aug. 5), on the desirability of obtaining from the government a statement on the question of finance for Day Industrial Schools; (1905, Feb. 23), insisting that the need for these schools is becoming very pressing and enclosing a copy of the Day Industrial Schools Bill; (1914, Oct. 10), on his effort to raise an Irish Army Corps. Meath argues that it would greatly facilitate recruiting if Redmond were to 'obtain from Lord Kitchener an official declaration ... sanctioning the enlistment of Irishmen in an Irish Brigade, or Irish Army Corps, consisting exclusively of Irish Officers and men'.

MS 15,206 /4 1918. 2 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Middleton**.

(1918, Jan. 9), informing Redmond that he has encountered considerable trouble with the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords. Middleton adds 'the temper here about Irish affairs owing to man power difficulties is not good, and I am sure we are wise to bring our Convention to an issue'; (1918, Jan. 13), advising Redmond that he has had a meeting with Lord Northcliffe [Alfred Harmsworth] who has promised 'to use the whole organisation of the newspaper world to back this settlement if arrived at, and will make it his personal concern'.

MS 15,206 /5 1903 and 1 undated [c. 1900]. 2 items.

Correspondence with Gerald **Molloy**.

Includes: ([1900?], Mar. 18), on the forthcoming visit of the Queen. Molloy asks 'how can the Catholic people of Ireland be expected to join in joyful demonstrations while they feel they are treated by the government of which the Queen is the head, with persistent and manifest injustice in the important matter of education'; (1903, Feb. 26), congratulating Redmond on his magnificent speech which seems 'a complete vindication of the Land Conference Report from the somewhat trivial criticisms passed upon it'.

MS 15,206 /6 1900-09. 12 items.

Correspondence with John J. **Mooney**. M.P. for South County Dublin, and later Newry.

Includes: (1900, Oct. 1), asking Redmond to send a wire to a meeting at Kingstown Townhall indicating his approval of his candidature for South County Dublin; (1901, Mar. 29), disagreeing with the feeling in the constituency that the whole financial burden of re-organising the County ought to be borne by him. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1901, June 28), enclosing letters from John A. Kavanagh concerning the state of registration work in South Dublin. Mooney insists that unless 'the registration committee receives monetary aid from the U.I.L. the movement will collapse and the seat will be regained by the Tories at the next election'; (1904, Dec. 7), on the expense of holding the South Dublin seat. Mooney asks Redmond if he

can send him a further £50 in order to settle his expenses.

MS 15,206 /7 1914-16. 20 items.

Correspondence with Colonel Maurice **Moore**, Inspector-General of the Irish National Volunteers.

Includes: (1914, July 31), advising Redmond that 'if there is any hesitation on the part of the government in getting the King to sign the Home Rule Bill *immediately* the Irish Reservists ought to be told not to join and the men of the Special Reserve (old militia) ought not to join'; ([1914], Aug. 4), sending Redmond his congratulations on his speech in parliament which has 'quite transformed the situation and left the Carsonites in gloom'. Moore also refers to the complications for the Volunteers arising from the mobilisation of the army in Ireland; ([1915?], Feb. 17), on Redmond's severing of Darrell Figgis's connection with the Irish National Volunteers. Moore adds 'As a matter of fact he [Figgis] had previously stated that his authority was not derived from me, so we were at no time implicated'; ([1915, July 6?]), enclosing a copy of a letter which he has sent to the National Committee of the Irish National Volunteers; (1915, Sept. 24), urging Redmond to secure the introduction of a territorial system in Ireland; ([1915?], Oct. 6), on his fears that the War Office may pass him over for a command in the Reserve Force. Moore writes 'General [Henry C.] Sclater (Adjutant General) is a notorious Orangeman [and] will not have me if he can help it. I think I have a right to be helped by my own side against this influence'. Also encloses a sheet outlining reasons why he should be given military precedence over Lt. Col. Douglas T. Hammond; ([1915?], Dec. 10), informing Redmond that he has had to refuse work offered by the military authorities in order to keep up his role with the Volunteers. 'It costs me some £200 – yet I feel how difficult it would be for me to throw up the Volunteers and go back to London'; ([1916], Dec. 6), insisting that Volunteer movement will be suppressed and its leaders arrested if the government's order banning military drilling is not adhered to. Moore adds 'The position is now totally different from what it was when the Vol[unteer]s were started and we have not the same logical position even, because all other Vol[unteer]s are also suppressed'.

Includes 4 telegrams.

MS 15,206 /8 1902-09. 8 items.

Correspondence with Cardinal Francis Patrick **Moran**, archbishop of Sydney.

Includes: Rev. Denis F. O'Haran (1902, July 29), enclosing a letter from Cardinal Moran expressing his regret at not been able to attend an Irish Party function honouring the Premiers of Australia and Canada and other friends. Moran writes 'I feel confident that the example and action of the colonies must exercise an important influence in securing the autonomy of Ireland which undoubtedly must be granted'. With a

copy of a reply from Redmond to Rev. O'Haran asking if he would bring to the Cardinal's attention the 'enormous importance' of inducing Edmund Barton (Premier of Australia) 'to make some declaration on the question of Home Rule for Ireland'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1902, Sept. 2), expressing his gratitude for Moran's speech in Cork – 'a speech so full of sympathy and of encouragement to those who are engaged in the effort to win National Self-Government for their country'; (1906, July 3), assuring Redmond that the delegates of the Irish Party will receive an enthusiastic reception throughout Australia. Moran adds 'What is a pleasing feature of the campaign – there has not been a discordant note throughout the whole of Australia in the Irish ranks. This gives us great strength'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Moran (1909, Feb. 27), asking whether it may be possible to obtain any further monetary assistance for the Irish Party in Australia; (1909, May 4), advising Redmond that 'unless there was something at home to rouse the national sentiment' he cannot expect a very favourable response in Australia to his appeal. Moran suggests that a paper by Redmond on 'Ireland's Hundred Years' battle for Faith and Fatherland (1809-1909)' would be a most acceptable preparation for an appeal.

III.ii.44 John Morley

MS 15,207 /1-2 1886-1909.

Correspondence with John **Morley** (later, Lord Morley).

MS 15,207 /1 1886-98. 25 items.

Includes: (1886, Mar. 8), acknowledging the receipt of Redmond's letter quoting a communication from Father Doyle, Parish Priest of Duncannon concerning the proceedings against tenants on Lord Templemore's estate; (1892, Sept. 15), asking whether 'the "cursed spirit of the future" makes it impossible that I should ever have a chat with you?' With a draft reply from Redmond on verso; (1892, Sept. 23), asking Redmond to meet him at the Chief Secretary's Lodge. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1893, Feb. 19), advising Redmond that he would be interested in knowing his view on the Home Rule Bill; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1893, June 13), regarding the financial clauses in the Home Rule Bill. Redmond warns Morley that it will be 'our duty to vote against the 3rd Reading of the Bill in the event of the government making any proposal to collect all our taxes'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Morley (1893, June 20), on his regret that the government still propose to deprive the Irish legislature even for a time of the control of all taxes; (1893, Dec. 5), reassuring Redmond that 'you and I shall yet have some business to do together in this world'; (1894, Feb. 24), enclosing a note re the terms of reference for the Royal Commission to inquire into Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland; (1894, Nov. 23), referring to his irritation on reading Redmond's letter. Morley writes 'To me you have always been the most honourable of opponents, so far as you have been an opponent. The worst of the article is its effect on English opinion'.

Also included are:

Redmond's memorandum of his interview with Morley (1892, Oct. 17). Topics include the vacant Land Commissionership, the Tenants' Commission and Home Rule. MS, *12 sheets*.

Redmond's note of his interview with Morley (1894, Feb. 19), regarding names for the Commission to investigate Financial Relations between Britain and Ireland. MS, *1 sheet*.

MS 15,207 /2 1905-09. 19 items.

Includes many notes, memoranda etc. by Redmond of interviews with Morley at which he presses the importance of whatever phrasing is to be used in any statement of Liberal policy toward Home Rule.

Redmond's memorandum of his meeting with Morley (1905, Mar. 6), at which they discussed a proposal from a prominent Liberal Unionist for a round table conference on the Irish Question.

Redmond's memorandum of his meeting with Morley (1905, Mar. 30), regarding the composition of the government following Balfour's resignation after the budget.

Amendment condemning the system of government in Ireland drafted by Herbert Gladstone and supported by Morley. With note by Redmond on verso suggesting that it is quite inadequate. 4 Apr. 1905.

Redmond's note of his meeting with Morley (1905, Apr. 9), regarding Campbell-Bannerman's view of the Irish question. 'C.B.'s view had never changed since 1886. ... In his opinion the only way to settle the question was to create a legislative body in Ireland with an Executive dependent upon it'.

Also included are letters from Morley to Redmond: (1909, Nov. 25), confirming that he has reported Redmond's intimations to cabinet concerning the necessity of an official declaration adopting Home Rule as part of the Liberal programme. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that 'unless an official declaration on the question of Home Rule be made, not only will it be impossible for us to support Liberal candidates in England, but we will most unquestionably have to ask our friends to vote against them'; (1909, Dec. 6), assuring Redmond that the Liberal leadership is 'fully conscious of the gravity of the consequences of an inadequate or halting declaration: and almost everybody, if not quite, believes in the importance of taking a definite line upon Home Rule'.

III.ii.45 John Muldoon, M.P. for North Donegal, later East Wicklow and East Cork

MS 15,208 1901-16. 58 items.

Correspondence with John **Muldoon**. M.P. for North Donegal, later East Wicklow and East Cork.

Includes: (1901, Mar. 27), seeking assistance for a project to establish a nationalist newspaper for Tyrone and Fermanagh. Muldoon advises Redmond that ‘there is no nationalist newspaper in either county, and the local people believe it will be useful ... at the county council elections which take place next year when both counties ought to be secured from the Tories’; (1904, Jan. 23), reporting on rumours that Lord Justice Fitzgibbon will retire and will be appointed Provost of Trinity College. Muldoon adds ‘It is said [Professor J.P.] Mahaffy has no chance’; (1904, Feb. 3), enclosing a copy of his printed brief on Irish County Court Reform; (1904, Feb. 18), urging Redmond not to commit himself to any candidate for the St. Stephen’s Green constituency at present; (1904, Feb. 24), agreeing with Redmond that Sir William Butler would unquestionably win the seat. Muldoon argues that it would be better if Butler did not become a pledged member as he would ‘meet royalty ... and make difficulties for the Party if he joined it’; (1904, Mar. 3), informing Redmond that it was Archbishop William Walsh’s personal appeal that induced Laurence A. Waldron to contest the St. Stephen’s Green seat; (1904, May 2), informing Redmond that 19 out of 20 members in the Court’s Library ridicule the idea of the De Freyne case ever going before a jury. Muldoon refers to the possibility of a settlement of the case and suggests that ‘it would be well to have the strain of the action off our minds’; (1904, May 6), on the chaos he encountered at a Convention in Belturbet, County Cavan. ‘There was no case of actual drunkenness, but there was too much heartiness, and it seemed as if half of those present had made up their minds to listen to nobody. ... The Chairman was a hopeless imbecile; he would not do what I directed him to do. ... There was nothing for it but to adjourn’; (1904, May 13), alerting Redmond to the problems in selecting a suitable candidate to fight the West Cavan by-election. ‘So far as I can gather he [O’Reilly] is little better than [V.P.] Kennedy and my earnest prayer is May God save the Party from both’; (1904, May 15), on his preference to send P.A. McHugh to the West Cavan Convention; (1906, Apr. 1), enclosing a note re contempt of court; (1907, Jan. 18), on D.D. Sheehan’s re-election in Mid-Cork. ‘O’Brien went to the constituency and made some awful speeches on his behalf describing the “party” as a “murder band” and so on’. Muldoon also advises Redmond that D.D. Sheehan has issued a writ for conspiracy to libel and conspiracy to deprive him of emoluments in the King’s Bench Division; (1907, Feb. 19), advising Redmond that he has hired a competent man ‘to look up Sheehan’s and O’Donnell’s record on the files of the *Irish People*, the *Cork Examiner* and the *Connaught Champion*’ for evidence of their attacks on the Party; (1907, Feb. 20), insisting that John O’Donnell will not succeed in his motion; (1907, Feb. 25), reporting on the progress of O’Donnell’s action. Muldoon writes ‘There was a good gathering of Tory barristers in the Rolls Court during the argument. ... They expected that it would reveal ever so much and give promise of more, but they have given that idea up’; (1907, July 7), on the ‘*Sinn Féin* delusion’ in North Leitrim. Muldoon reports ‘The clergy in Enniskillen who know the constituency well say that [C.J.] Dolan will for a positive fact get 50 votes other than Tory votes’. He adds ‘Poor Dolan is a very

sorry man from all I can hear. As we are going to smash him by a crushing majority it is a pity we can't get him into the field at once'; (1908, Oct. 28), reporting on a Party conference which considered the Local Government Bill. Muldoon writes 'Healy was very hostile, full of threats as to ... the bartering of the rights of the whole country etc'. Muldoon advises Redmond that the general feeling of the meeting was hostile to the bill; (1908, Dec. 16), on a libelous article in the *Northern Whig* which charges that Muldoon was employed by the Department of Agriculture contrary to the rules of the Irish Party; (1908, Dec. 21), seeking Redmond's assent to proceed with a pleading against the *Northern Whig* and *Irish Times*. 'It would be useful once in a while to show that members of the party can't be defamed with complete impunity'; (1909, Feb. 28), concerning Eugene Crean's summonses against Joseph Devlin and Denis Johnston, which Muldoon thinks are not serious from a legal point of view. Muldoon adds 'of course what [William] O'Brien is at is to expose that there were at the Convention stewards armed with batons'; (1914, Sept. 28), regarding the costs associated with the East Cork election petition; (1916, Aug. 23), reporting on his efforts to secure printing machinery and paper stock for the rebuilding of the *Freeman's Journal* office in Dublin.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

A letter from Muldoon to Valentine Kilbride (1907, Feb. 8), concerning the O'Donnell versus Redmond case.

III.ii.46 Includes William Martin Murphy, Sir Matthew Nathan, Under-Secretary for Ireland

MS 15,209 /1-4 1900-16.

MS 15,209 /1 1916. 1 item.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Edward **Mulhern**, bishop of Dromore.

(1916, June 27), on his astonishment on hearing that someone had impersonated him in a telephone call to Redmond.

MS 15,209 /2 1900-16. 9 items.

Correspondence with William Martin **Murphy**.

Includes: (1900, Aug. 28), advising Redmond that the *Independent* will be 'conducted on more moderate and prudent lines attacking nobody, avoiding personalities and taking no notice of the *Freeman*'. Murphy also assures Redmond that as few as possible of the staff of the newspaper will be disturbed; (1890, Sept. 20), asking Redmond to use his influence to check the assaults upon Healy and his friends. Murphy refers to a League Convention in Crossmolina, County Mayo at which a large number of priests and parish delegations attended. Murphy writes 'What does Dillon, the representative of the "Directory do"? Finding himself unable to force his candidate at the Convention he withdrew

with his following and held a meeting ... where Conor O'Kelly was adopted while the Convention adopted me'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Murphy (1900, Oct. 3), declaring his disapproval of the *Herald's* and *Independent's* attempt to revive the Parnellite versus anti-Parnellite issue; (1900, Oct. 4), answering Redmond's claims concerning the *Independent* newspapers. Murphy insists that the 'identification of the League with the fierce onslaught which O'Brien and Dillon have made upon a section of their colleagues will make it impossible that the U.I.L. will ... ever unite the country'; (1901, Feb. 15), concerning the position of a Mr. Leamy at the *Independent*.

Also includes:

Copies of correspondence between Murphy and Sir James O'Connor Attorney General for Ireland. Nov.-Dec. 1916.

A copy of a letter from Murphy to Lloyd George (1906, Dec. 21), concerning a final settlement of the Irish question.

MS 15,209 /3 1915-16. 19 items.

Correspondence with Sir Matthew **Nathan**, Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Includes: (1915, May 14), referring to the poor administrative capacity shown by the National Volunteers in the matter of importing rifles for their use; (1915, May 27), enclosing a return of the strength of the 16th Irish Division (Infantry Brigades only); (1915, June 2), enclosing a copy of a letter of his to H.J. Tennant M.P. concerning the establishment of an contingent of the Officers Training Corps at University College, Dublin; (1915, June 19), reporting on the deficiency of 1,500 in the infantry strength of the 16th (Irish) Division owing to '1,200 having been taken from the Northern Brigade to fill up the 10th Division which left Ireland about a month ago ... – the first of the 3 Irish divisions of the K's army to meet the enemy'; (1915, July 2), referring to the case of a Ryan – 'a Liberty Hall Volunteer of criminal propensities'. Nathan expresses his regret that he has been charged under a section of the Defence of the Realm regulations.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from Nathan to Thomas Lough, M.P. for Islington West and H.M.'s Lieut. and Custos Rotulourm, County Cavan (1915, Feb. 10), regarding the number of Sinn Féiners in the National Volunteers in County Cavan.

A copy of a telegram handed in at Dublin Castle (1916, Apr. 27). 'Specific report all quiet in Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim and West Cork. ... Gort is quiet and Carron Bridge is said to be holding out'.

MS 15,209 /4 1906. 2 items.

Correspondence with the Duke of **Norfolk**.

(1906, July 12), asking Redmond to accept the enclosed resolution from the Catholic Education Council thanking Irish M.P.s for their efforts in

‘upholding Catholic claims in the matter of elementary education’.

III.ii.47 James F.X. O’Brien, M.P. for Cork city

MS 15,210 1900-05. 33 items.

Correspondence with **James F.X. O’Brien**, M.P. for Cork city.

Includes: (1900, July 25), enclosing a letter from Timothy Harrington seeking expenses in connection with the Parliamentary Fund; (1900, Sept. 11), regarding the difficulties in Redmond attending a proposed League meeting in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; (1900, Dec. 15), referring to Charles Tanner M.P. who is in pecuniary difficulties. O’Brien suggests that they offer Tanner £25 for his necessities; (1900, Dec. 18), advising Redmond that U.I.L. League branches in Leeds are anxious that he visit the city in January. O’Brien writes ‘It is a most important center of Irish population, and I think it very desirable that you should comply with their request’; (1900, Dec. 29), conveying Kiernan’s request that Redmond visit Middlesboro the day after the Leeds’s meeting. O’Brien adds ‘Kiernan says he can organise a magnificent *paying* demonstration there’; (1900, Dec. 31), on his intention to utilize leading figures in the Party to arouse enthusiasm in England in favour of the Parliamentary Fund; (1901, Feb. 8), returning a letter from John Mellon to Redmond (1901, Jan. 31), concerning J.F.X. O’Brien’s refusal to affiliate an U.I.L. branch in Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire; (1901, Sept. 7), concerning the support of Irish voters in North Lanarkshire for the Labour candidate in the forthcoming election. Encloses a letter from Kiernan regarding the election; (1901, Sept. 10), enclosing a newscutting and circular regarding the Irish vote at the North Lanark election; (1901, Sept. 19), conveying Kiernan’s doubts as to the advisability of having Pat O’Brien, M.P. for Kilkenny City, speaking in the North Lanark constituency ‘owing to a speech which he made at the beginning of the war advising the Irish soldiers to shoot their officers and go over to the Boers’; (1901, Sept. 19), enclosing a copy of a letter which he intends to send to J. Murphy M.P. regarding the work of organising the district of Northumberland, and Durham; (1901, Sept. 23), enclosing a newscutting of an article from the *Weekly Independent* and *Nation* which O’Brien deems an ‘unscrupulous and untruthful attack on the Executive’; (1901, Sept. 30), enclosing a rough note of the members’ indemnity account for 1901; (1901, Nov. 8), suggesting a conference ‘of all those engaged in the controversy re Land Act – with an equal number of other reliable prominent men’. O’Brien adds ‘My apology for troubling you with this is my anxiety for the welfare of the cause which for 56 years has been my supreme concern’; (1905, Feb. 18), enclosing a letter he has received from the Catholic League of South London.

Also included is a copy of circular letter issued by the Standing Committee of the United Irish League of Great Britain (1904, Oct. 28), concerning the Irish vote at the West Monmouth by-election.

III.ii.48 Includes Kendal E. O'Brien. M.P. for Mid-Tipperary, R. Barry O'Brien

MS 15,211 /1-2 1893-1913.

MS 15,211 /1 1901-02. 6 items.

Correspondence with **Kendal E. O'Brien**. M.P. for Mid-Tipperary.

Includes: (1901, Jan. 9), on his impoverished condition and his reliance upon the Parliamentary Fund for providing the means for him to attend Westminster regularly; (1901, Jan. 31), forwarding his suggestions re the Parliamentary Fund: 'That a box with "Irish Parliamentary Fund" printed on it be given in charge to one or two men in every nationalist parish in Ireland [and] that said box be put up, and attention called to it, at the Chapel gate of each parish two or three consecutive Sundays twice each year'; (1902, Jan. 9), arguing that sending John Cullinan, M.P. into the Templemore fight would be a mistake. O'Brien writes 'He is not by any means very popular. The very men who he wanted to write to you ... are my informants. They would not have him at any price. Their impression appears to be that it is the *financial* aspect of the matter that lies at the bottom of John's action'; (1902, Feb. 14), on the reported remarks of Denis Kilbride, former M.P., made at a meeting in O'Brien's constituency. O'Brien writes 'Now, I consider it very bad form for a non-electoral and stranger to the constituency, *under any circumstances*, to criticize at a public meeting the ordinary routine work of the sitting member'; (1902, July 3), desiring to be passed over for organising work in Ireland as 'I am a bad traveler, and by no means a ready speaker'.

MS 15,211 /2 1893-1913. 14 items.

Correspondence with **R. Barry O'Brien**.

Includes: (1893, Dec. 30), suggesting that 'if the case were put to the lady [Katherine Parnell?] that a *life* is certain to be attempted by some, and that it is best it should be undertaken by some one in sympathy with the man [Parnell] and his work, and under the sanction of the family, it may induce her to help'; (1894, Apr. 21), advising Redmond that he has decided upon the format of his life of Charles Stewart Parnell. 'One part of my work will be to get an appreciation of him by each member of the Parnellite party. Let me begin with you'; (1900, Sept. 15), on his willingness to stand for the College Green constituency on condition that he receives united nationalist support and his expenses are paid; (1900, Nov. 26), urging Redmond to tell William O'Brien and the directory of the League that he will retire if the resolution at the Convention is carried; ([1903], Sept. 22), enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord Rossmore regarding the advisability of holding a conference on Home Rule. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1903, Dec. 27), referring to the chances that Redmond may hold the balance of power following the General Election. O'Brien also asks Redmond if 'there is any chance of Joe [Chamberlain?] being disposed to reconsider his position on the Irish Question?'; ([1913?], Feb. 13), concurring with

Redmond's recent remark to him: 'Do anything to quiet the needless fears of the Ulster corner, *provided the national integrity of the country is not infringed*'.

Also included are some letters from R. Bary O'Brien to Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, regarding the Parnell monument.

III.ii.49 William O'Brien

MS 15,212 /1-12 1889-1914.

Correspondence with **William O'Brien**.

MS 15,212 /1 **Undated**. [*ca.* 1900-03]. 22 *items*.

Includes: ([1900], Nov. 28), claiming that Timothy Harrington and Patrick O'Brien have made an attempt to bankrupt the League by raising some objection to any advance of funds by the National Trustees; ([1900], Dec. 3), on the need to tackle Timothy Healy with a resolution at the Convention. O'Brien writes 'I am certain the Convention will be all but unanimous and that the result will be peace in the Party, even if a few men choose to go out and join Healy'; ([1900], Dec. 30), urging Redmond to work to organise the League in Dublin and to attend to its registration. O'Brien writes 'I do believe some permanent and reliable arrangement as to Dublin is essential'; ([1902?]), advising Redmond that he cannot go to Dublin as he will suffer a breakdown. 'You have no idea how the least excitement especially meeting so many men affects me'. O'Brien also refers to a meeting with O'Donnell at which he argued that a National Convention would be too costly to organise and that 'if the Convention was not a sweeping success, and did not agree to a strong programme, it would have a depressing effect on the country'; ([1902, June?]), expressing his regret that Davitt will not be able to travel to Australia. 'He could not bring himself to lecture for himself in America, after attending the Convention'. O'Brien suggests that Redmond induce Dillon to go to Australia with Willie; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1903, Oct. 31), on his fears that if 'the present differences as to the best price [for tenant purchase] were to degenerate into an open and undisguised split with Dillon on the other side, the Party would instantly be rent asunder and the movement in the country would once more be divided into camps'. Redmond also advises O'Brien that the 'tenants are taking our advice and ... I feel pretty sure sales will proceed as rapidly as the machinery will allow' ([1903], Oct. 29), insisting that he 'would instantly give up my seat in Parliament rather than drift into old horrible state of helplessness and disgrace'; (?, Dec. 14), referring to the Monaghan election and on the 'wisdom of standing no nonsense from these people'; (?, Dec. 21), arguing that the Monaghan arrangement was a most satisfactory one as it 'has practically ended the last of our serious trouble'.

Also includes a draft resolution from the Irish Party honouring Pope Leo XIII. [c. 1903].

MS 15,212 /2 Undated. [ca. 1900-04]. *31 items.*

Includes: ([1900?]), referring to the proposed programme for a U.I.L. Convention meeting; ([1900?], June 28), advising Redmond that he has gone through a record of Party members and drawn up two lists – ‘one of men to be occasionally drawn upon, the other for more or less permanent service in Ireland’. O’Brien also refers to the parliamentary allowances of those engaged in work in Ireland; ([1902, May?]), on the need for a meeting to settle the Party’s attitude towards the Land Bill. O’Brien asks whether it would be worth considering whether this should be done ‘by a Directory meeting, or by a further National Convention – say of a dozen members for each divisional executive’; [1902, Aug.?]), conveying his view that Redmond and Dillon ought to go to America and that Willie should go to Australia; ([1902, Sept. 20]), advising Redmond of the regret felt by Captain Shawe-Taylor over the changes he made to a letter written by Redmond accepting his [Shawe-Taylor’s] land conference proposal. O’Brien encloses a copy of his letter to Shawe Taylor.

Other subjects include: rumours that Redmond is favouring Timothy Healy’s return to the Party; the number of Irish Party M.P.s requiring allowances; fears that the League will be bankrupted and defeated if it is ‘dragged into the [De Freyne] case on a no rent issue’; the seriousness of the De Freyne affair; the Congested Districts’ question; the debate on George Wyndham’s salary.

MS 15,212 /3 Undated. [ca. 1902-03]. *14 items.*

Includes: ([1902]), advising Redmond that the ‘Land Bill appears to be about as bad as it could well be’; ([1902?]), asking if he can count on Redmond as a colleague on the American mission. O’Brien adds ‘I cannot tell you highly Dillon and myself value your assistance in this matter. I will not say that there is *no man* who would fill your place or could do your work. Do us this service, if it be at all possible’; ([1902], July 23), assuring Redmond that a successful National Convention would give him a ‘great send-off for the American trip, which I am sure will be a huge success, in spite of the little burning intrigues that are going on’; ([1903]), concerning a report that the government’s terms in the Land Bill are 25 years’ purchase.

Newscutting of a letter from William O’Brien re the Evicted Tenants’ clause of the Land Bill. [Apr. 1902].

MS 15,212 /4 1889-91. *6 items.*

Includes: (1889, July 29), apologising to Redmond for not replying sooner since his recent release from prison. ‘Let me assure you that no words of sympathy gave me more pleasure than those from the mother of my dear friend’; (1890, Sept. 5), insisting that they ought ‘not to fight any strong desire upon them [the tenants] to forego the fixing of future

rents'. O'Brien adds 'The fixing of future rents was insisted upon in the Vandeleur case' in County Clare; (1891, Jan.?)], on his 'frightful, anxious night of consultations'. O'Brien concludes that Parnell's letter means that 'there is not the smallest use in prolonging the agony'. ([1891], Aug. 1), regretting that he has missed seeing Redmond.

Also includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,212 /5 1900. Jan.-Aug. 33 items.

Includes: telegram (1900, Feb. 6), congratulating Redmond on his unanimous election as Chairman of the Party; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1900, Feb. 10), on the necessity of their consulting at once in the interests of party unity. Redmond writes 'My position is, of course, a very difficult one, and the only hope that I can see of my being able to do any real service in helping to rehabilitate the constitutional movement depends on my being able to work in harmony with you and men like you'; (1900, Feb. 15), warning Redmond that any attempt to discourage the spread of the U.I.L. would lose him the support of himself and his friends; telegram (1900, Mar. 5), asking Redmond to give a copy of his letter to the *Irish People* and referring to the 'excellent opportunity at Killala meeting next Sunday if Willie could attend'; telegram (1900, Mar 22), warning Redmond that if his letter to Cork means that the Party contemplate summoning a National Convention without consultation of the League then his participation will be rendered impossible; (1900, Mar. 27), insisting that Redmond postpone the Convention until Davitt's return from South Africa: 'It would be idle to conceal that what has happened since we met has seriously increased my own anxiety as to the attitude of the Party towards the U.I.L.'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; telegram (1900, Apr. 6), advising Redmond that the League Directory has unanimously accepted the invitation to the Convention and conferred upon O'Brien full powers to negotiate; (1900, May 17), referring to Balfour's work in the west of Ireland. O'Brien insists that no big change is possible until Balfour goes; ([1900?], June 29), enclosing a cheque from Mahony for the general election fund; (1900, July 8), advising Redmond that the third appointee as treasurer of the election fund 'ought to be somebody from the non-Parnellite side'. O'Brien suggests P.A. McHugh and Alfred Webb; (1900, Aug. 20), warning that there will be 'a great deal of discontent at to the lukewarmness shown by so many members of the Party in the work of the organisation' in advance of the general election.

Also includes 15 telegrams.

MS 15,212 /6 1900. Sept.-Dec. 21 items.

Includes: ([1900], Oct. 26), on his anxiety that some decision is made about the Cork election as it has cost him about £550; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1900, Oct. 26), expressing his uneasiness about the deficiency in the proposed Parliamentary Fund. Redmond writes 'The remedy clearly lies in an appeal to America. Such an appeal

to be successful must be made by a delegation of men prominently identified with both the Parnellite and anti-Parnellite sections of the past 10 years'; (1900, Oct. 27), advising Redmond that he feels quite unequal to the American mission. O'Brien also refers to his election expenses in Cork. With a copy of a reply from Redmond agreeing that it 'would be must unfair for you to be burdened with all these election expenses but it would I think be impossible for the trustees to pay them now especially in view of the public undertakings given by me'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1900, Nov. 3), asking whether Provincial Directories of the U.I.L. can be established in Leinster and Ulster; (1900, Nov. 5), informing Redmond that a subscription towards election expenses is underway in Cork which will probably lessen his difficulties; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1900, Nov. 23), referring to an apparent difference of opinion amongst nationalist colleagues vying for selection at the South Armagh Convention. Redmond asks O'Brien to put a stop to the attacks on Patrick O'Brien in the *Irish People* until the Convention; (1900, Nov. 25), assuring Redmond that he has already done his best to dissuade those who are anxious to raise the South Armagh question at the National Convention. O'Brien insists that he remains unimpressed by John Campbell's claims in the constituency and argues that 'he will have to show a very different spirit indeed, if his opponents ... are to be induced to hold their hands'; ([1900], Dec. 4), suggesting that it would be best if Davitt took charge of the Boer War question at the National Convention. With a copy of a reply from Redmond concerning the order of business at the Convention. Redmond suggests that it 'might be as well not to deal with the Healy question at the very commencement'; ([1900], Dec. 9), asserting that Rev. Richard Owens, bishop of Clogher, is friendly but that 'there are certain influences around him, from which some mischievous surprise is perfectly possible'.

Also included are:

3 telegrams.

A draft letter by Redmond to the editor of the *Independent*. With cover and MS annotation: 'I read this to W. O'Brien in presence of Dillon and Davitt and at O'Brien's request I decided *not* to publish it. O'B[rien] objected to give the assurance in the form in the letter'.

MS 15,212 /7 1901. 30 items.

Includes: (1901, Feb. 18), suggesting that the Party select somebody to take charge of his amendment in case he should be unable to attend. O'Brien also argues that a proviso be added to Blake's scheme re Party funds: 'that any time spent on business of the organisation in Ireland ... should count as if it was spent at Westminster'; (1901, Apr. 9), referring to [Patrick?] White's resolution at the U.I.L. Directory meeting. O'Brien insists that it is an awkward subject and 'would ruin us in America'. He also argues that meetings of the Directory should be held more frequently; (1901, May. 16), congratulating Redmond for his speech on the adjournment which was precisely what he would have wished for; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1901, June

11), on arrangements for the Irish Party's mission to the United States in the autumn. Redmond writes 'What suggested itself to our minds was that Davitt, who will be in America on his affairs at the time, should be asked to meet whatever delegation goes out on their arrival in New York and take part in the first few important meetings'. Redmond also refers to complaints he has received about the slackness in the work of the organisation in Ireland; (1901, June 19), concerning Redmond's suggestion that O'Brien and Dillon undertake a trip to America; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1901, July 19), on the fixing of a date for Redmond to address a public meeting in Westport, County Mayo; (1901, Aug. 9), advising Redmond to make some statement in the House of Commons about the evicted tenants before the session ends; (1901, Aug. 14), on the state of the Parliamentary Party's fund. O'Brien adds 'Whatever may be decided as to America, I think you can safely depend on Ireland to take care of the Party'; ([1901?], Aug. 25), arguing that the resolutions at the National Convention ought to be confined to those asking Redmond to undertake a trip to America. O'Brien also insists that the League Directory pass a strong resolution 'calling on executives in each division to take immediate steps for inaugurating a vigorous campaign against landlordism' in order to advance the causes of compulsory sale, the congested districts and the evicted tenants; (1901, Aug. 26)], on his confidence that Rev. [Patrick] O'Donnell and Rev. O'Hara will join the 'Special Commission' to investigate the congested districts and grazing areas of Connaught; (1901, Sept. 24), explaining his decision to make public his 'Special Commission' proposal before notifying Dillon. 'If we had waited for D[illon]'s return, the proposal could never have come to anything, as the Directory will not meet for another month and without their approval I would not dream of taking the responsibility'; (1901, Sept. 28), concerning Dillon's refusal to accept the chairmanship of his proposed Connaught Commission. O'Brien suggests that Dillon's excuse of urgent private business is absurd 'in view of his [Dillon's] numerous public engagements in every part of the country outside Connaught'; ([1901, Oct. 2]), enclosing a letter from Rev. R. Barrett of St. Patrick's's, Cork; ([1901], Oct. 3), advising Redmond of his reluctance in offering advice on the subject of the Galway contest. O'Brien adds 'the breakdown of the Connaught Commission is a warning to me of the folly of making any suggestion which one is not in a position to follow up himself'.

Includes 3 telegrams.

MS 15,212 /8 1902. Jan.-July. 19 items.

Includes: (1902, Feb. 18), telling Redmond that he has recently lost ground and that his wife is also ill. O'Brien adds 'I have seen enough, however, to know that you have been doing very hard and splendid work, and that all seems to be going excellently in Ireland and in America'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1902, May 12), concerning the Party's attitude to the Land Bill; (1902, May 14), advising Redmond that he is satisfied that the 'permanent interests of

the movement would be better served by the Party taking up a bold and decisive attitude ... and making it quite clear that the [Land] Bill is not one to abolish Landlordism but to reinforce it'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1902, June 13), expressing his doubts as to the expediency 'of laying down a hard and fast rule that no defence should be taken in any coercion trial'. Redmond also refers to a letter he has received indicating that writs are to be issued by Lord De Freyne against the *Freeman's Journal*, himself and several other nationalist colleagues; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1902, June 19), expressing his view that they should fight De Freyne's action 'in the most vigorous way we can at every stage'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1902, July 9), concerning Lord De Freyne's affidavit. Redmond writes 'With one or two exceptions it discloses in my opinion no case at all which can hold water against the great body of defendants'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1902, July 29), insisting that it will be quite impossible for Dillon to travel to Australia.

MS 15,212 /9 1902. Aug.-Dec. 19 items.

Includes: (1902, Aug. 20), enclosing a copy of a letter from T.P. O'Connor (1902, Aug. 12), warning O'Brien that his tactics have not gained the approval of his colleagues in the Party. O'Connor also expresses his fear that O'Brien's desire for intense agitation on the land issue will not receive the support of the country, and that prosecution and imprisonment will undoubtedly ensue. With a copy of a reply from O'Brien noting O'Connor's criticisms; copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1902, Aug. 22), reassuring O'Brien that he is in 'complete agreement with you in thinking there is need at this moment for renewed activity, closer organisation, and more determined action. Where I differ from you is to the means'. Redmond also declares himself to be very opposed to 'openly preaching universal boycotting'; (1902, Sept. 1), advising Redmond that 'there is no such verbal difference of opinion between us'. O'Brien adds 'I was afraid you shared T.P. [O'Connor]'s point of view'; (1902, Sept. 19), regarding Captain John Shawe-Taylor's proposal for a conference to discuss the land question: 'I don't believe the conference will meet, or can agree to anything, but it seems quite clear that Shawe-Taylor's proposal is an awkward business for the landlords and will create a bad impression against them in England if they should be the obstructors. That being so, I don't see why we should write a few lines to Shawe-Taylor intimating that we have no objection'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1902, Nov. 22), reporting on his talk with Lord Dunraven re the Land Conference. 'The general impression he left on me is that he is quite in earnest and that really the only danger in the way of a successful conference is that the Landlord Convention *may* appoint men to act for *them* and that they would come in to wreck'; (1902, Dec. 4), on arrangements for the Land Conference. O'Brien gives reasons for his advocacy of Lord Dunraven as chairman and outlines his views on the agenda to be discussed at the Conference.

Also included are:

3 telegrams.

A memorandum by O'Brien on the land settlement. Annotation notes that 'Lord Dunraven also read the document'. [Dec. 1902]. MS, 20 sheets.

MS 15,212 /10 1903. Jan.-Apr. 28 items.

Includes: (1903, Jan. 12), on Davitt's opposition to the Land Conference report. O'Brien writes 'I suppose it was only surprising that Davitt did not come out sooner. Very likely the best course is to make no reply. The country will make allowances. The only awkwardness is that it will give the call to every crank in the country to hark in'; (1903, Jan. 14), referring to Dillon's refusal to say anything about the Conference. O'Brien writes 'I to had a letter from Dillon, but not a word of the Conference. That is his way. The country has thoroughly made up its mind'; ([1903, Jan. 20]), assuring Redmond that Dillon has his 'reservations about the Conference but is most reasonable and I would say he has not the least notion of uniting with Davitt' (1903, Jan. 21), expressing his confidence that Dillon will not follow Davitt in his criticism of the Land Bill. O'Brien is certain that 'he wont interfere until the country has made up its mind'; (1903, Jan. 28), urging Redmond to make a address at a public meeting as a riposte to Davitt's forthcoming speech at Ballinrobe. O'Brien also refers to the possibility of either Redmond or himself turning up at Ballinrobe on the pre-arranged date of Davitt's speech; (1903, Feb. 1), congratulating Redmond: 'your speech [in London] was excellently to the point and will do much good'; (1903, Feb. 12), advising Redmond to make it clear to George Wyndham that 'twenty-five years' purchase for the tenants is not even discussable and that our last word is 20 percent off second-term rents for a period that will make it equivalent to the seventeen or eighteen years' purchase of first-term rents'; (1903, Apr. 4), expressing his confidence that the 'country will accept the [Land] Bill with joy, (1903, Apr. 4), enclosing a first draft of the amendment to the resolution accepting the Land Bill at the National Convention. O'Brien adds 'I have no fear whatever but the country will be behind us in insisting on a bold course, and not being frightened by claptrap'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1903, Apr. 20), alerting O'Brien to the fact that it has been intimated that Lord De Freyne is 'willing to come to a settlement with his tenants and to reinstate those who have been evicted and as a necessary consequence to drop the pending action against us and the *Freeman's Journal*'.

Also includes 5 telegrams.

MS 15,212 /11 1903. May-Dec. 30 items.

Includes: ([1903, Aug. 12]), expressing his determination not to attend, for health reasons, any public meetings with the exception of those in his own constituency of Cork; (1903, Aug. 29), referring to proceedings at the National Convention; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1903, Sept. 7), re O'Brien's proposal [enclosed] that the League should

seek unequivocal support from the nationalist press for the resolutions adopted by the National Directory 'with the object of giving effect to the policy of conciliation'. Redmond writes 'I feel quite certain from what Dillon has more than once said to me that he would feel honour bound to come out openly to defend Sexton and would I am sure say he approved of all the *Freeman* had said and done, which would of course mean open rupture with him'; (1903, Sept. 17), referring to a disgraceful attack on Lord Dunraven in his own paper the *Irish People*. O'Brien also mentions David Sheehy's candidature in the South Meath election; (1903, Oct. 6), reporting that the landlords are 'acting in combination and making extravagant demands'. O'Brien also refers to the South Meath contest: 'Evidently, some money is been spent in stirring up indignation in Meath. All the same, there can be no doubt as to the result. If our fellows do their work, there ought to be a fine majority'; (1903, Oct. 8), advising Redmond that his 'great theme ought to be *Unity* and a gentle warning' against the attempts of both the landlords and the critics of the Land Act to 'jeopardize the unprecedented position of our cause'; (1903, Oct. 14), insisting that now is the time for the country to make a choice between his policy and that of the *Freeman's Journal*; (1903, Oct. 16), concerning the repeated attacks on the Land Act by Dillon, Davitt and the *Freeman's Journal*. O'Brien stresses that 'it is not a question of driving others to attack us. *We are attacked*'; (1903, Oct. 22), referring to Dillon's speech at Swinford, County Mayo. O'Brien writes 'I wish I could think D[illon]'s performance was a parting shot'. He also suggests that Dillon's speech may make 'earnest fighting men throughout the country suspect that there is something in his attack on the policy of conciliation'; (1903, Nov. 4), informing Redmond that he has 'sent to the press a letter announcing his withdrawal from public life and the cessation of the *Irish People*'; telegram (1903, Nov. 5), 'regret quite impossible to recall communication to press. deeply pained but quite convinced. no use in discussing matter further'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1903, Nov. 9), insisting that his object, 'above all else, was to keep our ranks unbroken and I confess I now don't see any way clearly at all'. Redmond adds 'I sympathise very deeply with your position in promoting the policy of conciliation, but you must allow me to say ... that I entirely disagree with your retirement'.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

A letter from O'Brien to Fr. Flynn, President of the Cork branch of the League. [6 Nov. 1903]. O'Brien had this letter outlining the reasons for his resignation published in the press. He writes 'There is a limit to the endurance, even of a man younger and more robust and more gifted than I, fighting almost single-handed against impossible odds; and frankly, the limit has been reached and passed in my case'.

MS 15,212 /12 1904-14. 30 items.

Includes: a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Brien (1904, Mar. 23), seeking his views regarding the forthcoming Convention. Redmond adds 'Is there any practical way in which we can again close up our ranks by inducing you to rejoin the Party?'; telegram (1905, Jan. 4), complaining that Redmond is a party to 'sending down Dillon's malevolent henchman [Joseph] Devlin without smallest consultation with me to insult me in Westport'; (1905, July 15), referring to a report of Redmond's recent speech in London. O'Brien writes 'I need say nothing for the present of your peculiar way of "smoothing over differences" in your London speech, but you make one definite statement in that speech of which if feel bound to take instant notice'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that he was 'not referring to any member of the Irish Party any more than I was to you'; (1905, July 18), thanking Redmond for his 'prompt and courteous assurance that I was not in any way referred to in your London speech in connection with the alleged plot for the destruction of the Irish Party'; (1905, July 19), on Redmond's objection to engaging in any 'newspaper controversy'. O'Brien refers to a long public speech by Redmond 'three-fourth's of which was devoted to an attack upon me, upon grounds which now turn out to be wholly imaginary'. Encloses a newscutting stating that Redmond had not O'Brien in mind 'when denouncing that discreditable attempt to undermine the Nationalist Party'; (1907, Dec. 19), on the misconceptions surrounding the Party pledge which may wreck negotiations to re-unify the Party. O'Brien writes 'I found somewhat to my surprise that Dr O'Donnell and you insisted upon the stricter interpretation of the pledge ... which was taken almost *verbatim* from Dillon's own interpretation of the pledge in his letter to the Swinford District Council'. O'Brien goes on to refer to Healy's objections to the stricter interpretation. With a copy of a reply from Redmond ([1907, Dec. 22]), concerning the definition of the pledge, and the holding of a National Convention to confirm any declaration of principles; (1908, Jan. 17), reciprocating the spirit shown by Redmond with 'a view to us all uniting in making the reunion of the National Forces a cordial and complete one'. O'Brien advises Redmond that Healy and his other colleagues will answer the summons to the next Party meeting; (1908, Jan. 18), on his hopes that Sir Thomas Esmonde may be convinced to rejoin the Party; (1908, Jan. 24), enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir Thomas Esmonde to O'Brien promising to carefully consider the question of his returning to the Party; (1908, June 29), conveying his observations on the subject of the land purchase problem. O'Brien writes 'Let me in the first place respectfully object to the adoption by the Irish Party of the assumption of the treasury committee that land purchase will cost £1,600,000 and not £1,000,000 as estimated by (probably the same) treasury experts in 1903'.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from C.J. Dolan to O'Brien (1908, Jan. 20), giving reasons why it is impossible for him to rejoin the Irish Party.

A circular letter? (1909, Mar. 12), inviting prominent nationalists to attend the inaugural meeting of the All-for-Ireland League and setting out the goals of the organisation.

A letter from O'Brien to E.P. O'Kelly, M.P. for West Wicklow (1910, Mar. 15).

A copy of O'Brien's memorandum on a solution to the Home Rule crisis. 14 Oct. 1914. MS, 3 sheets.

III.ii.50 John O'Callaghan, National Secretary of the United Irish League of America

MS 15,213 /1-13 1893-1907.

Correspondence with John **O'Callaghan**, National Secretary of the United Irish League of America.

MS 15,213 /1 1893-99. 29 items.

Includes: (1893, Apr. 18), calling Redmond's attention to a meeting held in Boston in response to a call from the Irish National Federation. O'Callaghan writes 'The call was for the purpose of endorsing Gladstone's attitude on Home Rule, while the real object was to raise funds for the McCarthyite section of the Irish Party'; (1897, Nov. 9), concerning an interview with James Daly which he has published in the *Boston Globe*. O'Callaghan writes 'I succeeded in getting him to own up to what you had done for the prisoners, while in Portland'; (1897, Dec. 5), advising Redmond of how matters lie in Boston. 'As you probably have noticed practically nothing has been done in connection with the Independent League here for the past couple of months'. O'Callaghan also refers to a meeting in Boston which will be attended by James Daly and Maud Gonne. 'He [Daly] is to speak in Boston next Sunday night, and Maud Gonne is billed for the following Sunday night. Daly is under the auspices of the Devoy men, and Maud under those of the Alliance'; (1898, Apr. 22) enclosing some newscuttings from the *Boston Globe* reporting O'Callaghan's accusation that John Dillon is sympathetic with Spain in its war with America. O'Callaghan claims 'Dillon and the *Freeman* have been knocked into a coked hat here on account of it'; (1898, May 13), alerting Redmond to the fact that the *Independent's* position on the Spanish-American war has made friends here by the thousand. O'Callaghan adds 'Your cablegram of congratulation the day after the victory at Manila was just in the nick of time, and struck the keynote'; (1898, Dec. 7), contending that Redmond's suggestion re the Parnell statue is an excellent one. O'Callaghan also indicates that there should be no difficulty in getting a representative delegation to travel from America to attend the laying of the foundation stone of the monument. He adds 'If the remains of Fanny Parnell were to be taken over at that time there is none too much time to spare, and we ought to get to work here at once to raise the money'; (1898, Dec. 15), referring to the publication of a letter in the *Boston Globe* by Redmond which has put an end 'to the pretensions of Dillon and his friends that they are the senior pure "union" men, and

ready to make any sacrifice to secure a united party'. O'Callaghan adds 'I assume Dillon will eventually be forced to accept the situation, when he will receive no credit for bowing to the inevitable'; (1898, Dec. 30), advising Redmond that the proposed re-unification of the Irish Party has stirred up plenty of debate amongst the Irish in Massachusetts. O'Callaghan writes 'A bitter attack was made on me by a man named Dwyer in a letter to the editor because of my article in the *Globe*, placing the responsibility for the continuing of disunion on Dillon'; (1899, Feb. 15), concerning Redmond's St. Patrick's day message. O'Callaghan argues that Redmond give the 'suggested Anglo-American alliance a crack, going on the line that it is England's selfishness that desires it'. He also asks Redmond if Dillon's resignation as leader means that 'the Parnellite triumph is secured?'; (1899, Apr. 11), enclosing newscuttings from the *Boston Post* concerning a dispute between O'Callaghan and P.J. Timmings on the subject of Redmond's control of the *Irish Daily Independent*; (1899, July 7), reporting on his conversation with John Devoy after the Clan na nGael demonstration in Boston. 'He says he thinks that your [Redmond's] own and the Lord Mayor coming out here in the fall for the Parnell monument "would be a very good idea"'.

Also includes letters from O'Callaghan to Edward O'Flaherty.

MS 15,213 /2 1900. 11 items.

Includes: (1900, May 14), reporting on the Hibernian Convention. O'Callaghan also advises Redmond that he has been closely following his work in Ireland. He writes 'I was more than delighted that the Mallow convention passed off so well. I had fear that [William] O'Brien might make trouble there. ... He will use all his adjectives now in lauding you – but while humouring him it is well to keep an eye on him. He is a crank of the first water'; (1900, Aug. 3), on his anxiety that 'there ought to be a united delegation ... consisting of yourself and Dillon, and any others agreed on [to] come out here. I am also satisfied the sooner it is done the better'. O'Callaghan also refers to a report that John O'Leary may have attended a Clan na Gael convention in Atlantic City; (1900, Sept. 28), notifying Redmond of the establishment of the United Irish League at a representative meeting held in the Parker house in Boston. O'Callaghan writes 'I told them [those at the meeting] that "as an unrepentant Parnellite", I was willing to aid the League to the utmost of my power. The phrase has been criticized as *unnecessarily harsh* in view of their attitude, but it is as well for them to know that there is no begging of question on our side'. He also suggests that Dillon might 'be too much of an icicle' for a delegation to America; (1900, Oct. 19), congratulating Redmond on the election results. O'Callaghan adds 'I hope there will be no feeling against you for not having participated in the fights between the Healyites and their opponents. I think you acted very wisely in doing so, and saved the country from a series of Donnybrook fair fights'; (1900, Nov. 1), on the possibility that Healy may be excluded from the Party. 'It looks to me it would be difficult to exclude Healy until he had discarded the pledge. I

suppose it would be tantamount to saying that North Louth should be kept outside the pale of the Irish Party because it elected him'; (1900, Dec. 3), referring to the internal dissension in the Irish Party. 'My first word would be to damn that maniac, O'Brien, for forcing an issue at such a moment, regardless of the consequences. My next would be to damn that crank, Healy, ... Adjectives nor epithets can do justice to the feeling of those here who had hoped that all trouble had been buried, as it would have been if those two lunatics had been out of the country'.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A copy of a letter from O'Callaghan to Timothy Healy (1900, Dec. 4), warning him of the consequences of another split in the Irish Party, 'even worse than the one of 1890'.

MS 15,213 /3 1901. 11 items.

Includes: (1901, Jan. 3), reporting on the opposition of Clan na Gael to Redmond, to the Irish Party and to the United Irish League in America. O'Callaghan urges Redmond to make things hot 'in very sense of the word, both in Ireland and in the House of Commons, and that as speedily as possible. That is the only way we can rally people here, who have been discouraged so long'; (1901, Jan. 7), reporting on his talk with Augustus Saint-Gaudens re the Parnell statue; (1901, Feb. 8), congratulating Redmond on this adept response to the Queen's death: 'Your treatment of it was exactly to the point. It was such a difficult subject to touch on from any point of view. ... It left our *strong-minded friends* nothing to criticise, and they would not want much room when they would avail of it'. O'Callaghan also refers to a reception to honour John McBride and Maud Gonne in Boston. 'I suppose all the warriors will be out in their paint on that occasion'. Encloses a letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens referring to the arrangements for the proposed Parnell statue which will be similar to his Abraham Lincoln memorial in Chicago and the Bishop Phillip Brooks statue in Boston; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Callaghan (1901, Apr. 26), reporting on the growth of the movement in Ireland: 'The United Irish League had now practically taken root in every part of Ireland, even in counties like Wexford and Carlow, where the universal feeling was hostile at the time of the general election'. Redmond also refers to the impact of William O'Brien's absence from U.I.L. platforms in Ireland; (1901, May 16), agreeing with Redmond's proposal to send a delegation to America in the autumn. O'Callaghan suggests that P.A. McHugh should be allowed to recuperate from his time in prison with a visit to America. 'The moral effect of a member of the party coming out of prison, and at once appealing to the Irish in America would be a little difficult to overcome'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Callaghan (1901, July 11), on the difficulties 'which confront us in the matter ... of the constitution of such a delegation' to the United States; (1901, July 19), on his intention to invite Davitt to Boston. O'Callaghan writes 'The Clan men are bitterly opposed to his coming, and as they are also antagonistic to yourself and the party we have reasoned from it that

Davitt must of necessity be friendly to the party'; (1901, July 21), expressing his regret that Dillon cannot accompany the delegation to the United States. 'It would have a much better effect if you and he were on the same platform in America. It would give plain proof of the genuineness of the reunion, which will not otherwise be so apparent to the people in this country'.

MS 15,213 /4 1902. 17 items.

Includes: (1902, Jan. 10), concerning preparations for the visit of William Redmond and Joseph Devlin to America; (1902, Mar. 11), seeking monetary assistance from Redmond; (1902, Apr. 13), reporting on the efforts made by the Irish Party's delegation in strengthening the organisation in America. 'The public meeting which he [Devlin] and William [Redmond] first addressed in Boston was not as large as it ought to have been. There was a feeling of over-confidence on the part of most of our former workers, on account of the great proportions of the meeting which yourself and McHugh and O'Donnell addressed'; (1902, June 20), arguing that Boston would provide the best location for the National Convention in October. O'Callaghan adds '*I am glad to see* there is an attachment out against yourself Dillon, O'Brien &c. on account of the De Freyne affair. That is what will arouse our people here'; (1902, July 5), arguing that Clan na nGael has not the power to interfere with the reception which Redmond should receive in America when he arrives for the National Convention; (1902, July 14), advising Redmond that the Ancient Order of Hibernians are holding their convention in Denver, Colorado. He adds 'I imagine their most important work will be to decide whether they are being ridden by the Clan or whether they are a distinct organisation'; (1902, Aug. 12), notifying Redmond of Patrick Egan's resignation from Clan na Gael; (1902, Dec. 16), reporting on the progress of efforts to raise subscriptions for the Defence Fund. O'Callaghan informs Redmond that a magnificent meeting took place in Fall River. 'Col. [John] Blake, of the Irish brigade in the Transvaal army, spoke there with Devlin and the city belonged to the League. ... It [Blake's presence] draws the fangs of men who blather about physical force, but don't practice it, that the best physical force man of the race in the Boer war stands on the United Irish League platform'.

Also included are:

4 telegrams.

Newscutting of an article 'Clan na Gael wars on Irish League', *The Chicago Citizen*, 12 July 1902. (John F. Finerty, editor).

MS 15,213 /5 1903. 17 items.

Includes: (1903, Mar. 31), reporting on the progress of Conor O'Kelly's mission in America. O'Callaghan adds 'Devoy, I think is hopeless. He is undoubtedly the moving spirit in the present attitude of the Clan, and apparently he has made up his mind that he prefers to play "spoil stick" to the finish. If he will do nothing himself he will not allow anybody else to do it either if he can prevent [it]'; (1903, Aug. 3), congratulating

Redmond on his efforts in connection with the Land Bill. O'Callaghan insists that the successful passage of the bill will leave the 'dark-lantern crowd here in a very bad plight, as they have been all along predicting that although they said the bill was practically worthless, it would, nevertheless, not be passed at all'. He also refers to Clan na nGae's efforts to disrupt support for the League in America; (1903, Aug. 5), advising Redmond that he has received a number of calls from people who were evicted from their holdings since 1879, and who are now anxious to take advantage of the reinstatement provisions of the new Land Bill; (1903, Sept. 25), expressing his gratitude to Redmond for sending him a draft of £100. O'Callaghan also informs Redmond that Charles R. Devlin, M.P. for Galway addressed a meeting in Boston in connection with the Emmet centennial. 'The League more than held its own in the celebration, and put the Clan in a rather difficult and second-rate position'; (1903, Sept. 30), enclosing copies of correspondence from John F. Finerty, President of the United Irish League of America and T.B. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer; (1903, Oct. 9), referring to a recently published book by Colonel John Blake who commanded the Irish brigade on the Boer side during the Transvaal War. O'Callaghan writes 'Col. Blake is somewhat doubtful as to whether the British government will allow it to pass through the mails in Ireland'; (1903, Dec. 7), concerning William O'Brien's resignation from the Party. O'Callaghan writes 'I am completely mystified, and indeed so is everybody here as far as I know, as to just what is behind O'Brien's resignation'. Encloses a copy of a letter from Patrick Egan insisting that O'Brien's actions are 'absurd and childish'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond claiming that O'Brien had not the slightest justification for his resignation. Redmond adds 'The people of Ireland and the Irish Party and the United Irish League were all following O'Brien's ideas rather than [those] of the *Freeman* and there was really no indiscipline and no disunion in our ranks'.

Also includes 2 telegrams.

MS 15,213 /6 1904. 32 items.

Includes: (1904, Jan. 5), suggesting that the National Convention should be held earlier than usual. O'Callaghan adds 'The more we keep the League in the public eye from now until these two conventions meet, the more difficult the Clan will find it to keep their men in line against the League and the more encouragement we shall give the anti-Clan men in the Hibernian convention to express their views and put up a stiff fight'; (1904, Jan. 8), on the composition of the Irish Party's delegation to America. O'Callaghan writes 'How would Pat O'Brien be? At any rate he ought to be, as Mr. [John F.] Finerty suggests, a member of the Party, whose record would appeal to our people and ... render Clan criticism ineffectual'; (1904, Feb. 5), on the need for an organiser to work in America until the time of the National Convention. 'Harrington would of course be a magnificent man, if he could come; no better'; (1904, Feb. 5), expressing his regret on hearing of T.C. Harrington's attitude during the recent mayoral election in Dublin

which ‘might impair his usefulness [in America] very much’. O’Callaghan adds ‘I am sorry that Harrington did not stand up in his boots as he has hitherto done. This coddling of unionists is dangerous’; (1904, Feb. 29), on his conviction that a substantial financial return can be obtained during Conor O’Kelly’s visit. O’Callaghan adds ‘New York City, as usual, is absolutely worthless. They are more bent on little squabbings about matters not worth a five cent piece in themselves, than they are on doing anything substantial for the League’; (1904, Apr. 22), reporting the feeling of the committee that an eastern city ought to be selected as the location of the National Convention as the ‘expense attendant on the journey to St. Louis or Chicago ... would be very great’; (1904, May 12), on the fixing of a date for the National Convention; (1904, May 14), regarding Redmond’s attendance at the National Convention. O’Callaghan also argues that it would be ‘a magnificent stroke of policy’ if Redmond could get Bishop Patrick O’Donnell of Raphoe to come over; (1904, May 28), urging Redmond to take an opportunity to meet General Charles H. Taylor of the *Boston Globe* whilst he is in London. O’Callaghan also refers to a ‘Clan attack in this week’s organ of Devoy. The article is *undoubtedly his*. I am replying for the first time, in the *Irish World*’; (1904, June 15), enclosing copies of correspondence with Charles J. Bigley, secretary of the Philadelphia League; (1904, June 24), insisting that Captain A.J.C. Donelan will be an excellent choice to accompany Redmond on his visit to the United States. O’Callaghan also advises Redmond that Clan na nGael are a ‘spent force for evil; whether they are powerful for any good yet or not is another question’; (1904, July 4), acknowledging Redmond’s note ‘about P.T. Daly, T[om] C[larke]?’ and promising to convey the message ‘along to our friends’. O’Callaghan adds ‘It shows the Clan is badly scared when they bring him out. McBride is to orate at Oak Island, outside Boston today, at a Clan field day. In the 17 years I have been in Boston I have never known them to be ignored by the press as they have been this time’; (1904, August 2), urging Redmond to answer John Howard Parnell’s insinuations re the Parnell monument and the purchase of Avondale. ‘He [Parnell] ought to be met square and plain by telling him what are the facts. As I remember you stating frequently the time you were here on that work, it was never intended or asked of the Irish people in America to subscribe for Avondale to be turned over to him’.

MS 15,213 /7 1905. 16 items.

Includes: (1905, June 19), enclosing copies of his recent correspondence with Augustus Saint-Gaudens regarding the Parnell monument. O’Callaghan also refers to the selection of John F. Finerty as orator at the unveiling of the monument to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher in Montana; (1905, Aug. 11), advising Redmond of William O’Brien’s lack of support in the United States. ‘I never saw a man so utterly discounted in such a short period on this side of the water as he has been. ... So far as America is concerned you need not have the slightest fear of his kicking will have any effect here’; (1905, Aug. 29), conveying William Redmond’s satisfaction with his

recent meeting in San Francisco. 'He said that there are an excellent crowd of men who have taken hold, and that they simply lionized him from the time he got ashore'; (1905, Sept. 21), informing Redmond that he has seen Saint-Gauden's statue of Parnell: 'The figure ... as it now stands is imposing, and in William's [Redmond] judgment, perfect'. O'Callaghan also refers to the success of Willie's visit to Boston. Encloses 'Amounts contributed to United Irish League Fund up to the Boston meeting, Sept. 14th, 1905, since Convention, Aug. 31st, 1904'; (1905, Nov. 21), referring to Douglas Hyde's visit to the United States. O'Callaghan writes 'The Clan of course set out to capture him at once, Devoy being at the wharf when he reached New York. I do not know whether it is through lack of energy or poor judgment, or what the reason but our friends in New York I understand have practically nothing to say to his reception, being frozen out by the Clan crowd'. He adds 'I do not feel like killing myself for the success of his [Hyde's] mission, which I think is a good deal chimerical'. Encloses correspondence with Augustus Saint-Gaudens dealing with the sculptor's suggestion that Hyde should write the inscription for the Parnell monument. O'Callaghan comments 'Of course it is absurd of Saint-Gaudens to even think of having anybody write the inscription without your [Redmond's] authority, but the poor old fellow is innocent of these intrigues'; (1905, Nov. 22), enclosing a letter from Saint-Gaudens advising O'Callaghan that he will not act any further on his suggestion about Hyde writing the Parnell inscription. O'Callaghan argues that Redmond and the Parnell monument committee should act quickly on the matter of the inscription 'so as to leave no chance for a mishap again'; (1905, Dec. 15), enclosing copies of his correspondence with John F. Finerty. O'Callaghan also refers to Douglas Hyde's 'fiasco' of a meeting at the Boston Theatre. 'His [Hyde's] speech of course was a glorification of the Gaelic League, from the establishment of which he dates all progress in Ireland. ... no mention of Parnell, the land league movement, or any later movement or man. But in 1893 the Gaelic League rose up and made a new Ireland, which is today the only Ireland worth considering. That is substantially an outline of his two hours' talk'.

Also includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,213 /8 1906. Jan.-Sept. 27 items.

Includes: (1906, Feb. 6), voicing his anger at the attitude shown by Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Walsh regarding Timothy Healy and the Louth election. O'Callaghan writes 'most of our people, Parnellites and anti-Parnellites are of the opinion that you ought have gone in and whipped him [Healy] regardless of the Cardinal or Archbishop or the whole Hierarchy of Ireland'; (1906, Feb. 6), advising Redmond that the 'Clan is uglier in the latest issues of its organ, the *Gaelic American*, than it has been for years'. O'Callaghan adds 'Apparently nothing short of your political decapitation will please Devoy, but he will have to dye his whiskers for a considerable time longer before he need expect any support for that idea on this side of the Atlantic'; (1906, Feb. 19),

asking Redmond to use his influence in the case of Timothy Sexton, former employee of the Cork Union. Encloses a copy of Sexton's letter. O'Callaghan also refers to the case of Maurice Regan, clerk of the Mallow Union; (1906, Feb. 22), concerning the stance Redmond should take towards Timothy Healy and William O'Brien. O'Callaghan writes 'I see by the *Irish People* that William's diarrhea (diary) still continues, and shows no sign of abating. In one way it is laughable to read of the hell upon earth that reigned inside their ranks while they were fighting the poor Parnellites'; (1906, May 1), on his hopes that John F. Finerty may relinquish his office as president of the U.I.L. of America at the next National Convention at Philadelphia; (1906, May. 11), urging Redmond to reconsider his decision not to attend the Philadelphia Convention. O'Callaghan also expresses his hope that Ireland has done something substantial for the relief of the victims of the San Francisco earthquake. He adds 'Douglas Hyde, doubtless acting under direction, very speedily took advantage of the occasion to turn over \$5,000 of the funds he had raised, for the relief of sufferers. I doubt if he would he would have risen to the occasion himself without instruction'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Callaghan (1906, June 19), insisting that it is impossible for him to attend the Philadelphia Convention. Redmond also refers to the Party's success in getting the government to introduce the Labourers' Bill, and to the events in Loughrea which 'have enabled us to obtain from the government a promise to pass the Town Tenants' Bill'; (1906, July 20), suggesting that the Convention ought to speak out strongly by resolution against William O'Brien. 'I think we ought to make it so plain that we regard him as a crank and a "kicker"'. O'Callaghan adds 'having in mind the performances of little "Dis an' Dat" Sheehan, Gilhooly, Crean &c, I think our resolution should state clearly that we disapprove of any American funds being used to maintain members of the party who avail of public platforms for criticism and opposition of the party'; (1906, Sept. 4), enclosing copies of his letters to Edward Blake and Charles R. Devlin; (1906, Sept. 7), conveying Patrick Egan's information that Daniel F. Cohalan, 'one of the chiefs of the Clan crowd' in New York, is in Ireland and that he intends to contact Redmond. O'Callaghan writes 'Egan says Cohalan is one of the most slippery and plausible of the entire Clan crowd, and that if he sees you at all he will unquestionably distort and misrepresent anything you may say to him, among his own and Devoy's satellites'; (1906, Sept. 18), enclosing a rough draft of the resolutions to be adopted at the 3rd National Convention of the U.I.L. of America at Philadelphia, 2-3 Oct. 1906.

Also includes 4 telegrams.

MS 15,213 /9 1906. Oct.-Dec. 27 items.

Includes: (1906, Oct. 13), reporting on the success of the National Convention in Philadelphia. 'We have met the enemy and they are ours. No such success has been witnessed since '79, according to the general belief, and to the opinion of Patrick Ford, who has attended every convention since that time'; (1906, Nov. 10), enclosing a newscutting

from the *New York World* and a letter from Patrick Ford. Also encloses a copy of O'Callaghan's reply to Ford assuring him that there is not the slightest need to be worried about the article which originally appeared in the *Evening Herald*. O'Callaghan writes 'The *Evening Herald* is the evening edition of the Healyite organ – the *Independent* – and its facilities for knowing anything about the action of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon are perhaps the worst of any newspaper printed in Dublin'; (1906, Nov. 12), enclosing a second letter from Patrick Ford; (1906, Nov. 13), enclosing Patrick Ford's reply to his letter of 10 Nov. With a copy of a reply from Redmond acknowledging receipt of O'Callaghan's three letters and three enclosures from Ford. Redmond writes 'I cabled you at once telling you that the latter gentleman [Ford] need have no apprehension'; (1906, Dec. 6), on the stance Redmond should take on the Irish Council Bill. 'If that proposal is the best they can do after 20 years of anticipation and expectation, of struggle and stress and after all the high sounding promises the liberals have made, better a thousand times to cast away the petty offer'; (1906, Dec. 18), enclosing copies of his correspondence with Thomas Kettle M.P.; (1906, Dec. 21), enclosing a copy of a letter from Thomas Kettle reporting on the progress of his mission in the Western United States. With a copy of O'Callaghan's reply. O'Callaghan writes 'It is apparent that despite perhaps a little personal soreness, maybe justified under the conditions, the medicine worked'.

Also included are:

5 telegrams.

A letter from O'Callaghan to Patrick O'Brien (1906, Dec. 20), advising him that they still have to contend with the 'infernal Clan influence'. O'Callaghan writes 'There is nothing but the foulest abuse in their rag of a paper every week, and misrepresentation and lying about everybody connected with the movement'. He also refers to his dissatisfaction with the lack of communication from Thomas Kettle and Richard Hazleton regarding the progress of their work.

MS 15,213 /10 1907. Jan. 68 items.

Includes: (1907, Jan. 15), referring to the expulsion of D.D. Sheehan and John O'Donnell, and to William O'Brien's threat of action against the Party in connection with the distribution of funds to Irish members in parliament. O'Callaghan writes 'I have been weighing very carefully the advisability of having a strong declaration made by our executive committee here in regard to O'Brien and Sheehan's threatened suit'; (1907, Jan. 22), enclosing a copy of the circular to Redmond from the National Committee of the United Irish League of America re the threatened action by D.D. Sheehan and William O'Brien. Includes an annotated list indicating committee members who have endorsed the address. O'Callaghan advises Redmond that 'replies are coming in rapidly ... and so far there has not been a single dissenting voice as to the advisability of signing it'; (1907, Jan. 25), advising Redmond that he has heard from 54 out of the 74 members of the national executive committee of the American U.I.L. in response to the O'Brien and

Sheehan address. O'Callaghan also informs Redmond that 'Poor Col. [John] Blake of the Boer Irish Brigade died night before last in New York of asphyxiation. It looks as if the affair was accidental'; (1907, Jan. 30), concerning the publication of the declaration against O'Brien and Sheehan. O'Callaghan also refers to the work undertaken by Thomas Kettle and Richard Hazleton during their American mission. Encloses copies of his correspondence with Kettle.

Also included are:

Many original letters and telegrams which O'Callaghan received from national executive committee members indicating their approval of the declaration against William O'Brien and D.D. Sheehan.

MS 15,213 /11 1907. Feb.-Dec. 23 items.

Includes: (1907, Feb. 8), concerning the nature of the legal action instituted against the Party by O'Brien and Sheehan. O'Callaghan adds 'I know of old, of course, that William [O'Brien] is as fond of law, and what we used to call in the south "clumper", as any man in Ireland'; (1907, Feb. 19), referring to his personal antipathy towards O'Brien. Encloses the declarations of the last three members of the national executive committee of the American U.I.L. on the O'Brien-Sheehan declaration. O'Callaghan also refers to his disappointment with the manner in which Hazleton and Kettle conducted their American tour; (1907, Mar. 19), advising Redmond that Bulmer Hobson, 'one of the Sinn Féin apostles', has visited Boston to speak at a public meeting at Faneuil Hall. O'Callaghan adds 'There was not of course the slightest doubt that he was brought here by the Clan for the purpose of sowing the seeds of dissension if possible, and at all events suggesting disunion in Ireland now on the eve of the introduction of the [Irish Council] bill'; (1907, Mar. 21), notifying Redmond that he has just received a call from Augusta Saint-Gaudens who expressed her considerable anxiety regarding the failure of the committee to send her husband money for his work on the Parnell statue; (1907, Mar. 22), concerning Richard Hazleton's unpaid dental bill from his time in America. O'Callaghan adds 'Mark my word for it ... that young gentleman [Hazleton] needs to be taught his place before his conceit and lack of principle lead to perhaps more unpleasant consequences'; (1907, Apr. 2), enclosing his communications re Edward M. Lahiff's request to attend the Convention in Dublin on the Irish Council Bill as the special representative of the American U.I.L.; (1907, Apr. 19), insisting that it would be a 'mistake to make any general appeal to America again in connection with the [Parnell] monument, as it would be certain to be distorted and twisted into all sorts and shapes by Devoy and his coterie'. O'Callaghan also refers to the powers which will be conferred upon the legislative authority in the Irish Council Bill; (1907, July 30), voicing the indignation felt by the organisation in America at the actions of Sir Thomas Esmonde, James O'Mara and C.J. Dolan. O'Callaghan writes 'O'Mara of course I regarded for years as a useless item, but the sublime audacity of Dolan of Leitrim takes the cake'; telegram (1907, Aug. 4), reporting the death of Augustus Saint-

Gaudens; (1907, Nov. 23), enclosing a copy of letter received from Augusta Saint-Gaudens 'who is evidently rounding up everything she can of the old man's estate'. O'Callaghan adds 'She seems, if possible, more vixen-like than ever. I suppose because the money is concerned'.

Also includes 7 telegrams.

MS 15,213 /12 1910. 21 items.

Includes: (1910, Mar. 11), enclosing a copy of a letter from Michael J. Ryan, National President of the U.I.L. of America suggesting an April or early May date for the Convention. O'Callaghan also pours scorn on the 'pretended conversion on the part of the [Ancient Order of] Hibernians and the Clan' to the League. He adds 'it is to my mind a case where we must more than ever beware of Greeks who bear gifts'; (1910, Apr. 1), referring to the dangers inherent in the secret negotiations. O'Callaghan writes 'the feeling of Mr. [T.B.] Fitzpatrick [treasurer] and all our friends here ... who had heard the rumours of this proposed conference – was that we should have nothing to do with any secret confabbing with the representatives of the Clan na nGael, if matters should reach such a stage'. Encloses copies of his correspondence with Michael J. Ryan regarding the proposed co-operation between the A.O.H. and the League; (1910, Apr. 22), expressing his hope that Redmond will 'force the issue on the Anderson disclosures' as far as he possibly can. O'Callaghan adds 'The opinion has long prevailed here that Devoy is crooked and contrary to his usual custom, he has not had a single word to say editorially on the Anderson disclosures since they were first made'; (1910, Apr. 29), enclosing copies of his correspondence with Michael J. Ryan regarding the fixing of a date and place for the National Convention. O'Callaghan also encloses a copy of a letter from Edmond J. McCormick from Buffalo, New York; (1910, May 6), referring to Redmond's visit to Cork towards the end of the month. O'Callaghan expresses his hope that 'this visit of yourself and Mr. Dillon to the rebel city will make it rebel to what it should rebel against, the combination of Jews and landlords who have been making its name a disgrace to the country'; (1910, June 10), asking if Redmond's original plan to stay in America for a six-week tour still stands. O'Callaghan writes 'My own impression is strong that the whole country should practically be raked with a fine tooth comb on this occasion, because conditions are more favourable than they have been for years'; (1910, Oct. 31), referring to the progress of Redmond's tour. Encloses a copy of a telegram from J. Hennessey Murphy of Portland, Oregon, 'from which you will see that our friend Farrell succeeded in making a jackass of [T.P.] O'Connor' during his tour through Butte, Montana, and the Northwestern United States.

Also includes are:

2 telegrams.

A letter from Michael J. Ryan to Redmond (1910, Apr. 25), regarding arrangements for a tour by Redmond, T.P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, which will 'produce results unequalled for twenty years'.

MS 15,213 /13 1911 and 4 undated [c. 1910]. *11 items.*

Includes: (1911, May 16), enclosing 'a very peculiar letter' from Michael J. Ryan. O'Callaghan concludes that there is 'evidently some underhand work still going on between him [Ryan] and the anti-Devoy wing of the Clan which probably accounts for his peculiar actions'.

Also includes:

'The A.O.H. and the Irish Cause'. Printed. [c. 1910].

'Unity of the Irish Race in America. Official statement of the National Board of the A.O.H.' Printed. [c. 1910].

Itinerary of speeches by Redmond, Joseph Devlin and T.P. O'Connor during their American tour. [c. 1910].

Undated fragment of a letter from O'Callaghan to Redmond referring to an article of his which appeared in the *Independent* on Fanny Parnell's grave in the Tudor family plot at Mt. Auburn Cemetery. He writes 'But we also thought that perhaps, in case, it would be carried out, the family would prefer that the remains be carried to Ireland, and laid in Glasnevin'.

III.ii.51 Includes Sir James O'Connor, Attorney General for Ireland, John O'Connor, M.P. for North Kildare

MS 15,214 /1-4 1893-1916.

MS 15,214 /1 1901-06. *17 items.*

Correspondence with Denis **O'Carroll**. General Secretary, Poor Law Association of Ireland.

Includes: (1901, Apr. 27), enclosing a 'List of Poor Law Unions not against the passing of the Superannuation Bill' into law. O'Carroll asks Redmond to use his influence with the few dissenting members of the Irish Party to prevail upon them to withdraw their opposition; (1902, June 19), requesting that Redmond allow a deputation from the Poor Law Association have an interview with the Irish Parliamentary Party; (1904, Jan. 29), enclosing copies of his correspondence with George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the subject of superannuation for the Poor Law Officials of Ireland; (1904, Apr. 4), concerning Edward Blake's hostility to the financial clauses of the Superannuation Bill; (1905, Mar. 11), insisting that it is not the intention of the Association to cause division or friction within the Irish Party over the Poor Law Superannuation Bill; (1906, Jan. 26), asking whether Redmond approves of his putting his name forward for the vacancy in the North Kilkenny constituency. 'There appears a strong feeling all through the constituency that a local candidate should be selected this time'.

Also includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,214 /2 1900-17. 22 items.

Correspondence with **Sir James O'Connor**. Attorney General for Ireland, July 1914-Jan. 1917.

Includes: (1900, Sept. 13), referring to the possibility of his standing at the next election for either a Wexford or Wicklow constituency. 'Notwithstanding my want of political experience, I think I have some things in my favour, e.g. that with the groundwork of a university education, my experience of six years busy work as a sol[icitor] enables me to construe an Act of Parliament'; (1900, Sept. 27), affirming that James McCann should be able to retain the St. Stephen's Green seat 'as he can well afford to look after the registration'. O'Connor also advises Redmond in confidence that Timothy Healy suggested he should fight Sir Thomas Esmonde for the North Wexford seat; (1908, Nov. 4), urging Redmond to give his proposal a favourable consideration. O'Connor writes 'Home Rule, of course, cannot be achieved otherwise than by the Irish Party. Our association want no parliamentary representation: but we do think we can be an aid to the Party in achieving their object'. O'Connor insists that his association caters for 'moderate unionists who are coming around to Home Rule, but who will not declare themselves Nationalists or join the U.I.L.'; (1909, Dec. 21), recommending the barrister, James C. Meredith as a potential candidate: 'one of the most distinguished scholars that Trinity has produced during the last decade, a very able young fellow, good platform speaker, a Home Ruler for years, a member of the U.I.L.'; (1914, July 3), assuring Redmond that his sister had written in his favour without his knowledge. O'Connor also insists that he is no place-hunter or jobber'. He adds 'I wanted to get into the Party and had I succeeded no member of it would have been more loyal to its decisions'; (1915, May 16), advising Redmond that he may be asked to stand down to make way for a Unionist following the reconstitution of the Irish government: 'I will not do that and I prefer to resign if it comes to that'; (1916, Apr. 1), giving his view of James H. Campbell's appointment as Attorney General; (1916, May 5), concurring with Redmond's feelings of disgust and humiliation at the recent Rising. O'Connor writes 'There is, of course, a good deal of exaggeration in the newspaper reports. My view is that there were only 2,000 men with rifles in Dublin. ... They occupied 10 or 12 vantage points and my guess is that they had an average of 100 in each and the balance of my 2,000 were spread, sniping and otherwise, over the city. ... The soldiers were cheered and fed by the populace'; (1916, May 12), arguing that a great number of the men engaged in the Rising were 'merely out because they want to get other people's property without either paying for it, or earning it'. O'Connor adds 'Of course the great thing to do is to see that as far as possible there should be no sympathy in the future with the Sinn Féin movement, and from that point of view – though I yield to no man in my respect and admiration for Mr. Dillon – I think his speech went too far'. He also refers to the shooting of policemen at Ashbourne: 'a man named [Thomas] Ashe, a National School teacher, who was in charge of the gang who were guilty ... and who under civil

law, would undoubtedly be hanged for murder, was sentenced only to penal servitude'; (1916, May 22), informing Redmond that P.A. O'Farrell has asked him to approach Healy to discuss a 'settlement of the Irish question on the lines of an exclusion of part of Ulster'. O'Connor writes 'My relations with H[ealy] are peculiar. I find him in business a loyal colleague. We are on friendly terms: but I have never been and certainly am not now, an intimate personal friend of his'; (1916, May 22), asking if Redmond will ensure that Rev. William Murphy, who is attached to the 10th (Irish) Division, gets recognition for his services at Suvla Bay; (1917, Mar. 1), affirming that the *Independent* has done and is doing much mischief in Ireland'. O'Connor suggests that William Martin Murphy may be willing to come to terms with the Irish Party and he asks 'Would Dillon make peace with him?'; (1917, Oct. 11), conveying Major Ivan H. Price's wish to have his side of his interview with Eoin MacNeill known to Redmond. With a copy of a letter from Major Ivan H. Price to O'Connor, (1917, Sept. 22), enclosing a copy of an account of his conversation with Eoin MacNeill. Price concludes that this 'unfortunate man concocted his version for the purpose of getting the Irish Parliamentary Party to obtain his release'. Also encloses an annotated copy of *Major Price. His Record, Ambition, and Work*'. Published in January 1917, this hostile flier suggests that Price is a Freemason and an anti-Catholic bigot; (1917, Oct. 19), giving his opinion on the Major Ivan Price-Eoin MacNeill case. O'Connor writes 'You must not, however, infer that because an incident of this kind was possible under military administration, it is possible under civil administration. In my opinion no such incident of seeing prisoners in that way is possible under civil administration'.

MS 15,214 /3 1893-1915. 11 items.

Correspondence with **John O'Connor**. M.P. for North Kildare.

Includes: (1893, Jan. 6), enclosing an account for some money which he states is badly needed; (1900, Sept. 12), on the possibility of his standing for a constituency at the next election; (1902, Feb. 19), asking why Redmond interfered to prevent his selection as a nationalist candidate in County Kilkenny. O'Connor adds 'It now appears you no longer wish me in the Irish Party'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond arguing that 'it is ridiculous to say that I interfered in the Kilkenny Convention against you, or at all'; (1915, July 26), advising Redmond that he has resumed agitation on the matter of the Belgian rifles; (1915, Sept. 3), concerning his interview with H.J. Tennant concerning the importation of Belgian rifles for the National Volunteers.

Also included are:

Redmond's note of a communication with Barry O'Brien regarding John O'Connor's status as a petitioner in a divorce case which is listed for trial in London. Redmond concludes 'I said I had heard nothing of all this and had I known it I would not have sanctioned Mr.

O'Connor's candidature for Kildare'. 3 Mar. 1905.

Redmond's memorandum of his interview with O'Connor: 'Told him if the [divorce] case went on, no matter what the merits were, I would have to ask him for his resignation'. 10 Apr. 1905.

MS 15,214 /4 1890-1917. 28 items.

Correspondence with **Michael J. O'Connor**. Wexford solicitor.

Many of the letters with enclosures etc. concern the sale of Redmond's estates in County Wexford (inherited from his uncle, General John Patrick Redmond). The letters refer to financial difficulties in settling and finalising the purchase of agricultural holdings by particular tenants on the estate.

Includes: (1890, Apr. 11), regarding a deed of submission sent to for arbitration on the Tottenham estate, County Wexford; (1890, Sept. 26), expressing his delight that the dispute on Colonel Tottenham's estate has been settled 'though I really did not think the tenants would forego the reference to the future rents'; (1901, May 4), asking Redmond to use his influence in the case of the District Inspector in Wexford town, Inspector O'Neill Ferguson Kelly, who has been passed over for the position of County Inspector; (1903, Sept. 23), assuring Redmond that he will do his best to have the terms for the sale of his estate arranged 'without any public discussion'. O'Connor adds 'Father [David] Bolger is friendly. He is a great admirer of yours, and he is a great friend of mine'; (1903, Oct. 2), informing Redmond that the sale of Sir George Brooke's estate has been placed in his hands with the consent of the Estate Commissioners who are anxious to buy the estate and re-sell it to the tenants; (1903, Oct. 6), urging Redmond to agree to terms with his tenants sooner rather than have any further delay. 'If there be a public meeting of the tenants I don't know what will happen, especially having regard to the fact that they are goaded on against you by the *Independent* in its scandalous articles'; (1903, Oct. 13), insisting that the 'crisis is now coming on' in relation to Redmond's negotiations with his tenants. O'Connor writes 'There will be a meeting of a large number of the tenants in my office here ... Of course, the result will be that it will get out, and will probably be put in the papers'; (1903, Oct. 17), enclosing a communiqué which has been sent to the papers on the meeting of Redmond's tenants in his office; (1903, Oct. 31), conveying the information from Redmond's land agent that a Mr. Thorpe 'is the only Protestant on the estate ... [and] he is like all low Protestants – a bad lot'. O'Connor adds 'I pointed out to Father [David] Bolger that Thorpe was really wanting to fight you because you were the Catholic leader in politics. He agreed with this view and he said that he is going to kill Thorpe'; (1917, May 18), referring to the decision of a few Wexford friends to secretly buy the title deeds of Aughavanagh and present them to Redmond as a mark of their profound respect to the 'Wexford leader of the Irish Party'.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A letter from J.T. Evans Boyd, Colonel Tottenham's agent, to O'Connor (1890, Dec. 28), concerning the Shelbourne estate.

III.ii.52 T.P. O'Connor, M.P. for Liverpool

MS 15,215 /1-2 1900-17.

Correspondence with **T.P. O'Connor**. M.P. for Liverpool.

MS 15,215 /1 1900-07. 43 items.

Includes: (1900, Sept. 24), on the need for the executive of the United Irish League of Great Britain to address the matter of British constituencies where there are rival candidates publicly pledged to Home Rule; (1900, Sept. 26), suggesting that the Party should encourage Irish voters in Britain to vote for Liberal candidates. O'Connor writes 'In other words, that, as in 1885, when we supported the Conservatives so as to bring them as close as possible in strength to the then dominant Liberals ... so we should support the Liberals even where we have no strong reason for regarding them as particularly strong friends of our cause'; (1902, Nov. 15), enclosing a copy of a 'most blackguard letter' from John Campbell, M.P. for South Armagh, citing allegations in the *Independent* that O'Connor induced wealthy Liberals to put money into his paper *T.P.'s Weekly*. With a copy of a draft reply from O'Connor to Campbell; (1903, Mar. 4), enclosing a copy of a letter from Austin Harford re an invitation from the New Century Society of Liverpool for Redmond and O'Connor to visit the city; (1903, Mar. 28), enclosing a copy of a letter of his to Thomas Sexton concerning the Land Bill: 'Unless therefore, we think that the bill is hopelessly bad, and at the same time have a well-founded hope that if we reject this bill we shall get one better soon, we have to walk very warily'; (1905, Oct. 25), on the opposition of English priests to the Party's stance on the education question. O'Connor adds 'I have given up all hope of reasoning with them'; (1905, Nov. 10), advising Redmond that Campbell-Bannerman will be back London on Saturday; (1905, Dec. 24), informing Redmond that he has written a long letter to Dillon giving him details of his conversation with Campbell-Bannerman; (1906, Jan. 4), expressing his anxiety about London: 'I am afraid Chamberlain's hatred of Home Rule will keep us from winning all the seats we expect'; (1906, Jan. 28), concerning the English education question. O'Connor argues that 'we shall have to consent to full popular control' over schools. He adds 'I have always regarded that as inevitable and have told the priests so. But I believe if we assent to that we may get excellent terms on other points'; (1906, Feb. 7), reporting that he and Dillon have had a meeting with James Bryce; (1906, Aug. 22), referring to arrangements for his North American tour; (1906, Sept. 14), asking Redmond to forward him £250 to cover the expense of his trip to America. O'Connor also assures Redmond that he will not say 'anything that can rankle' in relation to William O'Brien;

(1906, Sept. 17), on his concern on reading Redmond's letter 'that things are so critical [in America]. I did not realise that they had got to this point'; (1907, Jan. 18), advising Redmond that he is unable to confirm or deny the report that Birrell is to be the next Chief Secretary for Ireland. O'Connor also refers to the possibility that Winston Churchill may be included in the cabinet. (1907, Oct. 29), expressing his pleasure that Redmond has been able 'to confront and beat down ... the malignant attempts at division in Ireland'.

Also included are:

10 telegrams.

A letter from Richard Alfred Sheehan, bishop of Waterford, to O'Connor (1907, Aug. 19), congratulating him on the success which has attended his recent efforts in the proceedings of a parliamentary committee.

MS 15,215 /2 /A 1910-16. 33 items.

Includes: (1910, June 4), informing Redmond that he has met with Lloyd George to discuss the budget and the constitutional crisis. O'Connor writes 'Main point at issue whether Gov[ernment] shall take up Veto resolutions in three or four weeks time, bringing crash some time in July and having election in September. ... Most important thing, however, in L[loyd] G[eorge] observations; that a Conference between the leaders he thought inevitable'; (1910, June 6), concerning his meeting with Lloyd George and Winston Churchill and the possibility of a conference between the Party leaders to resolve the constitutional conflict between the two Houses of Parliament. O'Connor writes 'The King now will not suggest a conference; but Lloyd George and – Winston Churchill ... agrees with him – believes that it is good business for the Liberals to force a conference on the Tories. Lloyd George thinks such a conference may end in the acceptance of such a compromise'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1910, June 8), suggesting the government have 'decided to give the Tories an opportunity of making a suggestion as to the carrying out of the Veto policy'; (1914, July 10), conveying Lloyd George's doubts regarding Asquith's confident expectation that a settlement to the Home Rule crisis can be attained. O'Connor writes 'Lloyd George added what apparently he had not said to you that the Tories while demanding all of Tyrone, were ready to give half Fermanagh and South Down. He knew nothing of an offer as to South Armagh'; (1914, Oct. 23), enclosing a copy of his letter of protest to Lord Kitchener re the language allegedly used by Sir George Richardson; (1914, Oct. 26), referring to T.M. Kettle's suggestion that a representative from the Irish Party should be at the front. 'If one or two other men prominently identified with us could take some job at the front – interpreters by way of choice or in some other capacity – I believe it would do a great deal of good to relieve the situation'. O'Connor also refers to the need to counter the 'Orange lie that Irishmen are not doing their share'; (1914, Dec. 30), enclosing a letter to T. Bonham Carter (Asquith's secretary) concerning Irish battalions in Newcastle upon Tyne; (1915, Feb. 15), reporting on

his meeting with H.J. Tennant from the War Office at which Kitchener's refusal to countenance Redmond's suggestion with regard to the Volunteers was discussed. 'Kitchener's view, he [Tennant] said, was that the creation of such a force would lead directly to civil war and perhaps to a revolution'. O'Connor adds 'You will see from this that practically in Kitchener we have to deal with an Irish Orangeman'; (1915, July 14), arguing that any desire to have Asquith replaced with Lloyd George as Prime Minister 'has been squelched'. O'Connor writes 'Asquith is stronger than he has been for a long time, and the feeling of distrust for L[loyd] G[eorge] has been gradually increased'; (1915, July 16), advising Redmond that he has asked Asquith to give the Victoria Cross to Father William Joseph Finn, chaplain to 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who died during the Dardanelles campaign; (1916, June 3), announcing the failure of his appeal to a friend who might have provided the necessary capital to revive the *Freeman's Journal*; (1916, June 20), on the alarming reports in the newspapers that there is acute internal dissension in the cabinet over Home Rule. O'Connor writes 'The hesitation of Ireland and the general unrest have of course played into the hands of the reactionaries. The result up to the present is that most of the Unionists are working heaven and earth against Home Rule during the war'; (1916, June 28), enclosing a copy of a letter of his to Dillon who 'seems to be still in a condition of morbid suspicions' regarding the Lloyd George negotiations.

MS 15,215 /2 /B 1917. 30 items.

Includes: (1917, Feb. 21), regarding Redmond's unpublished manifesto appealing to the Irish people to face the consequences of their present attitude. O'Connor writes 'So strongly and unitedly do we feel that its [the manifesto's] issue would be a serious, even a disastrous mistake that we feel bound very reluctantly to beg of you not to issue it'; (1917, Mar. 5), reporting on his meeting with Lloyd George re a Commission to discuss an Ulster settlement. O'Connor writes 'Carson, apparently, is anxious for a settlement, but he thinks it would be quite impossible for him to accept it without losing all hold over his followers in Ulster. They would object to placing their rights at the mercy of a Commission'; (1917, Mar. 29), reporting on his meetings with Lord Wimborne and Lloyd George at which Joseph Devlin also attended: 'L[loyd] G[eorge] says that Orangemen still insist on the 6 Counties and was hopeless of getting them to move from that position. We told him he ought to defy them; he says he could not'; (1917, Apr. 3), enclosing a letter sent to him by Dillon suggesting that Redmond issue an address to Irish Americans. Dillon writes 'I would then go to point out that ... events have completely justified the attitude and the policy recommended by him and by the Irish Party to the Irish Nation – shock of Russian Revolution, the freeing of Finland and Poland ... makes it more clear and beyond question that this war – in the last analyses – is a struggle for liberty and national rights'; (1917, May 3), advising Redmond that he had heard from C.P. Scott, of the *Manchester Guardian*, that Lloyd George intended to propose nothing but the 'clean cut' of exclusion for Ulster; (1917, May 24), on his opinion that the

‘Convention was too small as there was not enough of the fluid – or as I put it floating ballast that makes for compromise’; (1917, May 28), referring to the difficulties in deciding upon the number of delegates which should attend the Irish Convention; (1917, July 9), reporting on the difficulties he is encountering on his American tour. O’Connor writes ‘Feeling here about the executions and England, was far more violent even than in Ireland. Indeed it became clear to me before I was twenty-four hours in New York that the Irish ... had just gone back to the old position; and had learned nothing and forgotten nothing since 1846’. He also refers to the *Gaelic American’s* personal attack on him, ‘calling me the Benedict Arnold of the Irish movement’; (1917, Aug. 6), relaying a discouraging report from America: ‘Almost universally the priests are pro-German, or at least anti-American intervention in the war, and Sinn Féiners’. O’Connor concludes ‘It seems to me, at this distance, that everything depends upon the Convention, and that unless that gives us some defensible settlement our mission as a party is at an end’.

Also includes copies of letters from O’Connor to Joseph Devlin.

III.ii.53 Includes Patrick O’Daly, General Secretary of Conradh na Gaelige

MS 15,216 /1-4 1895-1915.

MS 15,216 /1 1904-13. 14 items.

Correspondence with Patrick **O’Daly**, General Secretary of Conradh na Gaelige.

Includes: (1905, Mar. 3), enclosing a newscutting from the *Freeman’s Journal* concerning the refusal of the General Post Office to handle parcels addressed in Irish only. O’Daly writes ‘At least 4,000 letters a week on an average and sometimes 1,000 a day (addressed in Irish) are posted in Dublin and are dealt with and I don’t see why they could not deal with parcels’; (1904, Mar. 23), requesting that Redmond ask a question in parliament about the police action at the International Exhibition meeting at the Ancient Concert Rooms in Dublin. Also encloses a newscutting from the *Freeman’s Journal*; (1904, Apr. 16), on the need to reform the National Board of Education to make it representative of those interested in primary education. O’Daly argues that representatives from the Catholic Hierarchy, the Gaelic League, as well as teachers and parents should be included; (1909, Feb. 1), asking Redmond to receive a delegation from the Gaelic League to discuss the position of Irish in the National University; (1913, Mar. 6), expressing his deep regret that Redmond’s refusal to sign the Irish language manifesto has got into one of the weekly papers. O’Daly adds ‘I am well aware of your strong sympathy with the language movement, and I have not yet forgotten your splendid speech at Aughrim some years ago’.

MS 15,216 /2 1904-07. 4 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Thomas **O'Dea**, bishop of Clonfert.

Includes: (1904, Aug. 15), recommending that the 'only effective way of counteracting the calumnies about the sale of your Wexford estate is to publish the official abstract of the figures as prepared in the Estate Commissioners office'.

MS 15,216 /3 1885-1904. 4 items.

Correspondence with **F. Hugh O'Donnell**. M.P. for Dungarvan.

Includes: (1885, May 9), referring to Timothy Healy's insult in the House of Commons: 'Healy publicly insulted me by intimating to the House that I had no right to the name I bear. The *Times* report today is sufficiently offensive'; (1901, Feb. 11), concerning the misappropriation of his subscription of £100; (1904, May 20), attacking Redmond and the Irish Party's stance on the education question: '*You are an irritating force but not a compelling power, and you are the clerical servants of Downing Street. ... You hand over the Higher Education to the Jesuit. ... The Jesuits were appointed to the Catholic University in Ireland, as in India, by the direct request of the British Government to the Irish Bishops through propaganda*'.

MS 15,216 /4 1904-15. 8 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Edward Thomas **O'Dwyer**, bishop of Limerick.

Includes: (1904, July 29), complaining about George Wyndham's proposal to allocate £50,000 as a building grant to Marlborough Street Training College; (1904, Mar. 13), sending Redmond the Report of the Commissioners of Education for the year 1892. O'Dwyer complains that the government has not extended the principle of equality to the three training colleges established at Waterford, Belfast and Limerick since then; (1915, Aug. 4), referring to Pope Benedict XV's address to the belligerents in the War demanding a cessation of hostilities. With a copy of a reply from Redmond arguing that 'the course of action you suggest to me would not be calculated to promote the cause of peace': (1915, Aug. 10), thanking Redmond for his reply and seeking permission to have it published.

III.ii.54 Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe

MS 15,217 /1-4 1900-18.

Correspondence with Most Rev. **Patrick O'Donnell**, bishop of Raphoe.

MS 15,217 /1 1900-06. 33 items.

Includes: (1900, July 7), arguing that forthcoming nationalist demonstrations 'should be held as much for the purpose of establishing branches of the U.I.L. as of gathering money for the Election Fund'.

O'Donnell adds 'the existence of the organisation in a division will greatly reduce the amount of party work that has be done at the general election'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Donnell (1901, July 30), on the advisability of closing the Parliamentary Fund for the year. 'The response from the country has been most generous and encouraging, and we are likely to have a fairly substantial balance left as a nucleus for the Fund of next year'; (1907, Aug. 1), agreeing with Redmond on the issuing of a joint circular concerning the Party funds: 'The response from the country is very satisfying, and it may be good policy not to have the appearance of draining off the last drop of our good wine'; (1902, Jan. 10), arguing that the Irish abroad will rescue the Party if providence favours it; (1902, July 12), suggesting that Redmond invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Prime Minister of Canada) and Sir Edmund Barton (Prime Minister of Australia) to Ireland to see 'for themselves how little constitutional government is known amongst us'; (1903, Feb. 13), advising Redmond that 'there is a clear gain of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million annually from the settlement of the land question'. O'Donnell also argues that the government's commission 'should have the authority to divide grasslands all over Ireland, not as a remedy for congestion, but for emigration'; (1903, Mar. 29), giving his opinion on Wyndham's land bill; (1903, Apr. 3), expressing his hope that the necessary amendments to the land bill will be carried. O'Donnell adds 'As the measure so directly affects the fate of the nation it appears essential that it should be fully discussed throughout the country on the basis of the amendments that are imperative in order to make the bill attain its objects'; (1903, Apr. 26), referring to the importance of the National Convention, convened to consider the land bill: 'The favourable impression it [the Convention] has created in Great Britain is not more important than the confidence it has given our own people'; (1903, Oct. 22), on his hopes that Balfour's 'Conference of colonial statesmen could be got to pronounce in favour of Home Rule in their official note'; (1903, Nov. 26), expressing his regret that William O'Brien 'has got into his present mood'; (1904, Apr. 3), informing Redmond that there is 'a good deal of dissatisfaction' among the clerical managers of schools in consequence of a speech of his on the estimates; (1905, Nov. 8), referring to his attendance at a forthcoming National Convention. O'Donnell writes 'What, however, I think of the present situation is this. Mr. [William] O'Brien will not attend at all. Even if he did the Convention will leave him unmistakably in a minority – that will astound him'; (1906, Jan. 30), arguing that the registration of voters in places such as Derry and South Dublin be taken in hand at once 'in a thoroughly competent way, quietly but determinedly'. O'Donnell also refers to rumours that William Redmond will stand in Derry; (1906, June 29), referring to his hopes that Irish M.P.s will assist the passage of the Great Northern Railway Company's bill for taking over the interests of the Donegal Railway Company. Encloses a copy of the Strabane and Letterkenny Railway bill; (1906, Dec. 17), suggesting alterations to Redmond's address. O'Donnell writes 'the distinct allusion to the national question seems to me to be required for America; the express reference to the university question

will be useful nearer home'; (1906, Dec. 19), congratulating Redmond on his handling of the negotiations re the English Education Bill. O'Donnell adds 'His Grace [Francis Alphonsus Bourne, archbishop of Westminster], when I was in London, spoke in the warmest way of yourself, Mr. Dillon and all the Party. O'Donnell also asks if Redmond will have a 'useful word' with the English Ambassador about the Irish College in Paris.

Also includes 3 telegrams.

MS 15,217 /2 1907-11. 30 items.

Includes: (1907, Jan. 24), referring to an important letter from the standing committee about the Irish College in Paris; (1907, Aug. 10), concerning the claims of former members of the police force. O'Donnell also insists that the result 'of the action of Messrs [C.J.] Dolan and [Sir Thomas] Esmonde will be to strengthen the Party'. He adds 'I feel for you in the anxiety such things must cause you'; (1907, Sept. 4), advising Redmond that he has heard that a certain member of the Irish Party was going to take up a government appointment. O'Donnell writes 'Such an act would be an act of war by the government on the Party'; (1907, Sept. 16), urging Redmond not to undertake too many engagements. O'Donnell also refers to the university question; (1907, Sept. 24), concerning James Bryce's handling of the university question; (1907, Dec. 8), on the discussions with William O'Brien's which may lead to him rejoining the Party. O'Donnell writes 'After all your strenuous efforts and splendid campaign the patching up of this difference would be a fine thing'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1907, Dec. 10), agreeing with Redmond that only 'recommendations' should be submitted to the Convention; (1907, Dec. 24), informing Redmond that the 'priests strongly approve of our going into the Conference and not less strongly of how we come out of it'; (1909, Aug. 29), on the claims of John McKay, a candidate for the representation of South Armagh: 'He is a veteran Nationalist of independent means. ... He is a gentleman of keen intelligence and he says the Party will have no more faithful adherent'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1911, Jan. 23), sending Redmond some newscuttings. He writes 'They show that Protestant opinion is beginning to take a sensible view of the decree *Ne Temere*'; (1911, Oct. 11), on the need for the Party 'to have a new organ of its own'; (1911, Dec. 27), enclosing a copy of *Rome*, x, no. 25 (Dec. 11) and some newscuttings re a papal decree concerning immunity for clergy before tribunals of lay judges.

Also includes a public letter from O'Donnell to the Secretaries of the United Irish League Convention (1909, Feb. 6), concerning the necessity of a measure dealing with the land question. 'If the land question were once settled, the way would be clear for the question of national self-government, and its solution would become much easier'.

MS 15,217 /3 1912. 21 items.

Includes: (1912, Nov. 15), thanking Redmond for his letter concerning the amendments to the Home Rule bill; (1912, Dec. 7), enclosing memoranda he has received from Mr. [George?] Murnaghan re the Home Rule amendments. With a copy of a reply from Redmond insisting that it is impossible to include these suggestions in the draft of the bill 'especially in view of the fact that some of the suggested amendments are of a character which would instantly arouse all the latent anti-Catholic feeling in England, and would create a storm around our heads which would in all probability wreck the Home Rule Bill'; (1912, Dec. 15), conveying his congratulations to Redmond on securing the second reading of the Home Rule Bill and on the fine speeches he has made at various centers under such pressure. O'Donnell also contends that there ought to be two bishops on the governing body of the Dublin University College. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

Copy of a memorandum sent to O'Donnell in connection with Augustine Birrell's Single School Areas bill. Memorandum contains correspondence with the bishop in 1906. TS, *18 sheets*. 21 Mar. 1912.

MS 15,217 /4 1913-18. 27 items.

Includes: (1913, Oct. 9), advising Redmond that 'there is a growing apprehension on the part of a good many Catholics and nationalists in the North of Ireland in reference to conference schemes'. O'Donnell adds 'There is no length to which any of us would refuse to go to satisfy the Orangemen at the starting of our new Government, provided Ireland did not suffer seriously, and provided also the nationalist minority in the N.E. did not suffer badly'; (1914, Jan. 5), forwarding some thoughts on the political situation. O'Donnell writes '(1) Fighting is not in the mind of the Ulster Army; but if they wanted to fight or riot the way in which the Nationalists of Ulster would act is by offering no show of resistance; and they can take that course now for Ireland's sake without any imputation on their manhood'; (1914, Jan. 12), referring to a memorandum which Redmond had submitted to Asquith in November. 'It is well you had the opportunity of "standing on it" firmly with Mr. Lloyd George'; (1914, Feb. 25), commenting on Lloyd George's exclusion proposals. O'Donnell writes 'It looks at present as if Nationalist Ulster would strain at the L[loyd] G[eorge] scheme'; (1914, May 9), reporting on the deteriorating situation in Ulster. O'Donnell warns Redmond that a 'marked change for the worse has gradually come over the attitude and spirit of Ulster Unionists'. He adds 'It is difficult to prevent collisions. On the nationalist side it is said that the Army trouble showed that the Army was not available for protection. ... After the gun-running there should be little need to apologize for providing more than the ordinary protection'; (1916, Dec. 10), asserting that Redmond may have a great opportunity, especially if Sir Edward Carson enters the cabinet. O'Donnell writes 'To be sure, we may bargain for a programme to our disadvantage. But in any case, with the

Liberal Party in fairly solid opposition, L[loyd] George's government appears to be very much at the mercy of the Irish Party'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Donnell (1917, June 22), enclosing a memorandum showing the present financial position of the *Freeman's Journal*; (1917, June 22), on the chances of reaching an agreement at the Irish Convention. O'Donnell argues that even if no settlement is reached, the Convention, 'with fair management, should do good'; (1917, Oct. 3), responding to Redmond's request that he appear as the nationalist spokesperson at the Convention: 'My maxim is to refuse no service, and I am ready, however little I may fancy the work for myself'; (1917, Oct. 6), referring to the obstacle which is preventing Redmond from submitting his scheme. O'Donnell adds 'If I am to act (as you rightly say) it will not be in the name of my party but just on the Nationalist side'; (1917, Dec. 22), alerting Redmond to the dangers of submitting to the proposals of Southern Unionists before obtaining guarantees concerning Ulster. O'Donnell writes 'Their [the Southern Unionists] advance seems to me to consist in their coming forward, as a separate body, to aid us and make the Ulster position untenable. ... The Southern Unionists are our helpers in this matter; but any compromise that is not with the North is no good, for an agreed settlement at least'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his alarm at Lord Midleton's motion at the Convention; (1917, Dec. 27), on the need to ensure that the government backs up any agreement reached with Southern Unionists. O'Donnell adds 'I am inclined to think it is a question of either coming to an agreement with the North or stating the question to the people'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Donnell (1918, Jan. 14), on his determination to move his amendment to Lord Midleton's motion at the Convention despite the opposition of William Martin Murphy, Edward McLysaght and Russell; (1918, Jan. 14), expressing his surprise on reading the agenda containing notice of Redmond's amendment. O'Donnell goes on to set out the reasons why he feels it necessary to publicly oppose Redmond's decision. O'Donnell concludes 'May God direct us. It is needless to say with what pain I write in this way'.

MS 18,292 1915-16. 10 items.

Letters to Redmond from Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe concerning the censorship of correspondence between the Irish bishops and the Irish College in Rome. With some copies of replies from Redmond.

File also includes letters to Redmond from Augustine Birrell, F.D. Acland and Lord Robert Cecil on the same subject. With some copies of replies.

MS 18,291 1915. 1 item.

Letter to Redmond from Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe (1915, July 12), regarding the appointment of Roman Catholic navy chaplains.

File also includes letters to Redmond from Winston Churchill, Rev. Richard Alfred Sheehan, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and John P. Boland on the same subject.

III.ii.55 John O'Donnell, M.P. for South Mayo, and General Secretary of the United Irish League

MS 15,218 /1-4 1900-1910.

Correspondence with **John O'Donnell**, M.P. for South Mayo and General Secretary of the United Irish League.

MS 15,218 /1 1900-02. 11 items.

Includes: (1901, Apr. 30), giving reasons for not responding to Redmond's call to come to London to vote on the coal tax. 'Owing to the way matters stand here, and the circumstances in connection with Mid Cork it would be well that I should be left to superintend the details'; (1901, May 6), enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the National Directory of the United Irish League; (1902, June 23), informing Redmond that it will be utterly impossible for him to attend in the House of Commons. '[Laurence] Ginnell is not yet in a position to return to the Office and Mr. Sheehy is in hourly expectation of arrest so we cannot leave the place without someone to take the responsibility of carrying on work here'; (1902, July 5), answering Redmond's call for him to take on organisational work in Ireland. O'Donnell writes 'I am ready and willing to do anything in my power that would annoy the English government, and the Irish Landlords at any time'; (1902, Dec. 6), arguing that John Dillon's name should be added to the tenants' delegation which will meet the landlord representatives at the Land Conference: 'We all know he is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the land movement in Ireland, and that he would be a tower of strength along with those already named'; (1902, Dec. 15), advising Redmond that Michael Reddy should not be deprived of the parliamentary allowance because he is in jail. O'Donnell adds 'He is a man who has about eight children, and as you know he is a very brave, good fellow. ... He saved that part of the King's County and is a tower of strength'.

Also included is a letter from O'Donnell to Patrick Maguire, Honorary Secretary, North Monaghan U.I.L. (1900, Dec. 10), regarding the apparent misapprehension that exists in Monaghan as to who has the power to summon the conventions at which parliamentary candidates are selected.

MS 15,218 /2 1903. 34 items.

Includes: (1903, Feb. 22), reporting on the impending contest in Galway city. 'From what I can learn a Mr. [Charles R.] Devlin who is Canadian by birth will be selected at the Convention on the grounds that he is likely to have more influence with the Canadian government than anybody else and that he may be able to get Galway a port of call [for

the mails] in the near future'; (1903, Feb. 24), arguing that there is now no excuse for nationalists in Galway 'for selling themselves body and soul to this most undesirable character' (Charles R. Devlin) as Westport as been selected as a port of call for the mails. O'Donnell also refers to Devlin as 'that emigration agent'. He adds 'I hope that the Lord will deliver the constituency bad as it is from such men as Devlin, not indeed for the sake of Galway but for the sake of Ireland'; (1903, Mar. 1), on his willingness to admit his mistake and withdraw his comments in relation to Charles R. Devlin. O'Donnell writes 'I now feel, after hearing his speech that I was not doing him justice in my letter'; (1903, Apr. 28), asking if Redmond can attend a monster meeting on the hill of Tara during the Whitsuntide recess: 'The place, is no doubt, very historic, and I feel that apart from the good it would do to the organisation in the county [of Meath] it would be an excellent thing to have a monster meeting there as soon as possible'; (1903, July 3), apologising for his absence from the discussion on the clauses relating to the congested districts as 'I have been engaged in trying to solve that problem for nearly eight years'; (1903, July 13), reporting on his disappointment with the work of an organiser in County Westmeath. O'Donnell also writes 'There is a great of dissatisfaction in Tipperary owing to the acceptance of sum of £11 from a number of obnoxious persons in that county who merely subscribed it for the purpose of getting recognition'; (1903, Aug. 17), complaining about Laurence Ginnell's treatment of him: 'He has treated me as a subordinate but I must soon assert myself if I have to keep any shred of self-respect'; (1903, Aug. 18), arguing that his 'position ought to be protected from a man [Ginnell] who is only one step removed from lunacy and who the other day made a desperate effort to get his brother into an asylum because of some annoyance over a farm'; (1903, Aug. 25), arguing that Edmund Leamy ought to 'lose no time in coming to the constituency [North Kildare] and seeing what he can do himself'. O'Donnell reminds Redmond that Leamy's majority at the last election was only 174; (1903, Sept. 3), referring to W.D. Harbinson's intention to contest the South Meath seat; (1903, Sept. 4), advising Redmond that the League is not very strong in South Meath with only five branches in good standing. Encloses a newscutting re W.D. Harbinson's candidature in the election; (1903, Sept. 14), informing Redmond that 'for the past couple of years there has been a nasty row going on in Roscommon town between Monsignor McLoughlin on the one side and Joe Hayden on the other'. O'Donnell argues that this row has done an immense amount of injury all over the county and insists that neither should side receive any encouragement from Redmond; (1903, Sept. 18), suggesting that 'the idea of holding a meeting so near the Cardinal [Michael Logue] is a fine one. ... It would do him no harm to have the doctrines of the League preached up to his ear. He is a long time in darkness'; (1903, Sept. 23), advising Redmond that the secretary of the Mogelly (County Cork) branch of the League has written to him to say that D.D. Sheehan is the party member supplying the articles to the *Irish Independent*. Also encloses a letter from James Maguire, an A.O.H. member from County Down.

Also included are:

3 telegrams.

A printed circular letter from O'Donnell (1903, Dec. 23), concerning evicted tenants and outlining the powers of the Land Commissioners under the Land Act.

MS 15,218 /3 1904. 34 items.

Includes: (1904, Mar. 6), on his talk with John Muldoon re the St. Stephen's Green election. 'He is convinced that Mr. [Laurence A.] Waldron is the best man under the circumstances and that he ought to win by 1,000'; (1904, Mar. 8), advising Redmond that 'there are about 500 branches in a backward condition at present and some of them do not hold out any hope of being revived'. He adds 'They say [William] O'Brien's resignation is the cause'; (1904, Mar. 9), reporting on a meeting of the Standing Committee of the U.I.L. which considered a letter and circular from the Gaelic League. O'Donnell suggests that a circular should be drafted showing clearly that 'interest in the revival of the Irish language is not entirely confined to a few gentlemen who would wish to run the Gaelic movement in opposition to the National Organisation'; (1904, Mar 24), reporting his surprise on discovering that 640 branches of the League are in arrears. 'Perhaps the Convention may be the means of stirring up the nationalists in some parts of the country who have been doing nothing for some time past'; (1904, Mar. 24), forwarding a copy of a letter sent by Laurence Ginnell to R.A. Corr, notifying him of his dismissal as League organiser; (1904, Mar. 25), enclosing a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Standing Committee of the U.I.L. O'Donnell insists that it is 'a monstrous thing' that a speech by Ginnell's father-in-law should be inserted into the minutes; (1904, Apr. 12), informing Redmond that there are only two men in the running for the Cavan seat. O'Donnell suggests that they are 'two Healyite cranks'; (1904, Apr. 15), on Dr Robert Ambrose's request that the nine branches of the League in West Mayo be given permission to re-organise their executive. O'Donnell refers to Ambrose's 'hob-nobbing with two of the greatest enemies the League has: - Father O'Toole and Father Lyons'; (1904, Apr. 18), enclosing copies of the correspondence received from Thomas Reilly, secretary of the West Cavan U.I.L. executive; (1904, May 11), assuring Redmond that practical steps will be taken to prevent any reoccurrence of the disorder at the West Cavan Convention. 'It would be a pity to have the next one broken up. Three or four good men will come from here to take charge at the door'; (1904, June 7), referring to the Town Tenants' question. O'Donnell writes 'There is no doubt that if it [Town Tenants' movement] isn't nipped in the bud it will seriously interfere with our organisation and no time should be lost in dealing with a matter of such importance'; (1904, June 15), conveying the opinion of the Standing Committee that the Town Tenants' movement 'will be most injurious to the United Irish League'. O'Donnell also refers to the need for the organisation and the Party to adopt a tough policy as 'the landlords are taking strong measures to compel their tenants to give exorbitant prices for the land and as things stand at present - they don't know what to

do'; (1904, June 25), enclosing a copy of a letter from Denis Johnston re the payment of expenses incurred by League organisers; (1904, July 20), forwarding a list of payments made in connection with the Tallow tenants' case.

Also included are 2 telegrams.

MS 15,218 /4 1910. 5 items.

Includes:

A copy of a resolution passed by Claremorris District Council (1910, Feb. 26), referring to the traitorous conduct of John O'Donnell and to the determination of local nationalists to help the Irish Party to 'smash faction and traitorism [*sic*]' in South Mayo.

A copy of a resolution passed by the Castlebar District Council (1910, May 2), condemning the actions of John O'Donnell 'the man elected by the factionalists of this historic division, once represented by the noble-hearted Davitt, having gone to the Tory lobby to vote with the hereditary enemies of Ireland – the remnant of the garrison left us by Cromwell of hateful memory'.

III.ii.56 Includes Pierce O'Mahony, Alderman Stephen O'Mara, James John O'Shee, M.P. for West Waterford

MS 15,219 /1-8 1892-1916.

MS 15,219 /1 1901-07. 7 items.

Correspondence with **Thomas O'Donnell**. M.P. for West Kerry.

Includes: (1901, Jan. 4), reporting on the complete organisation of his constituency in County Kerry which is now fit for appeals for funds for any national purpose; (1902, July 5), on his willingness to travel anywhere if sent by the Standing Committee. O'Donnell also relays the preference of prominent Derry nationalists for exchanging members; (1906, Mar. 19), expressing his surprise that he was not selected as a seconder to Murphy's motion on education as his specialty is in this area; (1906, Dec. 20), referring to his dispute with Edward Thomas O'Dwyer, bishop of Limerick. O'Donnell insists that the issue ought to be tackled as to back down would create the 'impression that whether a bishop is right or wrong, a cad or a gentleman, we of the Irish Party are afraid to stand up to him'; (1907, Oct. 10), asking Redmond to attend a 'great monster unity demonstration' in Tralee. O'Donnell informs Redmond that William O'Brien and Timothy Healy have also been invited.

MS 15,219 /2 1904. 1 item.

Correspondence with [**William?**] **O'Donnell**.

(1904, Mar. 1), concerning the former premier of Victoria, Australia,

William Irvine who intends to take a trip home to Ireland where he will have an honorary degree conferred upon him by Trinity College, Dublin. O'Donnell writes 'Of all the public men who have attained prominent positions here he has been the most callous, cruel and reactionary. ... The Irishmen here, almost to a man loathe him'. He advises Redmond and the Irish Party to leave Irvine to his friends in Trinity College.

MS 15,219 /3 1892-1915. 58 items.
Correspondence with Pierce **O'Mahony**.

Includes: (1892, Nov. 22), reporting on affairs in the *Irish Daily Independent* company; (1892, Dec. 6), concerning his seat on the board of the *Independent* company; (1892, Dec. 7), asking Redmond to inform the board of directors of the *Independent* company that he is resigning his seat as director; (1892, Dec. 8), requesting that his meeting with Redmond not be held at the *Independent* office as he believes certain members of the board are guilty of a gross breach of faith; (1892, Dec. 11), withdrawing his resignation; (1894, May 4), advising Redmond that 'nothing less than £2,500 by the end of May will save the paper'; (1894, July 17), informing Redmond that it is 'most painful to me not to assent readily to a personnel request from you'. He adds 'Since the poor Chief's death I have not suffered as much as I have on this unfortunate [*Independent*] business. ... Surely the easiest way out of the difficulty is to let me quietly retire'; (1895, July 10), telling Redmond that he is doing his best to assist John Howard Parnell in the South Meath election; (1895, July 15), insisting that things are going well in South Meath. O'Mahony writes 'Poor Parnell has improved a little in his speaking and the people like him and even the antis treat him with respect, which is pleasant to see'; (1892, Aug. 27), apologizing to Redmond for not being able assist him in 'a clean stand up fight against a Unionist' as he is not in a position to be able to afford to attend at Westminster; (1897, Aug. 1), enclosing a letter from Christopher Friery re the costs of the North Meath election petition; (1897, Nov. 25), asserting that he is not in favour of any kind of 'amalgamation' but would most strongly favour 'an arrangement for cooperation between the different sections of Nationalists'; (1898, Oct. 11), referring to Dillon's proposition that he and Redmond with a certain number of friends should consult together; (1900, June 18), expressing his regret that Waterford Corporation and Waterford Harbour Board are employing two English barristers in their legal action against the Great Southern and Western Railway company; (1900, June 18), arguing that it is foolish for Timothy Healy not to attend the Convention. O'Mahony writes 'if he had agreed to attend ... under circumstances he would have had the sympathy of every fair minded man, and he and his friends would have had great weight'. He adds 'I think it must be those who are behind him who have directed the plan of campaign, Healy himself is too cute to be responsible for it'; (1900, Aug. 20), advising Redmond that John Howard Parnell has told him that the Volunteer banners used at his brother's funeral have not

been returned. O'Mahony asks Redmond if he has any idea what has become of them; (1900, Sept. 10), informing Redmond that he cannot see himself standing at the election this time. He adds 'It would be different if I could manage three or four successful years at the parliamentary bar'; (1900, Sept. 2), concerning the merits of James E. Julian from County Kerry who is willing to stand as a nationalist candidate at the next election. 'He is clever. For years he has been getting nearer and nearer politically and now that he is willing to come out as a nationalist. I think he would be a gain but I don't imagine he would take part in a violent land agitation'. O'Mahony also insists that it would be shame if Timothy Daniel Sullivan were to be 'brushed aside in his old age'; (1900, Oct. 20), referring to John Howard Parnell's request that they jointly purchase 'that hill in the middle of the shooting' property; (1900, Dec. 18), on his willingness 'to be identified more closely with the Party, though practically out of politics'; (1901, Feb. 25), introducing William Barrington: 'He is an engineer, very well known in Ireland where he has carried out most successfully much large works [sic]'; (1901, May 9), enclosing a newscutting from the *Freeman's Journal* indicating that Kerry County Council has employed English barristers on the matter of the Great Southern and Western Railway bill; (1902, Nov. 15), concerning the proposal to build a model farm at Glasnevin; (1904, Feb. 22), reporting on his efforts to establish St Patrick's orphanage in Sophia, Bulgaria; (1906, Jan. 27), insisting that he will be of little use to the Party until he has sold of all the remaining tenanted land he possess; (1907, May 2), expressing his view that every member for an Irish constituency (including Timothy Healy and William O'Brien) should be invited to the National Convention. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1907, May 10), reminding Redmond that William O'Brien represents one of the most important nationalist constituencies in Ireland. O'Mahony adds 'It would be idle to suggest that Messrs O'Brien and Healy do not represent an important body of nationalists'; (1911, July 22), reflecting on the 'strong and intimate personal friendship that existed between us at a time when we were a small band, strongly united'. O'Mahony insists that the current state of their relationship has caused him great anguish.

MS 15,219 /4 1900-08. 15 items.

Correspondence with Alderman Stephen **O'Mara**. Trustee for the United Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Includes: (1900, May 7), enclosing a letter from a Mr. Stokes re the alleged use of borax as a preservative in the manufacture of Irish butter; (1901, Aug. 6), agreeing with Redmond's decision to close the Parliamentary Fund; (1903, May 23), suggesting that the Irish members attend in strength and 'vote on every occasion with the government until the land bill becomes law'; (1903, Nov. 4), assuring Redmond that a forthcoming meeting in Limerick will be orderly. O'Mara adds 'There is no doubt among a certain class of farmers there was a strong feeling about the sale of your Wexford property but that feeling was not general and you may be certain of a hearty and enthusiastic reception from the

great bulk of the meeting'; (1903, Dec. 19), conveying the bishop of Limerick's invitation to a meeting in the city 'for the purpose of impressing on the government the urgency of the Catholic university question'; (1904, Aug. 14), assuring Redmond that if he was ever to resign from the position he holds in the movement he would not do it publicly or in any way calculated to injure the cause; (1906, Nov. 14), expressing his dismay that D.D. Sheehan should continue to be kept in the Party 'to betray and traduce' it; (1907, Nov. 15), referring to William O'Brien's memorandum which contains the heads of subjects which if agreed upon will allow him to rejoin the Party; (1908, Mar. 31), on the choices that now face the Irish Party: 'To retire from parliament altogether and allow the government to pass the University Bill ... or remain and give the most vigorous opposition to all government business and by all means fair and foul'. O'Mara warns Redmond that if he continues to pursue his present course both he and the Party 'will lose the confidence of the Irish people'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond arguing that O'Mara is taking 'too gloomy a view of the situation'.

MS 15,219 /5 1909. 2 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Henry **O'Neill**, bishop of Dromore.

(1909, Jan. 31), regretting that he cannot attend the National Convention 'owing to special engagements'; (1909, May 20), expressing his gratitude for all that Redmond has done in the interests of the railway scheme.

MS 15,219 /6 1914-16. 2 items.

Correspondence with 3rd Baron **Oranmore and Brown**. (Geoffrey Henry Browne).

(1914, Nov. 13), expressing his keen appreciation of the attitude Redmond has taken up with respect to encouraging recruiting in the west of Ireland. 'I hope you will excuse me for troubling you with this letter, but I feel that I should like you to know how your efforts are appreciated by political opponents'; (1916, May 14), suggesting that a clause permitting County Councils to raise a militia ballot be inserted into the Military Service bill. 'I think some counties would be very glad to fall in with this scheme and the others would in time follow suit. It would have the advantage of being purely national and purely voluntary'.

MS 15,219 /7 1900-16. 36 items.

Correspondence with James John **O'Shee**. M.P. for West Waterford and Honorary Secretary of the Irish Land and Labour Association.

Includes: (1900, June 11), referring to Timothy Healy's letter in the newspaper. O'Shee asks 'Is an individual member of the re-united Irish Party to be permitted to openly mutiny against decisions unanimously taken ... by that Party'; (1900, July 27), conveying the strong feeling

among the labourers' organisations in certain counties that the Amending Bill to the Local Government Act ought to be rejected altogether unless certain guarantees can be secured with respect to the rights of rural County Councils; (1900, Aug. 27), insisting that with the help of a good outside collector 'Waterford city would contribute at least £150 to the general election fund while as things now are, it may not contribute £50'; (1902, Feb. 22), concerning the Tallow Fair Trial Fund; a copy of a letter from Redmond to O'Shee (1902, Apr. 16), asking him to give better attendance at Westminster for the remainder of the session; (1902, Apr. 22), reminding Redmond that he will have to spend a good deal of time in Ireland 'as returning officer for the County Waterford in the county elections'; (1902, July 29), regarding arrangements for the date and location of the Waterford Convention; (1902, Dec. 5), giving reasons why he is not favourable to the nomination of T.W. Russell to represent the Irish Party at the forthcoming conference on the Land Question: 'by his speeches since August [he] has done great harm to the tenants' cause inasmuch as he has suggested that the tenants ought to pay a much higher price than those who have purchased have in fact had to pay'; (1904, July 4), proposing that the Labourers' Bill be dealt with in committee as the Party cannot have it considered in the House, and there are many useful amendments which they could carry; (1905, Jan. 5), concerning those who suffered by the Tallow tenants' verdict. O'Shee refers to information which proves conclusively 'that the Tallow men were countenanced in every possible way, and were *promised indemnity*'; (1905, Sept. 6), enclosing a letter signed by the leading nationalists of the County of Waterford re the plight of the Tallow defendants; (1906, Dec. 20), on the failure of the Local Government Board to sanction the appointment of Alexander Heskin to a vacancy in the office of Clerk of the Union of Lismore, County Waterford; (1907, Feb. 16), enclosing a letter from Alexander Heskin about his case. O'Shee suggests that Timothy Healy is in collusion with Sir Henry Robinson in the matter; (1907, Feb. 25), enclosing a copy of a letter sent by Heskin to the Local Government Board; (1907, Dec. 9), expressing his hope that William O'Brien is rejoining the Party. O'Shee adds 'I think we ought to have the "barrackroom" interpretation of the pledge'; (1909, Nov. 27), enclosing copies of two letters sent by Rev. P.J. Kirwan, Rector, St. Peter's Mill Hill, Blackburn on the desirability of the Irish Party interfering as little as possible with the Catholic vote in England at the coming elections.

MS 15,219 /8 1904-08. 2 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Richard **Owens**, bishop of Clogher.

(1904, May 4), urging Redmond to use his influence with members of the Irish Party to convince them to withdraw their opposition to a bill to legalise the recovery of certain debts due to the Loan Fund Society in Ireland; (1908, Nov. 5), asking Redmond to procure a nomination for the position of inspector of factories for a friend of his.

III.ii.57 Includes Charles Stewart Parnell, John Howard Parnell, General Sir Lawrence Parsons

MS 15,220 /1-6 1882-1916.

MS 15,220 /1 1882-89. 5 items.

Correspondence with **Charles Stewart Parnell**.

Includes:

A letter from Parnell to E. Walsh, editor of the *Wexford People* (1880, Nov. 5), recommending that Timothy Healy should be returned as the member for Wexford. Parnell writes 'It would be of great importance from a national point of view that Wexford should return ... the first state prisoner of the Whig government'. Parnell also refers to Redmond's 'local claims', which entitle him to the Party's full support at the next vacancy. The letter is pasted onto card with newscuttings reporting Healy's adoption as the nationalist candidate for the borough of Wexford.

A letter from Parnell, Chairman, Organising Committee of the Irish National League, T.M. Healy, T.C. Harrington and Patrick Egan, Honorary Secretaries (1882, Dec. 1), requesting that Redmond proceed to Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of 'placing before our friends the present deplorable state of things in Ireland'.

A letter from Parnell to Mary Redmond (1882, Dec. 20), advising her that her son (John) has 'gone out to Australia on the services of the National League to lecture there'. Parnell assures her that the trip will be beneficial to her son's health.

Copies of Parnell's speeches on Home Rule at the Eighty Club, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and at Edinburgh, 1888-9. TS, 5 sheets.

MS 15,220 /2 1892-1906. 55 items.

Correspondence with **John Howard Parnell**.

Includes: (1892, Jan. 12), informing Redmond that he has received an invitation to address an Irish National League meeting in County Roscommon. Parnell writes 'I am not a public speaker. They may think I am. Of course I should like to take an interest in it and to show the people I uphold my brother's principles. They may be looking for more than I can give them'; (1892, Feb. 9), concerning the right to shoot at Aughavanagh. Parnell writes 'I would not like to lease it for a term of years, but annually according to circumstances'; (1895, May 30), regarding his candidature for the South Meath constituency. Parnell also refers to the 'volcanic ground' he is standing on in relation to the Avondale estate. 'As we will have to vacate Avondale [at] any moment I shall then be compelled to return to America as there is nothing to keep things going here'; (1898, Apr. 10), insisting that he does not know what to do for some money. He asks Redmond 'Do you think two or three of the Independent Party would back a bill for me for one hundred, the Irish money coming in would go to pay it off'; (1898, Nov. 18), referring to his sister Fanny Parnell's remains. 'If we regarded her wishes she would be buried in Ireland but I will ask the other members

of the family'; (1899, Feb. 19), reporting his change of attitude towards the Irish people. Parnell argues that the people 'are more of a stumbling block to the prosperity than Ireland itself'. He adds 'They put every obstacle in your way to make a success of anything, unless you use a whip over them. If you get up any enterprise they think it is your duty to give them all, and make nothing for yourself'; (1900, May 27), complaining about the conduct of Pat O'Brien and several other members of the Irish Party towards him. Parnell also suggests that the movement is 'drifting away from his [Charles Stewart Parnell's] principles, as I know he was always anxious to unite the orange and green'; (1900, Sept. 17), on his intention to contest the South Meath election. Parnell also counters allegations regarding his non-attendance in parliament; (1901, Feb. 27), regarding T.P. Gill's views on the sale of a portion of the Avondale estate. Parnell writes 'I think the Department [of Agriculture] would take 100 acres of Avondale all that land adjoining the house which is now practically useless except for fruit growing'; (1901, Aug. 2), informing Redmond that the Avondale auction is to take place on 13 Aug. Parnell suggests that Redmond should get £100 from the Party funds to buy the historic books of the house's library; (1901, Sept. 8), asking Redmond to get the American trustees to sanction a proposition in reference to the sale of Avondale House. Parnell writes 'The total of money required would be £10,000 or thereabouts'; (1903, Nov. 25), explaining why he did not ask Redmond to put his name forward for the recent Meath election. Parnell claims that the way he was treated by some Parnellites and old colleagues 'with so much contempt and dislike' forced his hand. With a copy of reply from Redmond asserting that Parnell is 'entirely mistaken about Pat O'Brien, Clancy and others of whom you write'; (1905, Sept. 22), on his hopes that he and Redmond can come to some mutual agreement over Aughavanagh; (1905, Sept. 30), on his wish that Aughavanagh be 'kept up as a monument to my brother – he always liked to be there'; (1905, Oct. 12), asking how much Redmond is willing to offer for the lease of Aughavanagh. Parnell adds 'Ever since my brother's death I have been doing my best to keep up his memory and have injured myself [in] everyway'; a copy of a reply from Redmond (1905, Oct. 25), offering Parnell £25 for the lease and an undertaking to spend to £200 in repairs and offering him the place to shoot just as it is now; (1906, Apr. 1), accusing the Department of Agriculture of doing 'great damage' to the beauties of the Avondale estate.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A letter from Parnell to Edward O'Flaherty (1899, July 1), concerning the money that he owes O'Flaherty. Parnell also refers to his 'severe fight' with the Dublin pawnbrokers. Parnell also writes 'Do not say anything against the monument to Redmond, as he is doing all a man can do to keep up my brother's position, but my idea is that my brother's home and the monument should be taken up'.

A copy of a Parnell's letter on Irish industries, *All Ireland Review*, 11 May 1901.

A copy of a letter from John Howard Parnell to the editor of the *Irish Daily Independent* (1901, Aug. 6), regarding the proposed sale of the library and furniture belonging to his brother. Parnell also refers to the need to retain Avondale as a national memorial.

A letter from Parnell to P.J. Moran, editor of the *New York World* (1902, Oct. 4), regarding the use of funds raised in America for the purchase of Avondale.

A letter from Parnell to [Pierce?] O'Mahony (1903, Apr. 24), alleging that some members of the Irish Party 'have been circulating tales both here and in America about Avondale which have not the least foundation [and] which assertions I can disprove'.

A letter from Joseph Carroll to Redmond (1905, Oct. 31) expressing his regret on hearing of John Howard Parnell's 'stupidity' over the Aughavanagh lease. 'It would break the heart of our best friends to see you leaving Aughavanagh'.

Newscuttings regarding the sale of the Parnell estate.

MS 15,220 /3 1912-15. 33 items.

Correspondence with General Sir Lawrence **Parsons**.

Includes: (1912, Nov. 18), advising Redmond that he is in correspondence with Cardinal Logue and the bishop of Cloyne on the subject of army chaplains. Parsons also refers to the issuing of regimental badges to Irish formations; (1914, Oct. 16), urging Redmond to refer to the 16th Division as the 'Irish' Division. Parsons writes 'I have had a considerable opportunity of selecting officers of the Division, who are almost all Irishmen, of every political and religious creed except Jews'; (1914, Oct. 26), concerning the selection of officers and the procurement of equipment for the 16th Division. Parson adds 'You know as well as I do how Irish peasants can judge of a man, whether he be a gentleman or not, so that discrimination must be used'; (1914, Oct. 29), arguing that many of the recruits they are getting are 'of a bad class, drinking, loafing, disrespectable corner boys'. Parsons adds 'The presence of these men in the ranks may act as a deterrent to men of the right class'; (1914, Nov. 16), conveying his suggestions re Redmond's memorandum on recruiting. Parsons adds 'Lord Kitchener is very sympathetic now towards Ireland and you know always claims to be an Irishman'; (1914, Nov. 29), informing Redmond that they are getting 'good bodies of Irish National Volunteers from Ulster and have already filled the 6th Connaught Rangers'. Parsons also suggests that few of the Volunteers from the South or the West are enlisting and that 'the speeches at the Cork meeting rather hindered than stimulated enlisting'; (1914, Dec. 6), regarding Redmond's desire to visit some of the troops of the 16th Division and inspect their barracks. Parsons writes 'I do not think ... that it would be *useful*. What would be useful would be some more of the educating speeches such as you and Mr. [Joseph] Devlin have made; educating people as to the only way the U.K. is to be defended i.e. by smashing Germany in Germany'; (1914, Dec. 18), denying that he has applied to leave the 16th Division filled with English recruits; (1914, Dec. 25), on the precautions he is taking to

ensure that they do not appoint drunken officers; (1915, Jan. 1), referring to Captain P.J. Wray's efforts to encourage enlistment in County Donegal. 'He [Wray?] says that the ignorance of the poor people there is lamentable, that they hardly know a war is raging or that such people as Germans and Belgians exist'. Parsons argues that it is essential that the local M.P.s start an educating crusade; (1915, Jan. 14), enclosing a copy of his formal reply re the Mitchelstown's case. Parson writes 'One man only had a grievance there Mr. James Burke whom I saw 2 days ago and whose case is now most satisfactorily settled'. He also refers to the encouragement he is giving to the manufacture of Khaki cloth in Blarney and Douglas mills; (1915, Jan. 20), advising Redmond that the Colonial Forces' authorities are not keen on accepting Gavan Duffy's services. Parsons adds 'I have had too much experience of Colonials to accept their services without seeing them first'; (1915, Jan. 29), on the refusal to offer Redmond's son William Archer an officer's commission. Parson insists that he cannot 'without a distinct breach of faith with the 80 or so enlisted candidates recommend an untrained man to be commissioned [as an officer] over their heads'. Parsons adds 'I began by recommending every officer of the I.N.V. for a commission that asked for it, and got many quite unsuitable men in consequence'; a copy of letter from Redmond to Parsons (1915, Jan. 30), urging him to reconsider the matter of his son's commission: 'My son has had no military training but he is the very type of young man qualified to rapidly become an efficient officer'; (1915, Feb. 2), asserting that he has never given Redmond any 'cause to think that I have not the highest appreciation of what you have done for Ireland since your speech on the declaration of war'; (1915, Sept. 17), on the admirable conduct of the 16th Irish Division during their transfer to Farnborough. Parsons writes 'not a man of the over 12,000 ... showed a sign of drink at any stage of the journey. ... The Bishop of Cloyne, Dr [Robert] Browne, was beside me watching the first 2 battalions and was enthusiastic in his praise'; (1915, Mar. 20), thanking Redmond for the presentation of 'that splendid wolfhound' which he intends to hand over to the 6th Royal Irish Regiment in which Redmond's brother is a captain. Parsons also refers to the extent of recruitment in certain Irish regiments; (1915, May 6), on the presentation of wolfhound mascots to various Irish brigades. Parsons also refers to the 'unfortunate Tipperary brigade [which] has been regarded as an Orange brigade, even by people who ought to have known better'; (1915, May 14), expressing his regret on hearing of the accident suffered by Redmond's son especially as it stopped his recruiting tour; (1915, June 20), reporting on the progress of recruiting in Ireland and arguing that it is 'unavoidable that the greater part of the recruits raised in Ireland should go to the special reserve, which has to supply wastage in battalions already at the front'. Parsons also admits that 'there have been manifest mistakes made since the war began on all sides'; (1915, Aug. 11), referring to his proposal to the Viceroy that he make 'an authoritative statement to the brigades on parade that the Army Council do not intend to use the 16th Division as Reverse Division'. Parsons suggests that this may dissipate 'the depression that has set in owing to recent transfers from this

Division to others'; (1915, Nov. 11), advising Redmond that the percentage of Catholic officers in the Division is now 36.75; (1915, Nov. 14), on his regret that he cannot promise a commission for the nephew of the bishop of Kildare.

Also includes:

A letter from Parsons to William Archer Redmond (1915, Feb. 7), informing him of his decision to recommend him for a commission in the Irish Division. 'I have made this decision in view of the fact that recruiting in Ireland has succeeded as far as it has owing to the lead which your father gave the country in what I call "His declaration of war" speech, and in his subsequent speeches'.

MS 15,519 1914-15. 3 items.

Letters from General Sir Lawrence **Parsons** to Redmond concerning designs for a badge for the 16th (Irish) Division. Letter (1914, Dec. 12), encloses a line drawing for a shoulder strap for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

File also contains letters from H.J. Tennant M.P., Augustine Birrell re the badge design. With a copy of a letter from Redmond to Tennant on the same subject.

MS 15,220 /4 1903. 1 item.

Correspondence with William James **Pirrie**.

(1903, July 2), acknowledging Redmond's letter. Pirrie writes 'I am very pleased indeed to think I have had the good fortune to be of some service to my own country'.

MS 15,220 /5 1905. 1 item.

Correspondence with **Pope Pius X**.

Copy in Redmond's hand of a message addressed to him by Pope Pius X. 27 Apr. 1905. First line reads 'To our beloved son John Redmond, leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons ...'.

MS 15,220 /6 1895-1916. 9 items.

Correspondence with **Count George Noble Plunkett**.

Includes: (1895, July 26), referring to a letter from Archbishop William Walsh of Dublin. Plunkett writes 'It confirms me in the belief that the best way to deal with him and the clergy as a class, is to ignore them'. He adds 'it is worth remembering that Parnell never indulged in the verbiage that so infuriates the priests'; (1897, Mar. 6), explaining the circumstances of the meeting between the 'All-Ireland Committee' and John Dillon. Plunkett adds 'I remember hearing John Dillon say that the "meeting" should be treated as an informal conversation not to be mentioned in the press'; (1902, Nov. 24), on the expenses incurred in working up the registration in the St. Stephen's Green division; (1904, Jan. 9), advising Redmond that he has been invited to become General

Secretary of the Irish Fiscal Reform League: 'The members of this League are mainly leading Dublin merchants'. Plunkett asks Redmond to identify himself with the organisation; (1903, May 8), calling on Redmond to ask the Parnell Monument Committee and Augustus Saint-Gaudens to lend sketches and models of the monument for the Greater Cork International Exhibition; (1906, Jan. 20), asking Redmond to consider his candidature for North Kilkenny or some other seat. Plunkett writes 'My fights for Home Rule cost me a great deal of money, and when I was left in sole charge of the registration of Stephen's Green I paid the expenses for that year myself'.

Also includes:

A letter from E.E. Lowe, Honorary Secretary of the Museums' Association, to Redmond (1916, Nov. 20), enclosing copies of his correspondence with the Chief Secretary for Ireland relative to Count George Noble Plunkett, formerly director of the National Museum of Ireland.

III.ii.58 Sir Horace Plunkett

MS 15,221 1895-1918. 57 items.

Correspondence with **Sir Horace Plunkett**.

Many of the letters refer to arrangements for the procedures and agendas adopted at the Irish Convention, 1917-18.

Includes: (1895, Sept. 13), advising Redmond that the line he has taken in Irish politics 'does not command itself to the most orthodox of landlords'; (1895, Oct. 6), regarding arrangements for a meeting to talk over the organisation of the Recess Committee. Plunkett writes 'I would ask only a few friends ... say William Field, Dr Kenny, the Lord Mayor, T.P. Gill and any antis you would like to meet. Fr. Finlay and Dr O'Donnell who could speak for Healyites and Dillonites would be available'; (1897, Mar. 26), outlining the reasons why he cannot support Edward Blake's motion. Plunkett writes 'Further inquiry will be necessary before the remedy can be decided upon. The over-taxation is not a great grievance of all classes. The industrial classes of Ulster being more than content with present arrangements'; (1899, July 7), thanking Redmond for his 'warm reference' to the members of the Recess Committee in a recent speech. Plunkett adds 'The way that the advanced nationalists have behaved is a triumph for your policy of combining Home Rule with other things; (1900, May 3), informing Redmond that the 'returns are in from the County Councils and except in Connaught and a few counties elsewhere a very good lot of desirable business-like men have been appointed'; (1904, Feb. 12), concerning the Board of Agriculture's attempt to get their Butter Bill through parliament; (1914, Aug. 4), suggesting that Redmond's speech 'relieved much anxiety' and will give the Irish Volunteers 'exactly the help they want'; (1914, Aug. 5), seeking clarification on Redmond's offer to support 'the cooperation of the Irish and Ulster Volunteers for the

defence of Ireland'; (1914, Aug. 9), arguing that the passage of the Home Rule Bill should be postponed for a time on one condition – 'namely that the Unionists should agree to its passage the moment the present crisis ... is over or if the war goes on, at some time to be agreed upon in the near future'. Plunkett also informs Redmond that has arranged for Colonel Maurice Moore to meet Erskine Childers; (1914, Aug. 12), enclosing a letter of his to Redmond re his proposal that the 'defence of Ireland should be undertaken by the two Volunteer forces acting together'; (1917, May 29), on his reluctance to take any prominent role in 'smoothing the way for the Convention'. Plunkett also requests a private meeting with Redmond to discuss the situation; (1917, July 13), on his concern for the success for the Convention 'both from an Irish and Irish-American set of reasons'; (1915, Aug. 25), on the order of procedure at the Irish Convention. Plunkett also writes 'I am afraid we are making a great mistake in refusing to give a little more interesting intelligence to the public ... We are playing into the hands of Sinn Féin, whose speakers, I notice, give a much fuller account of our proceedings than we do'; (1917, Sept. 1), advising Redmond that he has given Sir Antony MacDonnell his forecast of the probable duration of the Convention: 'I said that what I had in my own mind was that we should be able to get the drafting of a basic measure, to be submitted to the Convention ... by about October 1st, and that I hoped we would make a Christmas present of a settlement'; (1917, Sept. 15), on the need to force the pace a little in the Convention or 'we shall stand badly with the public'; (1917, Sept. 28), forwarding a copy of his telegram to Henry Edward Duke: 'The position here is undoubtedly grave. Permitting the dead prisoner [Thomas Ashe] to lie in state in Volunteer uniform guarded by Volunteers is regarded as a practical admission that he was a political prisoner. The belief prevails that at least one further death will follow continuance of existing prison treatment'; (1917, Sept. 29), enclosing a letter from Stephen Gwynn re his proposal of dividing the Grand Committee of the Convention into sub-committees; (1917, Oct. 1), enclosing a copy of a letter from William Martin Murphy with a copy of his reply; (1917, Oct. 11), conveying a report from a 'thoroughly informed and competent person' that the northern delegates genuinely want a settlement at the Convention; (1917, Oct. 19), informing Redmond that he has done his best to clear up the misunderstanding with the Ulster Unionist delegates. Encloses copies of his correspondence with Sir Antony MacDonnell; (1917, Dec. 18), arguing that Bishop Patrick O'Donnell is determined not to come terms with Lord Midleton. 'He [O'Donnell] explained his tactics to me which are to put the Nationalists in a strong position in the country by getting them to come out for fiscal autonomy'; (1918, Jan. 12), on his expectation that George Russell, Edward McLysaght and William Martin Murphy will oppose Redmond's amendment at the Convention. Plunkett adds 'The opinion of the world will be overwhelmingly for a settlement on the lines of your and Midleton's agreement'; (1918, Jan. 17), expressing his delight that Redmond is to speak on Midleton's motion. He also expresses his concern over Bishop O'Donnell's amendment, which is to be heard first. Plunkett argues that the 'best

hope is for the government to be ready to give the Convention reason to trust their intention to set up the Parliament for all Ireland'; (1918, Feb. 26), on the 'very inauspicious proceedings' at the Convention. Plunkett adds 'the groups are meeting to consider their positions, and I understand that the Nationalists had a long wrangle in the Regent House between the Bolsheviks led by the bishop of Raphoe and Murphy, and some County Councillors and other friends of yours who wish to go ahead and settle on the Midleton-cum-Lloyd George lines'. He concludes 'I refuse to despair of the Convention doing the obviously sensible thing'.

III.ii.59 Sir Matthew Ridley, Home Secretary

MS 15,222 1892-98. 22 items.

Correspondence with Sir Matthew **Ridley**, Home Secretary.

Includes: (1892, Feb. 16), responding to Redmond's request asking that he be permitted to visit John Daly and James Egan in Portland Prison; (1894, Aug. 18), referring to allegations that John Daly and Henry Dalton passed notes to Redmond which he failed to show either to the Governor or Warder in attendance. With a draft reply from Redmond on verso; (1895, Dec. 4), informing Redmond that a special medical inquiry has been ordered into the health of all the treason felony convicts in Portland; (1896, Mar. 30), advising Redmond that he will be shown Dr Maudsley's report on the treason felony prisoners in Portland 'on the understanding that no public use is any way made of it'. With a note by Redmond summarizing the report on the state of various prisoners' health; (1896, Mar. 30), assuring Redmond that the convicts are receiving the most careful medical attention, 'and that in the opinion of the medical experts mentioned, they had not suffered injuriously from imprisonment'; (1896, Aug. 31), refusing Redmond permission to visit Daly and the other prisoners in Portland. Ridley argues that these visits 'have a prejudicial effect on the health of the prisoners by bringing about elation and subsequent depression of spirits, which has had a very serious effect upon some of them and especially Daly'. He goes on to say, however, that he has been advised that Daly, Devany, Whitehead and Gallagher ought to be released on medical grounds, and that they will be released as soon as circumstances in prudence permit; (1896, Aug. 13), referring to the timing of James Daly's release.

III.ii.60 Includes Charles Russell, Canon Arthur Ryan

MS 15,223 /1-7 1900-18.

MS 15,223 /1 1902-03. 3 items.

Correspondence with Charles Thomson **Ritchie**, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Includes: (1902, Feb. 2), informing Redmond that the Chief Secretary

for Ireland is forbidden to leave the house by his doctor but that a vote in the House of Commons will go ahead; (1902, Apr. 10), advising Redmond of the appointment of James Boyle as Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

MS 15,223 /2 1916. 2 items.

Correspondence with General Sir William R. **Robertson**. Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Includes: (1916, May 9), on the under-strength position of the Irish Division in France. Robertson adds 'Weak units usually become inefficient units because they lose their morale'. He also refers to the problems of recruiting in Ireland.

MS 15,223 /3 1907 and 3 undated [c. 1907]. 4 items.

Correspondence with John **Roche**. M.P. for East Galway.

Includes: ([1907], Nov. 23), concerning the incident at Glenaheiry (County Waterford) and agrarian troubles. Roche also refers to Lord Ashtown's suspected perjury; ([1907], Oct. 19), asserting that he has 'not a shadow of a doubt about Lord Ashtown being at the bottom of the plot'; (1907, Aug. 17), insisting that Lord Clanricarde's misleading statement on his willingness to sell is a strong card to play in the debate on the Evicted Tenants' Bill.

MS 15,223 /4 1907-18. 4 items.

Correspondence with Walter **Runciman**. M.P. for Dewsbury and President of the Board of Education.

Includes: (1907, Dec. 27), asking Redmond to nominate someone to give evidence stating the tenants' point of view to a treasury committee investigating the financing of Irish tenant purchase. With a copy of reply from Redmond asserting that the Irish Party will not be sending any witnesses to the committee.

MS 15,223 /5 1900-07. 14 items.

Correspondence with **Charles Russell**.

Includes: (1900, Sept. 19), declining an opportunity to fight for a seat in a contested constituency. Russell writes 'Had it been possible to offer me an uncontested seat, it would have been different'; (1902, Jan. 14), concerning the Arthur Lynch case. 'I have advised Lynch to give no undertaking in order to secure bail – unless he previously has your approval'; (1903, Jan. 29), on his concern for Lynch's personal comfort during his imprisonment. Russell writes 'without the least doubt [he] is a very delicate man although not positively ailing and I really think that the Home Office might very well give directions ... that he should be placed in the infirmary'; (1903, June 26), enclosing a cash account of expenses re the Lynch case (1900, Oct. 9), on the conditions of Lynch's incarceration. 'I find that he has received some small relaxations, viz:-

that he is put on hospital diet and that he is allowed some scientific books'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1907, Feb. 21), inviting Redmond to a dinner hosted by the Catholic Associations' Federation; Also includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,223 /6 1902-04. 3 items.
Correspondence with **T.W. Russell**.

Includes: (1902, Oct. 12), on his hopes for a reasonable settlement to the evicted tenants question.

MS 15,223 /7 1905-15. 33 items.
Correspondence with Canon Arthur **Ryan**, Vicar General, P.P. of Tipperary.

Includes: (1905, Feb. 14), regarding the expenses in the Barrymore Bill for the restoration of the leases on the Smith Barry estate (also known as the Smith Barry Lease Bill). With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1905, Mar. 16), informing Redmond that the costs of the Barrymore Bill amount to £600. Ryan writes 'The question is whether £600 is not too big a price to pay for these leases when it has to fall mainly on the tenants, only a dozen of whom are able to pay a penny of it'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1905, July 31), referring to the twenty-six houses built for evicted tenants by the Irish Party on Edmund Hogan's land during the Plan of Campaign (1889) in County Tipperary. Encloses a general statement concerning the dispute. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1906, Apr. 28), enclosing a letter from Lord Barrymore's agent regarding settlement of the costs for the lease bill which was passed the previous year. Ryan writes 'Our own lawyers' costs will bring up this to some £310 which must be paid – at least Lord Barrymore's part – before he will put the act into operation and restore the leases'; (1906, June 9), reporting on John Cullinan's efforts to secure progress on the Edmund Hogan matter. Ryan writes 'The Hogans have a big connexion in [the] Bansha district and naturally our friend John has some difficulty in raising the opposition of this clique in his constituency'; (1906, July 12), advising Redmond that the Irish Party should 'formally relinquish all claim and title to the houses he [Hogan] now holds, and guarantee that no further claim on that head will be made'; (1906, July 30), expressing his delight that 'this shady transaction of Hogan's has closed in a way that clears him and his family from reproach in the future'; (1907, Aug. 18), admitting that he is troubled by Sir Thomas Esmonde's action. 'I am grieved that he should now fail us just when our work and sacrifice of years is, as you and I believe, within sight of victory'. Ryan also asks if it is possible for the 'enthusiasm of the Sinn Féiners and the commonsense of Parliamentarians ... [to] work harmoniously together'; a copy of a letter from Redmond (1915, July 27), concerning the financial position of the Volunteer Committee.
Also includes 1 telegram.

III.ii.61 Herbert Samuel

MS 15,224 1912-16. 6 items.

Correspondence with Herbert **Samuel**. Postmaster General and later Home Secretary.

Includes: (1912, Apr. 4), concerning the financial clauses of the third Home Rule Bill which Samuel believes 'are now water-tight'; (1916, May 17), advising Redmond that a special form of application has been drawn up by the War Office for the use of persons in Ireland in military custody who wish to protest their innocence; (1916, July 22), inviting Redmond to meet Lloyd George at the War Office.

III.ii.62 Lieutenant-General Henry C. Sclater, Adjutant-General to the Forces

MS 15,225 1915. 14 items.

Correspondence with Lieutenant-General Henry C. **Sclater**. Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Includes copies (and some originals) of correspondence between Redmond and Lieutenant-General Henry Crichton Sclater, Adjutant-General to the Forces, re recruiting and other military matters particularly with regard to the 16th (Irish) Division.

Memorandum concerning recruiting and the 16th (Irish) Division. [c. 1915]. TS, 6 sheets.

Newscuttings re the case of P.J. Kelly, a bricklayer from Derry, who was rejected as a recruit for the Royal Engineers because he was a Catholic.

III.ii.63 Captain John Shawe-Taylor

MS 15,226 1902-05. 22 items.

Correspondence with Captain John **Shawe-Taylor**.

Includes: (1902, Sept. 15), asking Redmond if he would be 'willing to attend the Land Conference either under any circumstances, or in the event of the landlord's named representatives attending'; (1902, Sept. 20), expressing his delight on hearing that Redmond and William O'Brien will attend the Conference. Shawe-Taylor adds 'My proposal is for the abolition of dual ownership: (1902, Sept. 24), asking if Redmond's reported remarks that the Conference will be held 'to consider the question of the abolition of dual control of land in Ireland' is his own interpretation; (1902, Sept. 24), asking Redmond not to give the Landlord's Convention an excuse for not coming to the Land Conference 'as we who are for a Conference have a very stiff fight before us'; (1902, Dec. 14), seeking letters of introduction from

Redmond to President Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others for use during his American trip. Shawe-Taylor writes 'I hope ... we can make a big "combine" and unitedly settle the problem of problems [sic]'; (1903, May 1), reporting Lord De Freyne's terms for a settlement of the dispute on his estate in County Roscommon; (1903, May 2), informing Redmond that Thomas St. John Gaffney, an American consul, has arrived in Limerick from Berlin; (1903, June 21), on the need to ensure that 'both landlords and tenants get *all* that is possible out of the government; for the more landlords and tenants get the quicker will landlordism disappear'. Shawe-Taylor suggests that another meeting of the Land Conference be called to decide what each side wants; (1904, Mar. 8), asking Redmond when the motion on university education is likely to be read as he wants to meet the 'leaders of Exeter Hall (the great Protestant center in London) to put the case before them'; (1904, Mar. 13), referring to his conviction that 'there will be no *general*, united, and therefore successful demand for the further extension of self-government till this wretched University Question is settled'; (1905, Mar. 3), informing Redmond that he has received news from his uncle that Woodville House – his home – has been attacked. Shawe-Taylor conveys his uncle's offer 'to allow his tenants 300 out of the 400 acres to be divided up, provided the Estate Commissioners purchase'.

Also includes 2 telegrams.

III.ii.64 Rev. Richard Alfred Sheehan, bishop of Waterford and Lismore

MS 15,227 1900-07. 38 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. Richard Alfred **Sheehan**, bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Includes: (1902, Jan. 3), objecting to a bill promoted by the Protestants of Waterford to have control of local Model Schools transferred to them. Sheehan writes 'If the Model Schools are to cease, as such, the Catholics have a claim far beyond any other section in the community'; (1902, Jan. 5), asserting that he has no objection to the bill if local Protestants should withdraw the 'obnoxious clause regarding model schools'. With a copy of a letter from Redmond to Dr O'Hara, Anglican Archbishop of Cashel setting out his reasons for objecting to certain provisions of the bill; (1901, Oct. 12), referring to the bill against the unjust dismissal of teachers in elementary schools which is being brought before parliament again. Sheehan writes 'There is no need to point out that the bishops have no manner of sympathy with managers who would treat a teacher harshly'; (1902, Apr. 26), enclosing a newscutting from the *Freeman's Journal* carrying a letter from the bishop on the subject of local technical education grants (1902, July 21), concerning the proposed building grant for provincial training colleges; (1904, Feb. 14), enclosing a typed memorandum on the

question of additional technical education grants for Ireland; (1904, Feb. 24), regarding funding for an increased number of scholars in the De La Salle Training College, Waterford; telegram (1905, May 28), urging Redmond to give his support to the Cork Junction Railway Bill; (1905, July 5), thanking Redmond for the 'great work you have done for Waterford during the past few days'; (1906, Mar. 23), enclosing a 'Statement on behalf of the children of the late Thomas McCarthy of Tallow'; (1907, May 1), enclosing a resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland on the subject of university education in Ireland; (1907, June 10), regarding changes in the Factory Workshops' Bill; (1907, Aug. 3), enclosing telegrams he has received from Cardinal Logue re the Factories Bill.

Also includes 6 telegrams.

MS 18,291 1915. 5 items.

Letters from Rev. Richard Alfred **Sheehan**, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to Redmond regarding the appointment of Roman Catholic navy chaplains.

File also includes letters to Redmond from Winston Churchill, Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe, and John P. Boland on the same subject.

III.ii.65 Includes David Sheehy, M.P. for South Meath, W.T. Stead, A.M. Sullivan

MS 15,228 /1-9 1878-1918.

MS 15,228 /1 1902-16. 21 items.

Correspondence with David **Sheehy**. M.P. for South Meath.

Includes: (1905, May 16), seeking financial assistance from Party funds for payment of legal fees; (1905, Oct. 25), urging Redmond to provide generous help for Michael Casey, editor of the *Drogheda Independent*. Sheehy writes 'His paper has a great circulation in Louth, Meath and North Dublin, and [he] is a very influential supporter of our movement'; (1914, Oct. 31), appealing to Redmond for an advance of £40. 'I am very hard pressed, and now in very low water owing to the heavy expenses I have had to bear for the last twelve months, and which I must still continue to shoulder, owing to my wife's invalid state'; (1916, Sept. 26), thanking Redmond for his letters of sympathy to his daughters on the deaths of their husbands in the war.

Also includes letters from Michael Casey, editor of the *Drogheda Independent*, asking Redmond to make a grant out of the Party funds towards meeting the heavy costs incurred in the paper's defence in the libel action brought against it and Sheehy by 'Ogle, the grabber of the Morgan evicted farm'.

A letter from Michael Casey to Redmond (1907, Oct. 24), appealing for aid in the name of the Morgan Restoration Committee.

Miscellaneous accounts relating to the activities of the Morgan Family Restoration Committee.

MS 15,228 /2 1914. 4 items.

Correspondence with Thomas **Shillington**. J.P. from Portadown.

Includes: (1914, July 6), enclosing his suggestions concerning the Home Rule Bill. Shillington writes 'Doubtless there would be a strong protest from Home Rule Counties in Ulster, but as compared with Lord MacDonnell's scheme I think Catholic interests would be much safer under administration from London than under a practically autonomous Ulster'; (1914, July 7), concerning the Ulster exclusion proposal.

Also includes Redmond's memorandum of his interview with Shillington at which an 'important communication' from one of the leading members of the Ulster Unionist Council was discussed. 6 July 1914. TS, 3 sheets.

MS 15,228 /3 1917-18. 8 items.

Correspondence with Lord **Southborough**.

Includes: ([1917], Nov. 15), insisting that they should oppose any desire to terminate the negotiations at the Irish Convention. Southborough adds 'There is always hope until *both* sides decline to treat. There is often such a very little distance between the cry, - or even yell, - of "No Surrender" - and the handing over of the sword'; (1917, Nov. 16), on his fears that the moderate party in the Convention will find itself in a minority 'wedged in between extremists on both sides' if a draft scheme is debated in the full Convention; (1917, Dec. 24), referring to the difficulties faced by Redmond in dealing with Lord Midleton's resolution at the Convention. Southborough suggests a wording for an amendment; (1918, Jan. 1), suggesting that Redmond should not put down an amendment 'saying in terms that your people cannot agree *unless the Ulstermen* agree'. Southborough also refers to the risk that an Irish parliament with substantial fiscal autonomy might be jeopardized by wrangling over details of the financial relationship between Britain and Ireland; (1918, Jan. 1), advising Redmond that Timothy Healy is for the compromise. He adds that he is trying to negotiate something with William Martin Murphy.

MS 15,228 /4 1895-1912. 22 items.

Correspondence with W.T. **Stead** and his son Alfred.

Includes: (1895, Mar. 19), on the beating administered by warders to one of the Dynamitards confined in Portland Jail. Stead writes 'Being falsely identified as having been there before, he was set upon, and beaten because he did not know how to make up his bed in Portland fashion'; (1901, Oct. 4), asking Redmond to send him material which he may like to have printed in the *American Review*; (1901, Oct. 9), on the need to secure the Irish organisation in America. Stead writes 'I see

no hope for Ireland as long as the Irish Party in Ireland and in the United States are at cross purposes. ... and you have the best opportunity of securing and consolidating that unity in the United States by the success of your efforts in establishing it at home'; (1902, May 1), asking Redmond to provide him with gallery passes for two Russians (Prince Bariatinsky and Prince Dolgorouki) who wish to visit the House of Commons; (1902, May. 15), inviting Redmond to be principal speaker at a dinner hosted by the International Union to celebrate the third anniversary of the meeting of the Conference of Peace at the Hague; (1902, July 29), accepting Redmond's invitation to dine with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Edmund Barton; (1902, Dec. 16), expressing his regret that the 'self-denying ordinance' which forbids members of the Irish Party from taking office prevents the selection of an Irishman whom Redmond's trusts as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Stead asks 'Would it be possible for you, informally of course but nevertheless really, to select your own Irish Secretary?' Also encloses an outline for an article which he is currently preparing; (1904, Jan. 12), advising Redmond that he is now the editor of a daily, non-party paper; Alfred Stead (1912, Oct. 7), enclosing a copy of an interview which his father had with Redmond in 1906. Stead asks Redmond if there are any points in it not in accord with his recollection of the interview. With a copy of Redmond's reply on bottom of page expressing his dismay that Stead 'seriously contemplates publication [of] what purports to be notes of one of my many absolutely private and confidential talks with your father'; Alfred Stead (1912, Oct. 8), expressing his delight if Redmond could write him an exclusive article on the present political situation.

MS 15,228 /5 1878 and 1 undated. 2 items.

Correspondence with **A.M. Sullivan**. M.P. for County Louth.

Includes: (1878, Mar. 16), assuring Redmond that he will meet with him in either Liverpool or London.

MS 15,228 /6 1911. 12 items.

Correspondence with **A.M. Sullivan Jr.** Lawyer, King's Third Serjeant at Law.

Includes: (1911, Jan. 27), informing Redmond that he has written to Augustine Birrell on the subject of his accepting office. 'In effect I said that so long as the Party did not disapprove of it, I was willing to take office provided that it involved no change whether in principles or in title as a nationalist'; (1911, Feb. 2), agreeing with Redmond that the Party has 'a right to forbid any detrimental action by a prominent supporter'. Sullivan insists that the matter of his holding office is at an end; (1911, June 28), asking Redmond if he will consider opening a special fund for conducting a Home Rule campaign in England. Sullivan adds 'I cannot subscribe to the general fund, as my relations are already severely strained by my support of the Party on the platform and in the press'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond advising Sullivan that all the Party's arrangements have been made through the

Irish Press Agency, 'for a campaign similar to that which was conducted in Parnell's time'; (1911, June 29), arguing that Irish Unionists are preparing a large scale assault on Home Rule in England: 'I strongly suspect that in the very near future an effort will be made by the Irish Ascendancy to back up the Lords by an outburst of vituperation on English platforms'; (1911, July 11) on his desire to enter parliament to campaign for Home Rule. Sullivan refers to an invitation to become a candidate for the North Tyrone seat where 'I have been well known for the past five or six years and where I have been instrumental in keeping the malcontents from breaking away from our ranks'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1911, Aug. 14), advising Redmond that he has received a communication from the government indicating that he would be offered a law officership if the Irish Party does not offer any objection. Sullivan asks Redmond for a statement of his attitude on the matter; (1911, Aug. 19), insisting that it was never his intention to in any way misrepresent Redmond on the subject of his taking office. Sullivan also confirms that he has withdrawn his application. He writes 'The letter was only a prelude to a reconsideration of my application which had caused, I found, much pain to my personal friends and little but suspicion to the members of the political party to whose principles I adhere'; (1911, Sept. 8), enclosing a copy of a letter from Edward Gallagher to John Dillon re Sullivan's candidature for North Tyrone; (1911, Sept. 9), discussing nationalist politics in North Tyrone. Sullivan writes 'There are the priests and the mass of unorganized – or rather unattached electors, there is the Board of Erin, there is the American Hibernians, there is one branch of U.I.L. and there are scattered Sinn Féiners'.

MS 15,228 /7 1902-06. 9 items.

Correspondence with **David Talbot-Crosbie**.

Includes: (1902, June 27), agreeing with Redmond's present stance on the land question. 'You have certainly taken right position against the [land] bill as it stands, as it is *no* settlement'; (1902, June 12), on the ways in which the government can stimulate land purchase; (1902, July 12), asking Redmond to forward him a copy of the land bill. He adds 'I am sure the differences between you and them [the landlords] as regards the land question are not near so formidable as you think, and if they were discussed, I think it would be very easy to deal with them to the satisfaction of you both'; (1903, June 22), on his regret that the 'miserable old spirit of disunion and contention should be allowed to assert itself again' on the land question. Talbot-Crosbie expresses his hope that the landlords will accept terms which will give 2nd term tenants a minimum reduction of 17½% and that the government will ensure that the land bill is not wrecked; (1904, June 8), asking if Redmond can do anything to assist tenant purchasers whose rents are under £25 per annum; (1906, Sept. 25), suggesting that time has come to call a conference 'to unite Ireland as regards the foundation of self government ... the *composition of the governing body*'.

MS 15,228 /8 1911-13 and 1 undated. 5 items.

Correspondence with **Lindsey Talbot-Crosbie**.

Includes: (1911, Dec. 16), reporting on his recent interview with Earl Grey whom he found 'extremely sympathetic and anxious for a settlement' to the Home Rule question; (1912, Jan. 10), forwarding an extract from a letter from Earl Grey. Talbot-Crosbie insists that the letter 'does not shut the door on personal communications' but that Grey is of the opinion that 'no profitable discussion can be possible, until the terms of the coming [Home Rule] Bill are revealed'; (1913, Feb. 24), seeking Redmond's opinion on an enclosed memorandum which Talbot-Crosbie intends circulating with the assistance of some of his friends. He asks Redmond to pay particular attention to clause four, which deals with the question of freedom of election as a 'great number of moderate Unionists are much exercised upon this point'.

MS 15,228 /9 1914. 1 item.

Correspondence with **Maurice Talbot-Crosbie**.

Includes: (1914, June 7), assuring Redmond that the National Volunteers in Cork city and county are 'complementary to, and in no conceivable sense opposed to, the Parliamentary Party under your leadership'.

III.ii.66 Includes Harold John Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, Dr Edward Thompson, M.P. for North Monaghan

MS 15,229 /1-4 1892-1916.

MS 15,229 /1 1914-16. 18 items.

Correspondence with Harold John **Tennant**. M.P. for Berwickshire and Under Secretary of State for War.

Includes: (1914, Sept. 22), congratulating Redmond 'upon the consummation of your life's work' with the passage of the Home Rule bill; (1915, June 17), referring to the transfer of men from the 16th (Irish) Division to the 10th Division. Tennant also writes 'I hear from S[tephen] Gwynn that for his part he would not object, if they cannot get Irishmen, to filling up the Division anyhow'; (1915, Sept. 28), advising Redmond that there has been great pressure on Lord Kitchener but that arrangements have been put in place to hold the interviews; (1916, Jan. 20), enclosing a copy of a letter to him from General Sir Ian Hamilton concerning accounts of the performance of Irish battalions during the Dardanelles (Gallipoli) campaign. With a copy of a reply from Redmond advising Tennant that he has received numerous letters complaining that Hamilton's Report makes no mention of the role played by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Irish Fusiliers in the capture of Chocolate Hill at Suvla Bay; (1916, Mar. 14), suggesting that Redmond

meet with Sir Ian Hamilton before he asks any questions in the House of Commons on the subject of Irish battalions at Gallipoli; (1916, Apr. 17), referring to the possible awarding of a D.S.O. to Rev. Gill, S.J., 2nd Irish Rifles.

MS 15,229 /2 1900-02. 29 items.

Correspondence with Dr Edward **Thompson**. M.P. for North Monaghan.

Includes: (1900, Dec. 18), apologizing for the disarray in Monaghan caused by the selection of a candidate for the constituency. Thompson suggests that he may come forward as a candidate acceptable to all shades of local nationalist opinion; (1900, Dec. 23), referring to his dislike of speaking to an audience without time to think over what he should say, particularly in Monaghan 'where I was being closely watched by 3 parties (the O'Briens, Healys and Tories)'; (1901, Jan. 2), expressing his regret on hearing that John Daly, M.P. for South Monaghan, is thinking of retiring: 'He is a decent fellow. ... I would advise you try to keep him for a little longer until you are well prepared with a really *good* man'. Thompson adds 'The priests are not in favour of the League but I don't think they would actively work against it in favour of Healy or anyone. They see plainly the necessity for union'; (1901, Jan. 18), suggesting that a 'good moderate speech' at Cookstown might win some support in Ulster. Thompson adds 'I know well that you do not like to use anything but moderate language about the queen etc but ... up here it is different and such an address as I have referred to up North would do no end of good'; (1901, Feb. 3), concerning his views on the Boer War. 'Although I hate it [the war] still I believe the Boers were determined to bring it on sooner or later and I am of opinion that now it must be fought out and that for Ireland's sake as well as for England's, the Empire must win'; (1901, June 7), referring to the need to keep up the registration of voters in South Tyrone: 'The seat can be won for the nationalists and retained with a little trouble'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1901, June 20), insisting that he would lose a large amount of his practice as a doctor if he were forced to attend parliament for too long at the present time; (1907, July 10), reminding Redmond that his loss of income and expenses this session has been close on £300, 'a good sum for a poor individual'. Thompson also refers to the indignation of some of his party colleagues caused by his support for a scheme to induce the government to raise some regiments of Yeomanry in Ireland; (1901, Dec. 22), insisting that 'no sane man wants as far as I know an Ireland separate and distinct from England. ... I believe such a policy would be absolutely fatal to all Irish interests'. Thompson requests that Redmond advise him of the 'ultimate aims of the present nationalist policy'; (1902, Jan. 21), on his desire to attend parliament for the Party's amendment on the land question. He adds 'I have tried my best to get some experienced Doctor to join me in practice but so many are engaged in South Africa it is impossible to get the assistant I require'; (1902, Feb. 2), declaring that he and Redmond share the same political views. 'I must say I have little sympathy with

the extreme irreconcilable men who are always bitter and who I believe are doing Ireland's cause no good'. Thompson also asserts he will attend the coronation of Edward VII: 'Surely we Irish Nationalists have no reason to shew disrespect to the head of the Empire'; (1902, Apr. 29), giving his reasons for writing a letter to the *Times* and *Freeman's Journal* which he fears has displeased Redmond. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his irritation with Thompson's actions: 'I am utterly unable to understand the frame of mind which induced you, a member of the Irish Nationalist Party, to address a letter attacking any of your colleagues to the columns of the London *Times*, which has been the traditional and unscrupulous enemy of Ireland'; (1902, May 6), expressing his regret on hearing of the illness suffered by Redmond's son.

Also includes 7 telegrams.

MS 15,229 /3 1901-02. 5 items.

Correspondence with Jasper **Tully**. M.P. for South Leitrim.

Includes: (1901, Dec. 26), enclosing a copy of the speech for which he was recently convicted; G.W. Tully (1902, Apr. 14), complaining that his brother Jasper has being marked absent from the division list of the Irish Party without any cause. Tully reminds Redmond that his brother is now prisoner in Sligo jail on account of his conviction in the coercion court.

Also includes 1 telegram, with a copy of a reply from Redmond.

MS 15,229 /4 1892-1902. 3 items.

Correspondence with Cardinal Herbert **Vaughan**, archbishop of Westminster.

Includes: (1892, May 9), on his pleasure if Redmond or any other Catholic members of parliament could attend his first reception as Archbishop.

Also includes a letter from John C. Rooney, assistant manager of the *Freeman's Journal* (1902, Oct. 7), enclosing a telegram from Cardinal Vaughan. Rooney advises Redmond that he has wired a reply.

III.ii.67 Rev. William Walsh, archbishop of Dublin

MS 18,290 1895-1912. 12 items.

Correspondence with Most Rev. William **Walsh**, archbishop of Dublin.

Includes: a copy of a letter from Redmond to Walsh (1895, July 8), asking the archbishop to allow his priests to support W.J. Corbet in the forthcoming election in East Wicklow. Redmond writes 'Knowing your view that the only issue before the country is a purely political one I venture to ask you to permit such of your priests as may desire to do so,

to support Mr. Corbet on the platform'; (1895, July 12), expressing his regret that he is unable to comply with Redmond's request regarding the East Wicklow election. Walsh adds 'I cannot see how any priest can support the candidature of any one at your side in the present unhappy division without compromising himself in view of the deplorable line in journalism taken by the newspapers under the control of yourself and a number of your colleagues'. With a copy of reply from Redmond asking Walsh to specify the 'views' which he condemns in the Parnellite press. 'Are they the political "views" or what? For my part I entirely disclaim the advocacy of any "views" which would be unworthy of the support of the clergy of my church'; (1896, Jan. 28), arguing that a move should be made on the university question; (1896, Feb. 1), asking Redmond to use his influence to ensure that the dealings at their meeting with Dillon, Sexton and Healy re the university question are not published in the *Independent*; (1900, Dec. 10), on whether or not he should attend the Convention to make a public pronouncement warning the Party that the policy it is about to pledge itself to [the expulsion of Timothy Healy?] 'cannot fail to bring ruin to Ireland?'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond expressing his dismay at the prospect of the archbishop's intervention; (1900, Dec. 10), agreeing with Redmond that any pronouncement from him would be productive of no good as regards public opinion. Walsh affirms that the Convention has not the power to alter the constitution of the Irish Parliamentary Party; (1900, Dec. 21), insisting that the triumph in Monaghan marks a turning point in the Party's fortunes; (1912, Mar. 20), insisting that 'nothing in the world' could induce him to change his decision of some years ago and involve himself once more in Irish politics.

Also includes Redmond's memorandum of his conversation with Archbishop Walsh (1895, Feb. 24), regarding the political situation and the split. Redmond writes 'Dr Walsh admitted that from our point of view we could not be expected to go back into the party of seceders, but thought something might be done to smooth matters and create better feeling'.

MS 15,230 /1-3 1895-1905.

Correspondence with Most Rev. William **Walsh**, archbishop of Dublin.

MS 15,230 /1 1895-1900. 15 items.

Includes: (1897, June 29), asking Redmond to obtain some definite pledge from the government for funding during the discussion on the Queen's Colleges. Walsh writes 'At the present moment our medical school is in want of funds for a suitable equipment in the way of physical instruments etc'; (1897, Oct. 30), referring to the need for 'some useful action on the part of the Catholic laity' on the university question; (1900, Feb. 15), advising Redmond that he is satisfied that Balfour's letter of last year could have formed the basis of a satisfactory solution to the university question. Walsh adds 'although Mr. Balfour's abstract lines could have worked out into a fairly satisfactory (or at least

tolerable) solution, Mr. Balfour's lines *as defined by this draft bill*, were simply intolerable'; (1900, June 15), on the bogus cry which is being got up on the subject of the non-payment of results fees to national teachers; (1900, June 30), asking Redmond to move 'something definite' in the interests of the Irish language when the National Education Board rules are published; (1900, July 8), sending Redmond copies of the English and Scotch Education Board codes with marked references to the use of Welsh and Scots' Gaelic in schools. Walsh also refers to the Intermediate Education Bill; (1900, July 14), referring to the influence of the Gaelic League on proposals for education reform and on the provisions for the teaching of Irish. Walsh writes 'I do not think things could be in a worse position than they are, that is, *unless the Gaelic League really has behind it the overwhelming power vaguely appealed to by its principal spokesmen*'. He also suggests that 'Douglas Hyde has some ridiculous fiction about *Hebrew* being on a more advantageous footing than Irish!'; (1900, July 21), expressing bewilderment about a recent speech by T.M. Healy suggesting that certain office holders should be excluded from pension provisions. Walsh writes 'In his speech he made a ridiculous misstatement about the religion of the examiners, unless indeed he was misreported'; (1900, Sept. 11), informing Redmond that he has resigned his place on both the education boards. Walsh explains: 'The new style of wild denunciation in parliament makes it, I consider, quite impossible for a person occupying an ecclesiastical position such as mine to have anything to do with either of the Boards in question'.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

'The extraordinary ecclesiastical case at Kilmacanogue, County Wicklow'. Copy of Archbishop Walsh's unpublished correspondence concerning the case. 1895. MS, 6 sheets.

MS 15,230 /2 1901. 30 items.

Includes: (1901, Feb. 28), on the announcement of a Royal Commission to deal with the university question. Walsh asserts 'If T.C.D. stands as a College and University, self-contained, we must have a similar College and University at the Catholic side. ... I for my part will be no party to anything short of Catholic Trinity'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1901, Mar. 19), referring to the claim that the change in the Royal Declaration repudiating Catholicism will be represented by 'Catholics of the absolutely good-for-nothing type' as a great concession. Walsh also argues that as Trinity College is to be left untouched by the Royal Commission 'equality, under any conceivable reconstruction of the Royal University, is plainly an absolute impossibility'; (1901, May 14), referring to the teaching of Irish in the national education system. Walsh writes 'At present there is hardly a school (under Catholic management) in Dublin in which it is not being taught'; (1901, May 14), advising Redmond that 'a motion for the practical elimination of Irish from the course of school work within ordinary school hours' was discussed at a meeting of the National

Education Board. Walsh adds '*For the present* at all events, the Irish is safe'; (1901, May 20), commending Thomas O'Donnell's plan to encourage better practice in the teaching of Irish: 'Competent teachers in Irish planted by the Gaelic League at suitable sea-side stations; the ordinary national teachers who don't know Irish, and wish to learn it, to take their holidays at such places'; (1901, May 23), regarding the appointment of a professorship in Irish in the various Teacher-Training Colleges; (1901, June 29), arguing that there is no prospect of reform from within the Education Office. Encloses copies of interviews re the crisis in the Education Board. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; ([1901, Jul. ?]), welcoming the Chief Secretary's decision to give effect to the resolution that the Education Commissioners should appoint a Professor of Irish in their Training Colleges; (1901, July 14), welcoming the publication of the minutes of the meetings of the Education Board as 'it enables me to tell the whole story of my resignation and of all that *lead up* to it'; (1901, July 21), suggesting questions that should be put to the Chief Secretary concerning Convent National Schools.

Also includes 5 telegrams.

MS 15,230 /3 1902-05. 8 items.

Includes: (1903, Mar. 23), agreeing with Redmond that any discussion on the Report of the Education Commission would not be advisable. Walsh also insists that he knows nothing about Horace Plunkett's new department of agriculture and technical instruction. Walsh writes 'It seems to be getting into hot water over the appointment of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Protestants'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Walsh (1902, May 6), seeking Walsh's assistance in the De Freyne case: 'I feel quite certain that if your grace could see your way to give notice to call in the mortgage it would practically end the matter'; (1903, May 13), advising Redmond of his offer to Lord De Freyne to act as intermediary. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1905, Dec. 3), arguing that the forthcoming Convention will give 'poor William O'Brien the only conceivable way of extracting himself from his present deplorable condition'. Walsh asserts that 'no-one in the country holds in greater abhorrence than I do the line of conduct which he [O'Brien] has been pursuing of late'. He argues that steps should have been taken to remove O'Brien's grievance re the constitution of the Convention. With a copy of a reply from Redmond.

III.ii.68 Alfred Webb, M.P. for West Waterford and Secretary of the United Irish Parliamentary Fund

MS 15,231 /1-5 1889-1908.

Correspondence with Alfred Webb. M.P. for West Waterford and Secretary of the United Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Many of the letters, accounts, receipts etc. relate to the finances of the United Irish League, and to the collection of the Parliamentary Fund.

MS 15,231 /1 1889-95. 5 items.

Includes: (1889, Sept. 5), expressing his hope that Redmond's brother will not come in for another term. Webb adds 'I wish I could take my share of this kind of work – and save better and more important men like you and he'; (1893, Jan. 20), informing Redmond that he has received a bill from the Waterford Harbour Commissioners which they desire to have promoted in the forthcoming session. Webb asks Redmond if the bill has the approval of nationalists generally; (1893, Jan. 24), suggesting that Redmond and he ought to 'act with extreme caution' in relation to the Waterford Harbour bill. Webb writes 'I believe the purchase of the bridge as contemplated by the bill would be a gain monetarily to the bridge shareholders'.

Also includes a copy of a letter from Webb to Patrick Kent (1895, Mar. 18), concerning the Waterford Infirmary Bill.

MS 15,231 /2 1900-02. 87 items.

Includes: (1900, July 14), recommending courses of action for the General Election Fund; (1900, July 14), advising Redmond that the arrival of John O'Donnell M.P. does not impress him; (1900, July 21), arguing that the 'cohesiveness of Ireland so far in regard to the G[eneral] E[lection] F[und] is not encouraging'; (1900, Sept. 1), referring to the expense incurred in inserting lists of subscriptions in newspapers; (1900, Oct. 10), enclosing an account of the General Election Fund. Webb also informs Redmond that the 'work of the United Irish League here is entirely derelict and at a standstill'; (1900, Oct. 31), expressing his concerns about handing the balance of the Fund over to the U.I.L. to spend on the Cork election. Webb writes 'If the U.I.L. is to live it must get in funds from the country. Cannot the C[ork] people wait a few weeks till the U.I.L. can pay them?'; (1901, Mar. 1), conveying John Muldoon's advice that Colonel Arthur Lynch ought to be offered £12 12s 0d in respect of his bill for election expenses. Webb suggests that Lynch's entire account is 'simply ridiculous'; (1901, Mar. 7), alerting Redmond to the fact that he has had to ask the *Cork Examiner* to insert lists of subscribers free of charge; (1901, Mar. 14), congratulating Redmond on a recent speech. Webb also expresses a wish that the 'country were doing as well by the Party as the Party is doing by it'; (1901, May 14), asking for Redmond's views re a dispute between the treasurers and John O'Donnell over his salary; (1901, July 18), on the fixing of a time to close the Parliamentary Fund for the year; (1901, Sept. 28), informing Redmond that he has received a

subscription from 'Patrick Lennon, Prisoner of War's camp, Ceylon'. Webb asks if he is a prisoner of war or a member of the British army; (1901, Oct. 27), referring to Redmond's imminent tour of the United States. Webb writes 'You are doing all anyone could do and if others have failed, and if our countrymen in the U.S. stand in opposition or are weakened by division, it will not be your fault'; (1902, Jan. 14), asking Redmond if he can suggest any means of stirring up Irishmen in Australia and New Zealand; (1902, Jan. 21), on whether it would not be good policy to mention in notices to correspondents that the new U.I.L. offices in Dublin were formerly those of the Land League; (1902, Feb. 27), arguing that it will be a mistake to pay for a weekly subscription list in the *Cork Examiner*. 'I fear that if we pay for it in any but the *Freeman* and *Independent* it would cause jealousy in other Irish papers'; (1902, Mar. 12), insisting that he feels too old for the present amount of 'labour and anxiety' connected with his work for the U.I.L. particularly now as the 'probability of a suppression of the League has blown over'. Webb requests that he be appointed honorary auditor of the League; (1902, Mar. 30), arguing that any resolution about the De Freyne estate must be carefully worded as 'the unfortunate people have, I fear, so far been given ... too much hope regarding the help it would ever be in our power to offer'; (1902, Apr. 12), urging Redmond to resist the efforts being made 'to put in two old members, who everybody knows are utterly unworthy as members' of parliament. Webb adds 'They were both strong on the side I took against you in the old split. ... I do not believe in the mind of anyone whose opinion would be worth considering any bias as between members of the old parties would be attributed to you'; (1902, Apr. 19), asserting that he cannot explain the 'present dullness [in collecting subscriptions] through the country. It is impossible to palliate it'; (1902, Apr. 25), enclosing a financial statement on the position of the Parliamentary Fund to date; (1902, May 1), enclosing a letter from John Rooney conveying the preference of a large number of Parliamentary Fund contributors in Belfast to have their subscription list published in both the *Northern Star* and the *Irish People*; (1902, Apr. 9), referring to the embarrassing falling off in subscriptions to the Fund. Webb writes 'I really do not know what Ireland means. It would be impossible for you heading this movement, supposed to sum up the desires of the country, to make bricks for the country unless it supply the straw'; (1902, June 4), insisting that some 'striking protest' against the administration and the coercion regime in Ireland ought to be made on the occasion of the coronation; (1902, June 10), referring to the 'noble address of the Boer Leaders. How contemptible the English stand beside it'; (1902, July 31), enclosing a letter from J.F.X. O'Brien seeking a remittance of £400 to continue registration work in Britain; (1902, Nov. 11), enclosing a letter from Laurence Ginnell advising Webb that 'up to the end of October the League had spent, for defending coercion cases and otherwise fighting coercion, in-excess of the money it has received for such purposes'; (1902, Nov. 28), on his visit to see Elizabeth Dillon: 'She is in great trouble, and has fully decided to go [to America], although she received a cablegram from Mr. Dillon ... [telling her] that

he was getting on well and would keep her fully informed as to his progress towards recovery'; (1902, Dec. 1), informing Redmond that he has seen Elizabeth Dillon comfortably on board the *Munster* at North Wall; (1902, Dec.12), confirming that the League is almost out of funds. Webb adds 'The Defence Fund rather lags – doubtless the country is organising. The Parliamentary Fund is doing well'.

Also included are:

A county-by-county analysis of the General Election Fund, 1900, prepared by Webb. 10 Dec. 1900.

Statement of law costs in defence of tenants on associated estates – mainly to Valentine Kilbride and William Duffy. 4 Nov. 1902.

MS 15,231 /3 1903. 75 items.

Includes: (1903, Jan. 10), expressing his regret on hearing of J.F.X. O'Brien's decision to give up his post with the United Irish League of Great Britain. Webb adds 'His successor will be appointed of course with a sole eye to the interests of the movement in England – interests too great in any way to be played with'. Webb suggests that John O'Donnell may suit the position; (1903, Jan. 10), advising Redmond that Dillon looks well but that 'no responsibilities should be put upon him for the next few weeks'; ([1903, Feb.?]), informing Redmond that he has heard that the De Freyne action will be heard in the Vice Chancellor's court after Easter; (1903, Feb. 19), referring to Archbishop William Walsh's opposition which is 'certain to check contributions, not only to the Defence but to the Parliamentary Fund'. Webb adds 'I fear (the majority of) the church never forgives or forgets'; (1903, Feb. 23), enclosing a note detailing the excessive amounts of money given to certain M.P.s out of the League's funds. Webb also expresses his hope that the funeral of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and the St. Patrick's day celebrations may draw the attention of people away from the controversy with Archbishop Walsh; (1903, Feb. 27), informing Redmond that he has made arrangements to drape the front of the League's offices in Dublin with black cloth on the day of Duffy's funeral. He adds 'On the balcony will be the lines: "The dust of some in Irish earth, among their own the rest, and the same land that gave them birth has caught them to her breast"'; (1903, Mar. 4), on his regret that Dillon has taken such a 'gloomy view of the outcome of the [Land] Conference'; (1903, May 22), giving reasons for his resignation from a committee governing moral responsibility in the organisation. Webb writes 'With my strong principles on the drinking question I could not be a party to have such a man kept before the country as a representative of the committee'; (1903, Mar. 26), confirming that only the Catholic clergy have been invited to take seats at the League's Conventions. Webb writes 'Under present conditions would it be politic to announce that *any* Irish clergyman desiring to be present and take part in the proceedings would be sent an invitation'; (1903, June 5), seeking Redmond's advice as to whether a cheque from Count Arthur Moore ought to be accepted in light of his recent speech (1903, June 6), insisting that aside from expenses the main stumbling blocking in the

way of putting the League on a strong footing is the 'tripartite secretaryship'. Webb affirms that there 'can be no real responsibility in working where there are three secretaries, each throws the responsibility on others, and the League is practically left a prey to almost any demand made upon it'; (1903, June 10), alerting Redmond to the fact that the League has run almost entirely out of funds and that 'there has been no grant in connection with De Freyne business'; (1903, June 19), referring to the government's attitude in the debate on the land bill which makes him feel 'more strongly, if possible, than ever before, the galling yoke of the Union'. Webb also argues that the general reception to be given to the King in Waterford city will be 'very disgusting to the country'; (1903, July 3), expressing his hope that the House of Lords will not maul the land bill. Webb also argues that the De Freyne prosecution is anomaly at this juncture; (1903, Oct. 30), giving reasons for his resignation from membership of the United Irish League and the offices he holds under it. 'I cannot belong to any body, whose doings ... I am not at liberty to criticise without laying myself open to a charge from the Secretary [John O'Donnell] of being unfriendly to its best policy'. Webb reaffirms his willingness to continue as Honorary Secretary of the Parliamentary Fund; (1903, Nov. 17), enclosing a letter from Charles R. Devlin; (1903, Nov. 10), reporting that contributions to the fund have entirely ceased in the past 3 or 4 days. 'This however may not altogether be due to William O'Brien's action. But I do not like it'. Webb insists that O'Brien's retirement is 'to be deeply deplored'; (1903, Nov. 12), urging Redmond to make a strong speech in Limerick in response to O'Brien's resignation. Webb adds 'O'Brien's letter this morning does not improve the situation. I do not care to write about what I think of its spirit'; (1903, Nov. 21), arguing that O'Brien's actions are calculated to exacerbate the crisis in the movement.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A letter from Laurence Ginnell to Webb (1903, Aug. 20), reporting 'signs of decay in the organisation'. Ginnell adds 'Having been forbidden to discuss the land bill, a subject in which they were interested, many branches of the League have ceased to meet'.

MS 15,231 /4 1904-05. 45 items.

Includes: (1904, Apr. 11), strongly urging that a settlement be made with Lord De Freyne regardless of the outcome of the case in the House of Lords. Webb writes 'The decision is nothing to De Freyne's backers. The object is to waste our resources – as long as the case stands they will manage that'; (1904, Apr. 26), informing Redmond that he is a Waterford bridge shareholder. Webb admits that the position of the shareholders is akin to the 'Irish landlords, enjoying an unfair monopoly'. He assures Redmond that he will do nothing to embarrass him should any arrangement be made to meet the public good; (1904, Oct. 14), concerning changes in personnel in the U.I.L. organisation. Webb also suggests that the atmosphere has improved since William O'Brien's resignation. He writes 'The undue predominance of O'Brien

was latterly working out badly'; (1905, Feb. 17), suggesting that John O'Donnell would not intentionally mean to deceive them. 'I think his personality has been very cleverly maneuvered by the government to deceive us and make the way clear for the king's visit *et hoc*'; (1905, Mar. 4), thanking Redmond for his letter re the dealings with Catholic Association of Belfast. Webb confirms that the Association 'has made itself many enemies here and elsewhere by its injudicious zeal in certain directions' ;(1904, May 5), on his disgust at the reception given to the King during his recent visit to Waterford city. Webb writes 'I came in the night of the King's departure and certainly feel heartily sick at the doings here. ... The place appears to have gone mad – even the lampposts on the "royal route" through the town [were] painted red, white and blue'. He concludes 'It is impossible that the people who act as the mayor & citizens of this place have been acting, can hardly feel either our past history or our present disabilities and condition. We can have no respect for such a population'; (1904, May 9), referring to his meeting with a 'permanent adherent of William O'Brien'. Webb voices his hope that fears about the extent to which the south of the country will hold back in subscribing to the Parliamentary Fund are unfounded; (1904, May 12), reporting John O'Donnell's assertion that there would be widespread dissatisfaction amongst League branches throughout the country if the they actively sought subscriptions from people outside the organisation. Webb adds 'I believe there are a large number willing to support the fund yet not willing to join the League'; (1904, May 13), insisting that the United Irish League of Great Britain is a 'regular Shylock in demanding their one-third [of funds] on any or every excuse'; (1904, June 3), on his regret that Davitt has written so freely on the events of the past fifteen years in his book; (1904, June 7), warning Redmond that the movement is running the risk of financial ruin as a result of the costs incurred in the De Freyne case. Webb writes 'Personally I never would object to financial ruin in striking effective blows for land reform or Home Rule. But as we are now situated, we may lose our money in a quagmire of law costs without benefit to any person'; (1904, July 4), on his hope that with the De Freyne business taken care of, efforts will be made to keep as much as possible of the Defence Fund intact for election purposes; (1904, July 9), enclosing a letter from John O'Donnell relative to an argument over an missing account book. Webb writes 'I only send it to you to show the extreme difficulty of dealing with a man of that disposition'; (1904, July 28), on the wretched situation he is having to endure in the League's Dublin office: It is deplorable to have to witness daily the derelict state of affairs ... and to have to listen to the abuse of the other by both parties';(1905, Mar. 27), on the need to mollify the interests of the Dungarvan branch of the League.

Also included are:

2 telegrams.

A letter from John O'Donnell to Webb (1904, Apr. 29), on efforts to encourage the collection of the Parliamentary Fund. O'Donnell writes 'I believe the bishops of Ireland are now more friendly to the Party than

they have been for a long time past and perhaps if they were written to specially, asked for a subscription individually, as well as their co-operation it would be a useful move’.

MS 15,231 /5 1906-08. 61 items.

Includes: (1906, Jan. 3), referring to his understanding that Davitt ‘may shortly take some decided action disassociating himself from the Party with reference to the Education Bill’. Webb asserts that his views on the question are identical to those held by Davitt. He adds ‘If Davitt feels impelled to take decided action in protest, I would find myself in an utterly false position if I did not follow his lead’; (1906, Jan. 3), insisting that it will impossible for Laurence Ginnell to continue to occupy his position in the League office if he is elected to parliament; (1906, Feb. 16), concerning arrangements for the North Galway, East Tyrone and Newry elections; (1906, Feb. 28), expressing his hope that any payment of members will not come about until after the granting of Home Rule. ‘If paid by the state what hold would we have to keep a party together?’; (1906, Apr. 1), informing Redmond that he has sent out the ‘this time twelve month’ reminders to League branches; (1906, May 13), on his deep concern on hearing news that Davitt will need an operation. Webb writes ‘I feared when with him this day week that the trouble was not yet over’. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1906, May 15), informing Redmond that he has just heard that Davitt’s operation has been successfully carried out at a private hospital on Mount Street; (1906, June 26), warning Redmond of the effects of the Party’s apparent abandonment of the fight for Irish nationality. Webb writes ‘I am greatly impressed with the character of the support being given to the Gaelic League, Dr Hyde, and the Sinn Féin movement, as compared to the character of support we are receiving. The cream of the youth and the spirit of the country are being gathered into these movements ... Who are being left us in the country?’; (1906, June 28), expressing his surprise on hearing news that authorisation has been give for the formation of a Land and Labour organisation, ‘I would have thought it best that the United Irish League should have been held to, as a body fully capable of advancing the interests of all sections of opinion in Ireland’; (1906, July 9), concerning his fears that the English education question may drag on until after the present session; (1906, Aug. 3), expressing anger at the ‘general deadness’ of public feeling on the question of Home Rule. Webb writes ‘After 36 years of agitation and sacrifices and endeavours by a generation of earnest and able men. The tentative measure we are likely to get next year will be as good as Ireland generally deserves’. He also refers to Douglas Hyde’s ideas concerning ‘a separate Ireland’; (1906, Aug. 7), on his wish that the Irish Party’s Catholic friends in England would show their appreciation for Redmond’s efforts by increasing their subscriptions; (1906, Aug. 22), enclosing a letter from John A. Quinn re expenses incurred the Tyrone election; (1906, Nov. 4), suggesting that the Party’s acceptance of whatever the government proposes will depend ‘less upon the powers give to some constituent assembly, than upon the character of that body’. Webb also refers to the satisfactory result in the Galway

election. He writes 'I am sorry it has had to be obtained at such a cost, and that O'Brien's interference shows what we may expect from him in the future'; (1906, Nov. 16), re the Galway election which has been a very heavy drain on the Party's funds; (1906, Dec. 3), asserting that despite William O'Brien's 'destructive campaign' the U.I.L. is not in as bad a shape as it would appear; (1906, Dec. 5), advising Redmond that Sinn Féin is 'working for all its worth (which is not much) the idea that the Union has no existence in fact, and that it should be ignored; and that money expended in keeping a party in parliament is all waste'; (1907, May 29), referring to his declining hopes for constitutional agitation on Home Rule. He writes 'Apart from its contempt for parliamentary action and non-appreciation of your services and that of others like you ... the Sinn Féin policy has more of my sympathy than has a movement resting too much on what now appears such illusory hopes from purely political action'; (1907, June 2), conveying his disillusionment with the government's stance on Home Rule; (1907, June 4), warning Redmond that the withdrawal of Irish M.P.s from parliament should not be considered. Webb writes 'The real question is: can we make it unpleasant or inconvenient to them [the government] – a continuance of the present system? I fear they will respond to no other arguments'. He also refers to the apathy to Home Rule amongst the better classes in the large towns. He concludes 'as men like Davitt fall, or men like Dillon and Blake are disabled by the chances of life, where are the men to take their places?'; (1907, June 13), referring to the mental fatigue he is suffering due to the loss of his wife and asking Redmond to relieve him of as much political responsibility as possible. He adds 'I have served, with few short intervals for 37 years, whether or not my exertions on the side I took in differences, was always right or not it is impossible to say'.

Also includes 2 telegrams.

III.ii.69 Includes Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

MS 15,232 /1-3 1899-1916.

MS 15,232 /1 1899-1904. 7 items.

Correspondence with Councillor Patrick **White**.

Includes: (1899, Sept. 18), urging the *Irish Daily Independent* to adopt a different attitude towards the United Irish League. White argues that the paper should include reports of League meetings as the growth of the organisation indicates that the country is determined to return to the methods and principles espoused by Parnell; (1900, Feb. 27), on his hopes that his resolution in Dublin Corporation favouring the constitution of the U.I.L. will bring together the two sections of the Nationalist Party in the council particularly if they have a declaration from Redmond voicing his approval of the popular organisation; (1904, Jan. 3), asserting that he was the first public representative to introduce

the League to Dublin; (1904, May 12), informing Redmond that a misunderstanding led to him being received by J.F.X. O'Brien in London in manner which caused 'considerable humiliation'.

MS 15,232 /2 1906. 2 items.

Correspondence with George **Whiteley**. M.P. for Pudsey, Yorkshire, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.

A copy of a letter from Redmond to Whiteley (1906, July 18), concerning the Irish Estimates and the passage of the Irish Labourers' Bill through parliament; (1906, Oct. 8), on the order of parliamentary business when the House of Commons resumes.

MS 15,232 /3 1914-16. 21 items.

Correspondence with Baron **Wimborne**, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Includes: (1914, Oct. 13), regarding the formation of an distinct Irish Corps in the army; (1915, Jan. 9), thanking Redmond for favouring his recent appointment as successor to Lord Aberdeen; (1915, Aug. 7), seeking Redmond's advice about his intended visit to Limerick. Wimborne writes 'I am induced to think that in spite of a hostile minority I should preserve with my intention to visit the city and receive an address from the corporation and county council'; (1915, Aug. 15), re the 10th Division; (1915, Aug. 24), denying that he implied that recognition of the 16th Division's right to be treated as separate unit was conditional on the raising of their own reserves. With a copy of a reply from Redmond suggesting that recruitment for the reserves of the 16th and 10th Divisions begin immediately. Redmond also expresses his hope that he will be able to welcome Wimborne to Waterford city on some occasion; (1915, Sept. 19), concerning arrangements for a 'small and influential conference on the subject of recruiting in Ireland'. 'Suggestions and advice for the best method... for appealing to Irish patriotic sentiment will be invited'; telegram (1915, Nov. 2), advising Redmond of the names Wimborne proposes to appoint as provincial sub-directors for recruiting; (1916, Mar. 10), on the need for a renewed effort to stimulate recruiting; (1916, Oct. 22), referring to Redmond's willingness to participate in a conference on the present political situation at which Dominion opinion might play a significant role. Wimborne asks 'What about Botha as President and Imperial Umpire, could his services be obtained?'; (1915, Oct. 24), concerning the formation of an Irish officers' training corps for the new reserve battalions; (1916, Jan. 3), regarding the promotion of R.I.C. recruitment into the army; (1916, Oct. 31), informing Redmond that the Chief Secretary proposes 'to lay on the table a return which will show the estimated available manpower remaining in Ireland'.

III.ii.70 George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland

MS 15,233 /1-2 1901-04.

Correspondence with George **Wyndham**, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MS 15,233 /1 1901-02. 25 items.

Includes: (1901, June 4), referring to Redmond's question re the Marlborough Street Training College and the use of the Irish language. Wyndham insists that the matter of appointing an Irish teacher at the College rests with the Education Board; (1901, June 21), on his response to a letter from the De La Salle Training College in Waterford; (1901, June 27), relaying information from the Board of Education that there is no record of a professor Irish being connected with the De La Salle Training College, but that there is evidence that the subject is taught; (1901, July 16), enclosing a draft copy of the Infectious Diseases (Ireland) bill. [1 Edw. 7]. Wyndham writes 'I should be glad to know whether your friends will be able to consider the bill as generally of a non-contentious character'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Wyndham (1901, July 23), arguing that the old Wexford graveyards should not be closed immediately as this would certainly lead to trouble; (1901, Aug. 14), discussing possible amendments to the Dublin Corporation bill, the Fisheries bill and the Lunacy bill; (1902, Jan. 25), apologising for having misrepresented Redmond's attitude towards a voluntary (as opposed to a compulsory) settlement of the Irish land question; (1902, Apr. 28), raising the possibility of instituting an inquiry to investigate the licensing question in Ireland. With a copy of a reply from Redmond asking for a wider inquiry to deal with the entire question of valuation in the country; (1902, June 19), enclosing a copy of the reference which he intends to propose for the select committee on Irish Valuation.

Also includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,233 /2 1903-04. 39 items.

Includes: (1903, Feb. 26), informing Redmond that the Marine Works' bill provides for the expenditure of £100,000 on the seaboard of the congested counties in the west. Wyndham proposes to lay before the representatives of the County Councils concerned certain plans, estimates and requests which have been drawn up by the Congested Districts' Board; (1903, May 4), advising Redmond that he anticipates little difficulty in the House of Lords on the debate on the evicted tenants' clauses of the land bill; (1903, May 25), assuring Redmond that the flooding of the River Shannon has formed the subject of a thorough departmental investigation by the Board of Works which is not yet concluded; (1903, June 23), expressing his concern at the prospect of the debate on the land bill in the House of Commons. Wyndham writes 'I will not withdraw – even in appearance – anything which I have conceded in respect of (i) non-judicial rents (ii) rents on holdings to which the land law act do not apply'; (1903, June 27), referring to various amendments to the land bill. Wyndham concludes 'As a

question both of administration and policy I hold that all classes of persons within the scope of the Bill must be dealt with on equitable lines according to the needs and the facilities of each case'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Wyndham (1903, July 2), on his hopes that Wyndham will be able to secure some improvements in the clauses relating to the Congested Districts' section of the Land Bill. Redmond reminds Wyndham that 'this is, in the view of my colleagues and myself, the most important portion of the land bill'; (1903, July 7), referring to the amendment relating to Crown Reversions and to the clause relating to Trinity College in the land bill. 'The new clause sets aside £5,000 a year out of the new development grant to compensate Trinity for any loss incurred through sales by their lessees'; (1903, July 9), assuring Redmond that he has made arrangements which will obviate the chances of any provocation from either party at a forthcoming meeting in Rostrevor. With a copy of a reply from Redmond asserting that the Rostrevor meeting will be prohibited. Redmond also requests that Wyndham use his influence to ensure that there will be no delay in bringing forward the report stage of the land bill; (1903, July 13), on his confidence that through his minor amendments he has arranged matters with both the landlords and the remainder men 'without introducing anything that would prejudice the tenants' interests on the rapidity of sale'; (1904, Feb. 24), enclosing an annotated copy of a confidential memorandum on the Ireland Development Grant; (1906, July 28), on his intention to amend the Development Grant bill to answer criticisms about the way funds are allocated; (1903, Aug. 4), regarding two changes which he proposes to make to the land bill during its passage through the House of Lords; (1904, Mar. 8), referring to the major clauses in the draft of the Labourers' Bill; (1904, Mar. 9), on his efforts to obtain an assurance from the Treasury re the provision of an additional teacher in those primary schools in which the average attendance exceeds 50 but is below 60; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Wyndham (1904, Mar. 28), suggesting a number of items which ought to be included in a return on the land purchase act; (1904, May 11), concerning the costs to the Development Grant of the establishment of Day Industrial Schools in Dublin, Cork and Belfast.

Also included are:

Redmond's note of his interview with Wyndham (1904, Mar. 3), concerning the allocation of monies from the Development Grant. MS, *1 sheet*.

Memorandum re the operation of the Land Act, 1903. TS, *1 sheet*.

III.ii.71 William Butler Yeats

MS 15,234 Undated. [c. 1898]. *1 item*.

Correspondence with William Butler **Yeats**.

Letter to Redmond from Yeats referring to the theatre in Dublin.

III.ii.72 Undated Correspondence

MS 15,269 **Undated.** *9 items.*

Undated letters to Redmond from:

John **Daly** with statement on his proposed candidature for Limerick. He writes 'Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to know that [the] people of Limerick had the moral courage to choose a felon suffering in a convict prison (and because he was a felon) to represent them in Portland if not in parliament'.

William **Delany** regretting the 'utter failure' of his speech at Clongowes Wood College.

Lord **Granard** referring to General Douglas T. Hammond.

Isabella Augusta, **Lady Gregory** drawing Redmond's attention to a clause in the land bill relating to the preservation of old historic buildings. [c. 1903].

E. Dwyer **Grey**.

William **O'Brien**.

Rev. T. **O'Donovan**.

John **O'Callaghan**.

John F. **Taylor**.

MS 15,270 **Undated.** *50 items.*

Undated letters (arranged alphabetically) to Redmond.

Correspondents include:

R. **Barry-Ogle**, Enniscorthy, County Wexford.

M. **Breslin**, Duncannon, County Wexford.

Rev. John **Browne**, Duncannon, regarding arbitration in the dispute on Colonel Tottenham's estate in County Wexford.

Robert **Buchanan** concerning verses he has written on the Irish question which he intends sending to Redmond for publication. He writes 'I think some good rousing ballad literature might lighten the political air of its present inaction'.

James H. **Campbell** thanking Redmond for sending condolences on the death of his son in the war.

J.R. **Cox** (former M.P. for East Clare) proposing his candidature for the mid-Cork constituency.

Kathleen **Emmet** pleading the case of her brother Major Robert Emmet who is 'worthy of the name he bears'.

Rev. Henry **Galvin**, Saint John's Presbytery, Waterford, soliciting Redmond's help for Laurence O'Gorman who is seeking an appointment as boatman in the customs.

James **Galvin**, Rathdown.

James **Garvey**, Inch, Gorey, County Wexford.

Rev. P. **Kavanagh**, Friary, Waterford.

Joseph E. **Kenny**, physician and surgeon, Dublin.

R. **Malone**, Wexford town, concerning appointments made by the Board of Agriculture in connection with horse breeding.

John **Manning**.

Joseph **Meade**, Dublin, advising Redmond of his thoughts on the mayoralty of Dublin for the forthcoming year. Meade writes ‘you should press on [Edward?] *Holohan* the necessity for his accepting the nomination in *July* – should he determine on not going –

it would give time to look out for someone else’. Another letter refers to John Howard Parnell’s desire for the position of Dublin marshal.

Rev. Peter J. **Monahan**, Kilbride, County Wicklow, referring to efforts to organise the ‘important district of Arklow’.

M.J. **Murphy**, Waterford, informing Redmond that the Parnellite cause has lost ground in the city since John Manning’s departure. Murphy also refers to allegations from his local opponents that he is ‘not a real Parnellite and that I was too friendly with the Carties [McCarthyites]’.

Harriet **MacDonald**, Kingstown, County Dublin.

Mary **MacDonald**.

John M. McDowell, regarding the forthcoming revision of the voters’ lists in the city of Dublin.

Patrick **O’Brien**.

James **O’Connor**, M.P. for West Wicklow, refuting allegations made at a recent meeting of the U.I.L. in Rathdrum that he has adopted a hostile attitude to the Irish Party.

Rev. John **O’Donoghue**.

Julia **Peel**, thanking Redmond for his gift of Irish lace to mark the occasion of her marriage to Rochfort Maguire.

Rev. G.F. **Shaw**, asking Redmond to wire the sub-editors of the *Independent* and *Herald* requesting that they not publish the details of a court case in which his wife is a defendant.

Timothy **Sheehy**, Skibbereen, County Cork, asking Redmond for his opinion on the sending of delegates to the O’Brienite Cork Advisory Board.

Charles **Tanner**, apologizing for not being able to attend to his parliamentary duties because of his declining health.

Alderman Daniel **Tallon**, Dublin.

III.iii Overseas series

Includes letters to John Redmond from or concerning Irish organisations abroad

See also Alphabetical (by correspondent) and Chronological sections

III.iii.1 Australia

MS 15,235 /1 1900-07. 44 items.

Correspondents include: E.J. McAlister, Honorary Secretary of the Irish National Federation, Adelaide (1901, June 3), expressing his pleasure on seeing that the Irish Party is once more united. McAlister writes 'Surely the persecution of Ireland must soon end. In Australia we are greatly encouraged by your unity and have hopes that the time is not far distant when your efforts will be crowned with success'; T. O'Sullivan, Honorary Secretary of the Brisbane branch of the United Irish Home Rule League; Dr Nicholas O'Donnell, President of the U.I.L., Melbourne (1902, Mar. 4), sending another £100 from the Irish of Victoria to assist the cause. O'Donnell insists that the money represents 'the half crowns of the working men of this state rather than subscriptions'; M. O'Halloran, President of the U.I.L. of Australia (1902, Apr. 4), reporting on the 'state of Irish feeling and tendencies in this distant part of the world'. O'Halloran writes 'I must candidly admit that our people are degenerating fast, from the militant national point of view ... for they prefer, on the whole, not to be identified with anything unpopular – just like the mercenary Saxon – still we have done excellent organising work, and you can depend upon a successful mission if you will arrange for delegation without delay'; J. Blakeney, Manager of the *Freeman's Journal*, Sydney (1902, June 28), referring to a resolution passed by the executive committee of a Home Rule organisation in Sydney regretting the departure of Thomas Curran as it will 'deprive them of the co-operation and experience of that gentleman, whose services to the cause in this country were well known'; Dr Nicholas O'Donnell (1902, July 17), asking that a delegation of three members be sent to lecture and raise money in the state of Victoria. He adds '[John] O'Donnell the Irish speaker would be warmly welcomed, the Gaelic revival movement has reached these shores as you will see by *The Advocate*'; Dr Nicholas O'Donnell (1902, July 18), forwarding remittances from the U.I.L. in Australia as a protest against coercion, and reporting on the progress the League has recently made in Victoria: 'The hearts of the exiles and of their descendants are sound to the core, and are an asset for Ireland whose value is incalculable'. With a note on donations from Australia to the General Election Fund and the United Irish Parliamentary Fund; M. O'Halloran (1902, Aug. 5), reporting on the progress of their appeal for funds in New South Wales. O'Halloran writes 'We commenced our appeal, and the experiment proved magically effective, for those "annual" patriots at once jumped into the breach'; Dr Nicholas O'Donnell (1902, Oct. 7), advising Redmond that he has sent £100 by

cable 'for the sake of effect when [George] Wynham proclaimed 9 counties in the west of Ireland'. He adds 'The poor fellows who are going to gaol for the cause are rousing up the spirit of the people more than the most eloquent speech in the House of Commons or on the platform'; J.G. Carroll, T.B. Curran and J. Blakeney, Honorary Secretaries of the Irish Home Rule Fund (1902, Nov. 18), regarding the announcement of the names and a definite date for the Irish Party's proposed mission to Australia. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; J.G. Carroll, T.B. Curran and J. Blakeney (1903, Mar. 10), informing Redmond that they have suspended their appeal for funds pending the arrival of the Irish Party's delegation. They add 'we have had one of the worst droughts for many years, and the situation has, from the point of view of a successful appeal, gradually grown worse'; Dr Nicholas O'Donnell (1903, Nov. 18), insisting that the United Irish League has not been idle despite the monetary depression brought about by the prolonged drought. O'Donnell writes 'The Australian states are now well organised and are acting in all large matters in concord and unison for the advancement of the Home Rule movement'; R. Cruikshank, President U.I.L. Rozelle branch, Balmain, New South Wales (1904, Apr. 18), sending Redmond a subscription 'from a small suburban branch of the U.I.L.'. Cruikshank adds 'The Irish in N.S.W. are the worst specimen on God's earth. They are infinitely better in Victoria under their great leader Dr [Nicholas] O'Donnell. ... The principal cause in N.S.W. is everyone wants to lead and everyone looks down on everyone else including the two Catholic-Irish Societies'; Michael O'Scanlan, General Secretary of the Irish National Foresters' Society, Perth (1904, Oct. 22), asking for the date of the Irish Party's intended mission to Australia; H.B. Higgins (1905, Oct. 25), reporting on the progress of the Home Rule motion through the Federal Parliament. Higgins writes 'I am glad that you think that the resolution will be of service to Ireland!'; Dr Nicholas O'Donnell (1905, Oct. 25), referring to the debate on the Home Rule motion in the Federal Parliament. O'Donnell writes 'The Boer war chickens were brought home to roost. If we could send our men to shed their blood ... in fighting the battles of the Home Country in South Africa surely now our voice might be listened to – not for war but for peace'; H.B. Higgins (1905, Dec. 10), informing Redmond that the success of the motion is largely down to Hugh Mahon, M.P. for Coolgardie who spent two months in Kilmainham gaol with Parnell; (1907, Sept. 6), conveying a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the United Irish League of Victoria endorsing the Irish Party's rejection of the Irish Council Bill. O'Donnell also attacks the 'folly and ineptitude' of the Sinn Féin policy. 'The Hungarians struggled for eighty years, more or less, before they achieved a free Parliament – and they had only a weak power to deal with. The Irish struggle dates from 1880 – 27 years – and yet you have got a long way already to the goal of Home Rule'.

Also included are:

10 telegrams.

Flier advertising resolutions favouring Home Rule passed at a public

meeting in New South Wales. 19 June 1902. Printed.

MS 22,186 1916. 1 item.

Letter from Dr Nicholas O'Donnell to John Dillon announcing the forthcoming visit to Ireland of Judge Higgins of the Commonwealth High Court. O'Donnell asks Dillon to ensure that he is well received in Ireland. 26 Apr. 1916.

III.iii.2 Canada

MS 15,235 /2 1897-1915. 33 items.

Correspondents include: Rev. John F. Coffey, editor, *Canadian Freeman* (1897, Jan. 22), referring to what has become known as the 'Heney incident'. Coffey writes 'at the time of the Fenian troubles, Mr. [John] Heney was looked on with suspicion by several tried and true Irishmen'; M.J. Gorman (1897, July 15), on his wish to establish a branch of the Independent League in Ottawa; J.J. McNulty (1897, Mar. 15), expressing his regret that Redmond's recent visit to Ottawa was marked by 'some unpleasant features'. McNulty writes 'As I informed you, when you were here, the local press is strongly anti-Parnellite. This fact accounts in a manner for the numerical weakness of your political friends in the city, as the Irishmen of the capital receive their old country news through a very prejudiced channel'. Also encloses some newscuttings relating to Redmond's visit; D'Arcy Scott (1902, Jan. 2), concerning Horace Plunkett's recent speech at the National Club in Toronto. Scott reminds Redmond that Toronto is the 'biggest Orange Tory center in Canada'. He also expresses his regret that he is unable to accept a position on the Executive Committee of the United Irish League of America as he disagrees with the organisation's espousal of 'national independence for Ireland'; D'Arcy Scott (1902, Feb. 4), on the poor impression created in Canada by the U.I.L. of America's demand for 'national independence'. Scott writes 'I think our strongest argument is the example of Canada. We ought to be able to say "Give Ireland the same form of Government that we in Canada have, and the Irish people will be as contented and prosperous as we are"'; D'Arcy Scott (1902, Mar. 6), advising Redmond that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has expressed his willingness to speak and vote in favour of a Home Rule resolution in the Canadian parliament; D'Arcy Scott (1902, Apr. 10), explaining to Redmond that the Irish Party's stance on the Boer war has hindered their efforts to promote the cause of Home Rule in Canada. 'There was much disappointment here, even among some of our best friends at the cheering of the Irish members in the House of Commons upon hearing the news of Lord Methuen's capture'; Felix Carbray (1902, Mar. 24), thanking Redmond for sending him a box of shamrocks. 'I have had them dried and put in my Album with your card – and will cherish them as a souvenir of Ireland's present valiant chieftain – and the future President of Ireland!'; Felix Carbray (1902, Aug. 12), asking Redmond to write to Edward Blake requesting that he address the Quebec branch of the United Irish League; D'Arcy Scott

(1903, Feb. 17), reporting on Capt. Shawe-Taylor's stay with him in Ottawa; Charles J. Doherty (1903, Mar. 3), asking Redmond to send a few words of greeting to a banquet organised by the St. Patrick's Society in Montreal; D'arcy Scott (1903, Apr. 1), concerning the opposition in the Canadian parliament to a motion supporting Irish Home Rule. Scott writes 'Nearly all those who voted against it are Orangemen or represent constituencies where the Orange vote counts, however there were a number of men who honestly thought that it would be better to let the land bill be passed and put in operation before our parliament should again raise the question of Home Rule'; Richard Nolan (1905, Jan. 26), alerting Redmond to the plight of family evicted from farms in the parish of Taghmon, County Wexford. Nolan accuses Redmond of selling out the farms to the land grabber 'without even making an enquiry after those your predecessors had thrown on the roadside'; Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1908, Nov. 2), informing Redmond that he finds it impossible to respond positively to his request for leniency for the two Irishmen found guilty of an attempt to wreck the Welland Canal; Charles Doherty (1911, Nov. 20), assuring Redmond that the victory of the Liberal Conservative party in Canada at the recent election does not represent a defeat for Home Rule; Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1912, Apr. 13), responding to Redmond's request that he provide a message approving of the Home Rule bill. Laurier writes 'You know of my views of old upon the question of Home Rule and the bill seems to me to be a fair and equitable measure to satisfy the just claims of Ireland, and at the same time to alleviate all the apprehensions of those who in England are honestly opposed to it'; Bernard McGillian (1915, Sept. 17), writing to solicit Redmond's assistance to obtain the release of John Nolan, a former employee of the *Independent*, who has served over 15 years of a life sentence in Ontario for committing an act of sabotage on the Welland Canal connecting Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

A newscutting from *The Citizen* reporting speeches by T.P. O'Connor and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in favour of Home Rule at a meeting in the Russell Theatre, Ottawa. 6 Oct. 1910.

III.iii.3 New Zealand

MS 15,235 /3 1902-07 and 1 undated. 4 items.

Correspondents include: Edmond Carrigan, M. Bohan and P.M. Twomey, Irish National Federation, Wellington (1902, June 3), informing Redmond that they have given a circular letter to the New Zealand premier Richard Seddon who will be in London for the coronation of Edward VII. They insist that Seddon's visit may 'provide an opportunity for him to draw a comparison between the land laws of Ireland and New Zealand and give his opinions and suggestions as to the remedy to be applied to settle the people on the land'; Rev. Denis F.

O'Haran (1907, Feb. 7), advising Redmond that he has traveled to New Zealand to hand over to Donovan and Devlin the net result of the 'Home Rule Tribute' appeal in the State of New South Wales. O'Haran adds 'Australia and New Zealand join hands with America and Canada in the fullest confidence in our United Irish Representatives in the British House of Commons, and in you as their prudent, conciliatory and yet fearless leader'.

III.iii.4 Trinidad

MS 15,235 /4 1916. 1 item.

P.A. Taaffe (1916, May 20), assuring Redmond that the Irish of Trinidad deplore the recent rising and continue to hold the utmost confidence in his leadership. Taaffe writes 'When at the declaration of war you made that historic speech offering the services of Ireland to the Empire even here, in far away Trinidad, your statesmanlike and patriotic conduct created quite a reversion of feeling amongst the English element in favour of Nationalist Ireland'.

III.iii.5 Scotland

MS 15,235 /5 1904-16. 4 items.

Correspondents include: Patrick Joseph O'Hare (1904, July 6), asking Redmond to investigate irregularities in the working of the League in Glasgow. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; John Cruden (1916, May 24), reporting on a large meeting held under the auspices of the U.I.L. in Glasgow at which resolutions were passed supporting Redmond's plea of clemency for the Irish insurgents. Cruden adds 'With the exception of a handful of dissentients of Sinn Féin connection you may take it that the whole body of Irish sentiment and opinion in Scotland is firmly and warmly with you and the Irish Party in your recent action regarding the recent deplorable occurrences in Dublin'.

III.iii.6 South Africa

MS 15,235 /6 1894-17. 8 items.

Correspondents include: John Manning (1904, May 30), asking for a letter of recommendation from either George Wyndham or Sir Antony MacDonnell. Manning writes 'I would be very grateful [if] it might be embodied in the letter that I was mayor of Waterford for three years in succession 1891 /92 /93 and by virtue of my office was chief magistrate of the city'; J. Clerc Sheridan, Vice President of the Transvaal Irish Association, Pretoria (1916, June 9), offering alternative proposals and suggestions for reaching a settlement to the Irish question; Viscount Buxton, Governor-General of South Africa (1916, Sept. 11), expressing his hope as a 'very old and sincere English Home Ruler' that Redmond will be able to overcome the 'great and special difficulties and anxieties

which have of late beset you and your cause'; Benoi and District Irish Association (1917, Apr. 13), forwarding £70, the proceeds of the annual ball promoted by the Association.

Also includes a telegram from Louis Botha to Redmond (1916, Apr. 29): 'heartfelt sympathy. regret that a small section in Ireland are jeopardising the great cause. hope the Irish people will follow your line of action and that your policy will be successful'.

III.iii.7 United States

Includes letters (arranged alphabetically) to John Redmond from persons or Irish organisations in the United States.

MS 15,236 /1 1891-1917. 53 items.

Correspondents include: H.R. Alexander; Henry G. Bannon, New York (1900, Mar. 6), giving particulars of the death of Edward O'Flaherty. Bannon adds 'His death is a great blow to us all and he never can be replaced in the hearts of those who knew him and loved him'; Henry G. Bannon (1900, May 22), welcoming the prospect of the Irish Party sending over a delegation to the United States. 'It is the first time since the "split" that a delegation from a United Parliamentary body has visited this country and the men and parties who refused to assist us in any way during our fight always gave us an excuse, that they would not contribute to aid a faction but would do so if a United Party was at the helm'; P.T. Barry, New York (1914, Oct. 31), on the worrying change of outlook amongst Irish American political organisations. Barry writes 'Our so-called "United Irish Societies" have been little more than a mere brokerage for political offices and jobs, and as might be expected, all the leaders are out with sympathy with Germany and against England in this war'; P.T. Barry, Chicago (1916, May 24), expressing his hope that Redmond's life work will not be destroyed by the recent Irish rebellion. Barry also reports on the activities of John Devoy and his followers. 'These "irreconcilables" are now holding "memorial meetings" aided by strong German influence in all our large cities'. Barry adds 'The action of the British government in summarily shooting the wretched Irish leaders was stupefying to the Irish people on this side. ... I think, however, the matter will blow over and be forgotten soon as the Devoy crowd get tired of "memorial meetings" and resolutions'; M. Boland, Kansas City (1891, Dec. 30), expressing his pleasure on hearing news that his native city of Waterford has elected Redmond by a triumphant majority; M. Boland (1892, Jan. 27), claiming that the desertion of Parnell was 'one of the most infamous proceedings in the whole course of Irish history'. Boland urges Redmond to organise a conference somewhere outside of Chicago in order to put the movement in America on an independent footing; D[aniel?] Boyle (1915, May 3), reporting on his meetings with prominent Irish Party adherents in America. Boyle also discusses the extent of pro-German feeling amongst Irish-Americans. 'The feeling

here is strongly anti-German and that applies to our countrymen equally with others. All the daily newspapers here are strongly the same way and the weeklies except the A.O.H. paper and the New York *Irish World*, *Gaelic American* etc.’; John Brennan, New York (1893, Jan. 20), hoping to hear of Redmond’s progress, and of his ‘cutting into the bowels of Healy & co’; John Brennan (1893, Mar. 13), enclosing a draft for £350 for the Redmond Fund. Brennan affirms that the collection of this money was difficult as the ‘McCarthy element being so strong and so powerfully supported by the clerical and their lay superstitious subordinates’ interfered with their efforts; Michael Breslin (1894, Apr. 20), on Wharton Barker of Philadelphia who is anxious to make Redmond’s acquaintance. Breslin writes ‘Barker who is ... descended jointly from the Pilgrim Fathers and Penn Colonists, exceptionally well informed on public matters of moment and strongly impressed that we Irish hold the balance of power in two of the great countries of the world’; Michael Breslin (1907, July 19), thanking Redmond for his expression of sympathy on the death of his son. Breslin adds ‘I also lost my wife on the 9th of March, who ... had somewhat of a record in Irish Nationalist circles as Miss Mary J. Flanagan, she having been arrested in connection with the Manchester rescue and having testified at the trial of the prisoners’; Curtis Brown, London Representative of the *Forum* ([1900?], Mar. 10), asking Redmond to provide article for the *Forum* on the ‘reunion of the nationalists in parliament, their plans and their prospects’; Eugene Buckley; Louis W. Buckley (1898, Dec. 10), seeking Redmond’s permission use the blackthorn stick sent to the Irish Fair in San Francisco; Jeremiah Carroll, Secretary of the Boston branch of the U.I.L. (1904, Aug. 15), asking Redmond to use his initiative to efface the humiliating fact that Irish history and the Irish language is not examined in the annual examinations held in the diocesan schools for admission to ecclesiastical colleges.

Also included are:

Telegrams to Charles J. Bigley, Philadelphia, from various individuals accepting his proposal to be nominated as vice-president at a meeting held to honor Redmond’s visit. Sept. 1904.

MS 15,236 /2 1893-1915. 14 items.

Correspondents include: M. Conney, San Francisco (1900, Sept 26), acclaiming J. Grattan Grey who has just arrived from New Zealand where he was ‘unjustly treated by the government on account of his manly and independent advocacy of the Boer cause’; Dr John G. Coyle (1914, Dec. 11), reporting on the change of attitude towards the Parliamentary Party at the *Irish World*. Coyle writes ‘the *I.W.* announced that it would hold the balance of the funds until after the convention of the Irish Volunteers of Nov. 24th ... To me its purpose seemed plain – namely to hold up the fund, perhaps pay it over to the Sinn Féiners, in view of its violent hostility to you and the Nationalist Party’; Dr John G. Coyle (1914, Dec. 18), referring to Cornelius Lehane who has been speaking recently in Connecticut. ‘He was described as a “noted Irish orator”. He is a Socialist. He said the Socialists in Ireland

were armed now. He denounced Home Rule and the Party, vigorously and animadverted strongly upon yourself and other leaders'. Coyle adds '[Jim] Larkin receives practically no attention here. He is certain to receive less attention, even, unless he does something very sensational'; Dr John G. Coyle (1915, Apr. 5), advising Redmond of the complete apathy on the part of the League in America save in New York and in a few other places. Coyle writes 'Nothing would be more beneficial to the support of the Irish Party than some overt action by the Carsonites, which would rouse the ire of the Nationalists, the Catholics and all those opposed to the Ascendancy regime'; Richard Croker, New York (1900, Sept. 25), apologising for not being able to contribute to an appeal for money from Redmond. 'We are in the midst of the most vigorous and important political campaigns in the history of the country, wherein wealth on one side is arrayed against the commonwealth on the other'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Richard Croker (1900, Nov. 3), setting out where matters stand in relation to the Parnell Monument Fund; John D. Cummins, New York (1901, Dec. 9), promising to send Redmond a draft for £100 in payment for the Blessington papers which are contained in a box in his possession.

Also included are:

A circular letter from the Confederated Irish Societies of Chicago re a nationalist demonstration to be held at Altenheim Park, 15 Aug. 1893. Printed.

A letter from Richard Croker to Alderman Daniel Tallon (1899, Nov. 21), enclosing a draft for £3,000 from Tammany Hall 'for the purpose of clearing the entire encumbrance now resting upon the Parnell homestead, thus securing the retention of the home in the family'.

MS 15,236 /3 1900-11. 21 items.

Correspondence with William Bourke **Cockran**.

Includes: (1900, May 15), expressing his doubts as to whether a general appeal for funds would elicit a good response at this moment. 'It seems to me that the attention of the whole world, including that of the Irish race, is fixed upon events in South Africa, under the belief that the future status of the British Empire and all its component parts will be determined by the result of the Transvaal invasion'; (1902, Jan. 31), sending a complete statement of all the money that he has received for the Parliamentary Fund; (1902, Mar. 26), on the St. Patrick's day celebrations. 'I have never known the day to be so widely celebrated. In this part of the country [New York] where the Irish are numerous and their descendants almost innumerable, shamrocks, or at least green leaves similar in colour and shape have always been conspicuous, but it was somewhat unusual to have such a display so far west'. Cockran also refers to the great impression being made by William Redmond in every city he has visited; (1902, July 14), expressing his pleasure on hearing that Dillon, Davitt and Redmond are coming over to attend the U.I.L. convention in October. Cockran also refers to the importance of

the De Freyne suit; (1903, Feb. 5), agreeing to attend the National Convention after Easter. Cockran writes 'I would much prefer to be a spectator rather than an active participant and I think it would be more appropriate'; (1903, Feb. 20), on his visit to Wilfrid Scawen Blunt in Egypt. Cockran writes 'His views and mine are very strongly in accord. He is the frankest, straightest and most uncompromising anti-imperialist whom I have ever met'; (1903, May 15), on his hopes that the various amendments to the land bill proposed by Irish members will be incorporated into the act before its final passage; (1904, May 13), concerning the trouble he is experiencing in raising money 'for the purpose of dealing with a difficulty which they persist in regarding as past'; (1910, Oct. 25), denying a newspaper report that he has argued for a federal solution to the Irish question. Cockran adds 'To state that I ever made – or was capable of contemplating a contribution to Irish purposes on any condition except that it should be expended for an object on which all Irishmen calling themselves Nationalists were agreed, is a grievous violation of accuracy'; (1911, Apr. 4), reporting on the success of the St. Patrick's day festivals in Montreal and Milwaukee; (1911, June 16), denying that he has contributed in any way, either directly or indirectly, to the funds of William O'Brien's All for Ireland Party.

Also includes 3 telegrams.

MS 15,236 /4 1897-1910. 28 items.

Correspondents include: James A. Dailey, Toledo (1902, Oct. 31), advising Redmond that he has had a meeting with a Clan na Gael leader in Cleveland who promised him that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the establishment of the League in the city; John J. Daly, New York (1900, June 5), on the fear held by the Committee of the United Irish Societies that the Catholic clergy 'will over run the [National] Convention ... [which] will dampen the hopes of the independent aggressive spirits'. Daly also affirms that it was a pity that the Boers could not hold out any longer, as the general election is now likely to be sprung upon Redmond and the nationalists; John J. Daly (1900, June 1), enclosing a list of the provisional committee for the reception of the Irish Parliamentary delegation led by Redmond and John Dillon. Daly insists that these men 'represent every phase of Irish national thought and social life in New York'. He urges Redmond to contact them to acquaint them with the work required to make the tour financially successful; John J. Daly (1900, Oct. 5), on his joy on receiving the cable report that Redmond will continue to represent 'the old Urbs Intacata' [Waterford city] no matter how the game goes'; John J. Daly (1902, June 17), introducing George H. Gordon, city editor of the New York City News Association who is desirous of seeing the House of Commons; Mrs. J. Dawson, Detroit (1897, Mar. 16), on her hopes that harmony 'will soon prevail amongst all of you who are charged with Ireland's future destiny'; Dr T.J. Dillon, Boston (1900, June 12), warning Redmond that any further dissension in the Party's ranks in Ireland 'would seriously militate against any attempt to revive interest'

in America in the parliamentary movement. Dillon also suggests that all the various factions be represented in any mission that is sent to America; S.J. Donleavy (1899, Nov. 25), regretting that Redmond and Daniel Tallon were unable to attend a reception organised by a local committee in Denver. Donleavy writes 'The committee was locally influential, and the reception committee proper would have embraced the cities and mining camps of the state where our people are in any number'; S.J. Donleavy (1901, June 20), on the possibility of organising a conference with those who believe that the establishment of the United Irish League in America would further the Home Rule cause. Donleavy reminds Redmond of how hard it is for him to meet 'with some of those who appear to be leaders in the U.I.L. and who were the bitterest enemies of poor Parnell and you in the past few years'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1903, Oct. 28), informing Redmond of the declining health of Laurence C. Strange: 'In addition to tuberculosis the physicians say he also has diabetes – truly a vicious complication'; Katie M. Dougherty, Denver (1897, Mar. 19), acclaiming Redmond for his efforts in trying to reconcile the opposing factions of Irish nationalists. Dougherty writes 'you may know that there are hundreds of County Wexford people in this country, who admire you, and still stand by you as they did when you were first elected as a member for New Ross nearly sixteen years ago'; E.H. Doyle, Detroit (1899, Oct. 28), asking why Redmond declined to reply to a invitation to visit certain Irish-American gentlemen in Detroit.

Also includes 3 telegrams.

MS 15,236 /5 1910-15. 26 items.

Correspondence with Patrick **Egan**.

Includes: (1910, Feb. 18), referring to an invitation to Redmond from Father Maurice Dorney, 'without exception the most popular pastor in the country' to attend a St. Patrick's day banquet at which President Taft will also attend as a guest. Egan adds 'It has also, I believe, been suggested that a badge of Irish manufacture be sent from the women of Ireland – in Father Dorney's care – to be presented to the President before entering the banquet hall by a committee of Chicago Irish women'; (1910, Mar. 1), on the need for the Irish Party to organise a reception in Dublin for former President Theodore Roosevelt as 'it would not do ... to leave him entirely in the hands of the English enemy'; (1914, Sept. 29), reporting the *Irish World's* refusal to publish his counter to an editorial attacking Redmond's manifesto and statements. Egan also advises Redmond that there are '*no rifles* of any kind to be had here at *any price*'; (1914, Oct. 12), on the *Irish World's* campaign of vilification against Redmond: 'that paper has opened up its columns like a dead wall or free billboard for every crank, crook and ignoramus in the country who wants to attack you, to stick up his productions'; (1914, Dec. 17), alerting Redmond to the difficulties of spreading news of their successful Convention across the United States. Egan writes 'We are terribly lame in not having a decent paper here in

this great city [New York] which we could send around to our League members all over the country and convey to them “all the news that’s fit to print” from Ireland’; (1914, Nov. 24), concerning an alleged interview between Sir Roger Casement and the German Foreign Ministry which was ‘spread all over the country, because it contained an spice of sensation’. Egan writes ‘I have given out today an interview giving Sir Roger Casement a fairly good dressing down’; (1914, Dec. 12), informing Redmond that the *Gaelic American* has announced that the ‘United Irish League has shut down and gone out of business in the United States’. Egan asserts that the *Irish World* is devoting much space to a report on the Irish Volunteers’ Convention. He also asks Redmond to tell him if the ‘MacNeill – Sinn Féin – Larkin combination have any tangible force of Irish Volunteers, and if so how many men, and what equipment, and how many arms they have’; (1915, Jan. 29), on the steadily increasing influence the *Irish World* is having on Irish-American opinion; (1915, May 6), relaying the disappointment of some of Redmond’s followers in America at being restrained from taking action to show that Devoy’s Clan na Gael, the *Irish World* and the ‘pro-German “mosquito press” and their howling fanatical followers do not voice the true sentiments of Irish America’; (1915, June 18), enclosing a newscutting from the *Irish World* carrying Michael J. Ryan’s (President of the United Irish League) letter which Egan argues proves that Ryan has encouraged and abetted the treasonous attitude of the *Irish World* towards Redmond and the Irish Party; (1915, June 18), advising Redmond that the ‘*United German and Irish Societies* are preparing for a big *peace* meeting in Madison Square Garden’. Egan adds ‘the claim is being loudly put forth here, and being accepted by a great many people, that 90% of Irish-Americans are pro-German’.

Also includes letters from Egan to Redmond’s secretary, T.J. Hanna: (1915, Mar. 2), referring to two tirades from Laurence Ginnell which were published in the *Irish World*. Egan asks ‘Cannot the Westmeath men be got to choke off the braying of this ass?’ Egan also states that John Devoy is working ‘like the sleepless demon that he is’ to turn the annual St. Patrick’s day parade into a pro-German demonstration; (1915, Mar. 9), on the need to vitalize the League to enable it to become ‘a real fighting machine, instead of a mere doormat for John Devoy and his mercenary pro-German gang to wipe their feet upon’; (1915, Mar. 19), enclosing copies of his correspondence with Michael J. Jordan, National Secretary of the U.I.L.; (1915, Mar. 26), insisting that nothing has been done to keep the League alive or to keep people informed of actual events in Ireland since the death of John O’Callaghan; (1916, Apr. 16), arguing that it would be a grave mistake to condemn the most active workers of the League to a condition of desuetude for the duration of the war while ‘our sleepless enemies are carrying on for at least twenty hours out of every twenty-four an active, unscrupulous campaign against us’.

MS 15,236 /6 1904-08. 7 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas Addis Emmett (1904, Aug. 25), regretting that he will be unable to attend the meeting of the Convention due to his declining health. Emmett adds 'At no time in the history of the Irish movement ... has it been more necessary than at present that our people in this country should give the leader of the national party of Ireland the fullest endorsement and support'; Thomas Addis Emmett (1907, Dec. 30), acclaiming Redmond's conduct since he assumed the chairmanship of the Irish Party: 'So far you have not made a mistake in my judgment, and no one could have accomplished more'; Thomas Addis Emmett (1908, Sept. 18), inviting Redmond to dinner during his stay in New York. Emmett also expresses his concern that a younger relative of his has been misled into having his name announced as 'National President of the Sinn Féin League in America'; Erin's Hope Branch of the United Irish League of America (1904, Aug. 26), enclosing a copy of *Patriots or Imposters: Which?* setting out the case of the Erin's Hope Branch against the New York Municipal Council of the U.I.L. of America.

Also includes:

A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the New York Municipal Council of the U.I.L. of America. Printed.

MS 15,236 /7 1901-18. 24 items.

Correspondents include:

John F. **Finerty**, President of the United Irish League of America: (1903, Jan. 23), on the excellent work Joseph Devlin is doing in the Eastern United States. Finerty also points out that his paper *The Chicago Citizen* 'is the only paper west of New York that has stood in the breach against all your enemies'; (1903, Mar. 3), on the state of the movement in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and on the Pacific coast in advance of Devlin's tour; (1903, Mar. 29), advising Redmond that the introduction of the new land bill has given much encouragement to Irish-Americans. Finerty also writes 'Some of the clergy have stood by us nobly and some have not. The latter class look with jealousy on any movement that takes money from their churches'; (1903, May 10), reporting on the progress of his tour with Devlin. Finerty refers to the immense difficulties involved in organising the League in the more remote cities 'where all the efforts of the enemy seem to have been concentrated'. He adds 'we have invaded the greatest strongholds and beaten them, and the seeds we have sown will bear good fruit in the near future'; (1903, June 18), on the discouraging reports of the debate on the land bill in the House of Commons. Finerty also refers to reports in the American press hinting that Balfour and Wyndham have 'tricked' the Irish Party 'after having used it' to pass their education bills; (1903, Sept. 4), congratulating Redmond on the success he has achieved. He writes 'the land bill victory seems to have made the opposition desperate, and they are going from bad to worse particularly in New York'; (1903, Oct. 28), urging Redmond to push the cause of Home Rule as soon as practicable. 'No subsidiary measure whether of

education, labour reform or railroad construction, will arouse [as] much enthusiasm in America'; (1903, Dec. 11), arguing that William O'Brien has made a huge mistake in resigning from the Party. 'I don't understand his action at all. ... Why could he not have waited long enough, at least – to observe how the new land bill would work before quitting his post? No wonder the English think us weak and childish'; (1904, May 10), inviting Redmond to an Irish nationalist demonstration to be held in Chicago. Finerty suggests that it is imperative that Redmond attends as it would 'certainly revive the enthusiasm that appears to have died out to considerable extent in the country, and more particularly in the western section thereof'; (1904, June 28), on the difficulties in rousing public interest in the Irish question amongst their supporters in the aftermath of the passage of the land bill and the resignation of William O'Brien.

Vera Constance **Finerty** (1917, June 18), expressing her deep sympathies with Redmond on the death of his gallant brother William. 'No truer patriot ever died for Ireland, and surely his sacrifice will not be in vain'. She adds 'We all hope that England will seize this late opportunity [the Irish Convention] of stemming the tide of Irish-American resentment. It is unbelievably strong'.

Thomas B. **Fitzpatrick**, National Treasurer of the U.I.L. of America: (1903, Mar. 27), forwarding a draft for \$10,000 for the Irish National Defence Fund; (1914, Dec. 15), assuring Redmond that there has been no defection amongst the rank and file of those in the United Irish League. 'They reason that you and your associates in the Irish Party have guided wisely and safely Ireland's interests for nearly forty years, and in the long-fought battle, won a glorious achievement in the final triumph of Home Rule'; (1915, Mar. 5), on the need to economize the staffing and operation of the U.I.L. office in America as the organisation's ordinary routine of work has been disrupted by the war. Fitzpatrick writes 'At such time, and owing to England's entanglement in the war, it is, I believe, illogical to expect active work on the part of the U.I.L. here'.

MS 15,236 /8 1882-1913. 11 items.

Correspondence with Patrick **Ford**.

Includes: Telegram (1903, Nov. 9), 'Hold [William] O'Brien. Retirement disastrous effect'; (1904, July 30), referring to the John Howard Parnell's 'shameless communication' which has been published in the New York press. 'The fellow is a "striker", as is revealed by his talk of coming to America and going on the public platform'. Encloses newsclipping; (1906, Dec. 13), declaring his absolute faith in Redmond – 'faith in your judgment, and faith in your fidelity to the cause – and that faith is confirmed by every pronouncement made by you in Ireland as well as in America'; (1907, Oct. 24), on his intention to publish a 'list of victories won by the [Irish] Party, with brief annotations, explanatory of their value' in order to counter those who advocate physical force; (1909, Aug. 7), regretting his inability to visit to Ireland on account of his poor health.

Also includes a letter from Ford to Michael Davitt (1882, July 6), re [Robert?] Blissert.

MS 15,236 /9 1899-1917. 26 items.

Correspondents include: Thomas St. John Gaffney, New York (1902, Jan. 2), referring to the utter want of sympathy 'on the question of doing anything to help their native country' amongst the wealthier Irishmen of New York; Thomas St. John Gaffney (1904, Sept. 8), advising Redmond that he has availed of his meeting with President Roosevelt to discuss Redmond's impending visit to the United States; Thomas St. John Gaffney (1904, Oct. 3), denying that he was responsible for a press report that Redmond lunched with Roosevelt or that the meeting 'would contribute to Mr. Roosevelt's chances of re-election'; Edward J. Gallagher, editor of *The Lowell Sun* (1914, Dec. 2), arguing for a revival of the United Irish League bulletin in order to contradict the lies which are printed in Irish papers subsidized by German agents; C. O'Donnell Galvin (1907, Jan. 19), reprobating the disloyal conduct of D.D. Sheehan. Galvin writes 'Sheehan, whoever he may be, has certainly won for himself a distinction that apparently never would have been his had he remained in the ranks of the party of which he has proved so unworthy, unscrupulous, and unprincipled a member'; John L. Garmon, Providence (1899, Nov. 1), on arrangements for a meeting to be held in Infantry Hall, Providence. Garmon writes 'You will be expected to deliver part at least of your address on the Manchester Martyrs, as it is close to the anniversary ... so that we will be killing two birds with one stone this time, helping to erect a monument over Ireland's greatest statesman, and commemorating the murder of our brothers'; Joseph E. Gavin, Buffalo, New York; Patrick A. Gaynor, Clan na Gael, New York (1910, Oct. 17), enclosing a report of Redmond's interview with a correspondent of the *Daily Express*. Gaynor suggests that Redmond's statement should be treated as a 'renunciation not only of Irish Nationality, but of the kind of Home Rule for which Charles Stewart Parnell stood, as well as embodied in Gladstone's two bills'; John Gilligan, Denver; Rev. John Joseph Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis (1909, Jan. 26), congratulating Redmond and the Irish Party for the progress which has been made politically, socially and educationally in Ireland; Rev. John Joseph Glennon, (1917, Mar. 30), assuring Redmond that 'the people of the United States are unanimous in their expectation and hope that the promises made by the English government regarding Ireland shall be fulfilled'; John M. Grainey (1902, May. 1), reporting on a mass meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston protesting against coercion in Ireland. Grainey affirms that it was 'the greatest public meeting of its kind for a quarter of century'. He adds 'It shows the people of America are as firm and as true to the Irish cause as of yore and are determined to aid it in anyway possible'; Randolph Guggenheimer, New York (1899, Nov. 29), asking Redmond to provide an answer to a hostile circular issued by The Irish Society re the Parnell monument and Redmond's stance on the reunion of the Irish Party. With a copy of Redmond's reply.

MS 15,236 /10 1917. 1 item.

Correspondents include: Richard Hazleton (1917, Dec. 5), reporting on the progress of his American tour with T.P. O'Connor. Hazleton writes 'The feeling in support of the war has risen so strongly in the past three months that so far as any open sympathy with Sinn Féin in Ireland is concerned, their friends on this side all over the country are now completely out of business. They dare no longer face the rising tide of Americanism'.

MS 15,236 /11 1914-17. 9 items.

Correspondence with Michael J. **Jordan**. National Secretary of the United Irish League of America.

Includes: (1914, Nov. 2), informing Redmond that he has received a letter from John P. Sutton of Nebraska, formerly the editor of *Chicago Citizen* deploring the action of the *Irish World*; (1914, Dec. 13), warning Redmond that those who have always been hostile to the Party are finding increased opportunities to vent their spleen; (1915, Feb. 25), reporting on his discussions with T.B. Fitzpatrick, National Treasurer, re the proposal to close the U.I.L. office in America. Jordan asserts that the closing of the office will effectively mean the death of the organisation; (1915, Mar. 15), sending copies of Egan's correspondence concerning the closure of the U.I.L. office and the calling of a national committee meeting; (1917, May 7), reporting on a 'most enthusiastic and determined meeting' of the national executive of the U.I.L. of America.

Also included are:

A letter from Patrick Egan to Michael J. Jordan (1915, Feb. 27), insisting that the closing of the U.I.L. office will be a serve blow to Redmond and the Irish Party while 'it would be a trump card for all the enemies of our cause from Bonar Law and Carson to John Devoy and the Fords'.

A letter from Richard McGhee to Redmond (1917, Jan. 10), enclosing a letter from Michael J. Jordan. McGhee insists that the letter is like Jordan 'weak and worthless'. He adds 'Everywhere I went [in America] I found the usual approval of your work and confidence in you and the Irish Party. [Michael J.] Ryan was especially warm in his praise of the "wise and statesman-like" way you handled the foolish attempt at rebellion and the events which followed, and, more especially the Lloyd George proposals'.

MS 15,524 1914-15. 23 items.

Correspondence between John Redmond and Michael J. **Jordan** and other members of the United Irish League of America.

MS 15,236 /12 1900-17. 17 items.

Correspondents include: Roderick J. Kennedy, New York (1900, June 18), asking Redmond, Dillon and Healy to undertake a tour of the United States; Roderick J. Kennedy (1901, Jan. 2), urging Redmond to

respond to allegations that a resolution was passed to the effect that Redmond 'did not *want* a total separation from England and would not have it'. Kennedy also refers to an allegation that Redmond personally called on the Queen and 'guaranteed her a royal reception when she visited Ireland on account of the valor of the Irish soldiers in the Transvaal; Roderick J. Kennedy (1901, Jan. 16), advising Redmond that Major John McBride and Maud Gonne are to lecture throughout the county. Kennedy writes 'We are all told we must go and make it a *success*'; Roderick J. Kennedy (1901, June 6), informing Redmond that he has joined the Edward O'Flaherty branch of the U.I.L. in New York. Kennedy also alerts Redmond to the fact that Major John McBride is saying 'I have made the fight and mean to stand by my actions'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; Martin J. Keogh, New York ([1901?], February 5), enclosing a letter from Louis Evans Shipman re Augustus Saint-Gaudens; Martin J. Keogh, (1910, Nov. 29), refuting any suggestion that he may be losing interest in Redmond or his work. 'The fact that you have a faction fight on hand in Ireland makes it all the more urgent that you should have loyal support here'; Martin J. Keogh (1912, May 27), congratulating Redmond on his speeches on the Home Rule bill. 'They are incomparably the very best you have ever made'; The Knights of Columbus, New York.

MS 15,236 /13 1903-08. 6 items.

Correspondents include: Edward M. Lahiff; John P. Leahy, United Irish League of America, St. Louis (1903, Nov. 9), on the value of the land bill. 'Every Irishman of sense and intelligence knows that the law, from whatever point you view is the most valuable piece of legislation which Ireland has ever got from a British legislature'. Leahy also argues that the membership of Clan na Gael were 'on their last legs'. John P. Leahy (1904, June 14), expressing his hope that Redmond will visit the very creditable Irish Exhibition at the St. Louis World Fair. Leahy writes 'There is no foundation for the reports which ... [have been] published in the *Irish World*, and in the *Gaelic American* that the Irish character was being caricatured'. John P. Leahy (1908, Jan. 4), hoping that his correspondence will shed some light on Horace Plunkett and his associates. Leahy adds 'I have always regarded this slippery wind-jammer as the connecting link between the Castle and the C----s'.

MS 15,236 /14 1916-17. 17 items.

Correspondence with Shane **Leslie**.

Includes: (1916, Mar. 2), conveying the high esteem which both Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota hold for Redmond. Leslie also advises Redmond that F. P. Dunne, who 'as "Mr. Dooley" is the best known Irishman of letters in America', has recently made it clear that he has changed his opinion of Redmond; (1916, Mar. 6), advising Redmond that the 'Germans are powerful and desperate in this country' and are working Clan na Gael to the uttermost; (1916, May 16), on the effect of the executions of the Rising's leaders on the Irish in America. 'The present wave of fury

sweeping through Irish-America originated with the executions and not with the rising. ... I can only judge of the feeling raised by anonymous letters and telegrams I receive as sub-editor of *Ireland*, and by the transformation I have seen in pro-Ally Irishmen, who were calm and sorrowful at the rising, but have become hysterical during the protracted week of executions'; (1916, May 20), warning Redmond that a 'great lyrical tide of hysteria has carried away Irish America. Where the tide eventually ends depends a good deal yet on English performance of promises'; (1916, Nov. 10), claiming that opinion in Irish America is convinced that without Home Rule 'the Irish troops are in the trenches under false pretences'; (1917, Mar. 9), on the need to maintain support for *Ireland*. Leslie writes 'Mr. Dillon still writes regretfully that the paper does not reach the crowd. I do not think he realizes the change that has befallen the crowd in the past two years. If the feeling in Roscommon was a surprise to the Party the feeling over here would prove an electric shock'; (1917, Mar. 15), enclosing a newscutting of his article 'St. Patrick's day, 1917' acclaiming Redmond; Telegram (1917, Apr. 26), announcing that Roosevelt, Taft and Cardinal Gibbons are about to join in a Home Rule appeal; (1917, May 17), informing Redmond that the British mission led by Balfour had been compelled to take notice of Irish-American deputations. Leslie adds 'The growth of feeling towards you has been remarkable of late and persons of previously hostile views have of late said how glad they will be to return to the constitutional fold'; (1917, May 18), assuring Redmond that President Woodrow Wilson 'has not been indifferent to the Irish question'. Leslie also suggests that Wilson has to 'depend on American Irish support to see him through the war'; (1917, June 4), referring to Balfour's visit to the United States. Leslie concludes that his 'impression of America must be mostly green'. He also argues that news of the Russian Revolution has changed mindsets as the 'Irish feel they too can have freedom for Ireland'; (1917, June 30), enclosing a newscutting of his article on the prospects for a settlement at the Irish Convention. Leslie adds 'The Irish Party were the first to read between the lines of his [Wilson's] peace-speeches and to make the widest and wisest interpretation'; (1917, July 18), relaying former President Taft's commendation of Redmond's 'brave line of action'.

Also includes:

A confidential memorandum by Leslie on anti-English feeling in Irish America in light of the recent executions (1916, July 3). Leslie concludes: 'It is wisest for the Party, *as a Party*, not to expect much popularity or support again in America. ... I do not think anything will induce the Irish Americas to repudiate or forget the dead Sinn Féiners'.

MS 15,236 /15 1896-1916 and undated. 16 items.

Correspondents include: George B. McClelland, mayor of New York; William O. MacDowell (1904, Aug. 29), inviting Redmond to attend a meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union at St. Louis; P. McGarry, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Chicago (1896, June 24), informing Redmond that he has lately been elected to the highest office in the

'oldest Irish organisation in existence'. McGarry assures Redmond that he has always been a strong Parnellite; P. McGarry (1896, July 30), informing Redmond that the A.O.H. have urged him to attend a forthcoming Convention in Dublin. McGarry writes 'Our people say it is my duty to go as I am known as a Parnellite ... and if that scoundrel ([Alexander] Sullivan) should go into it to make any deal with Dillon and his party, I would be in a position to oppose it'; P. McGarry (1897, Mar. 17), expressing his hope that he may see Redmond at Vinegar Hill in May 1898; William P. MacLoughlin ([?], June 29), referring to the impressive growth of the Gaelic League in Ireland. MacLoughlin writes 'Whether this fact has impressed itself on you, as deeply as it has on me, I do not know, but I feel it to be my duty to ask you become more active in its councils. ... keep an eye on the Gaelic League. To borrow an American phrase "Get Busy" with it'.

Also included are:

A letter from John McLoughlin, Michigan president of the A.O.H. to O'Brien J. Atkinson (1899, Oct. 10), on arrangements for a visit by Redmond and Daniel Tallon to the United States in aid of the Parnell Monument Fund.

A telegram from Joseph McGarrity, Chairman of the American Volunteer Fund Committee, to Redmond (1914, July 6), asserting that any money subscribed to the Committee is to be used solely to arm the Volunteers. McGarrity adds 'It is in Ireland's highest interest that you insist that the proclamation [forbidding importation of arms] be withdrawn, failing this we believe that your manifest duty is to withdraw from control of volunteers leaving it to men having no connection or alliance with government which allowed Carsonites to arm and forbids nationalists'.

A copy of cablegram from Stephen MacFarland, New York, to Redmond (1916, May 4). 'Irish in America contrasting execution of Dublin leaders with treatment in Ulster and South Africa. Are revolted by this sign of reversion to savage repression'.

MS 15,236 /16 1896-1910. 15 items.

Correspondents include: T.H. Malone, Chicago (1900, Oct. 4), expressing regret on hearing the result of the Galway election which Malone suggests would have been reversed if Redmond had a small amount of money at his disposal; David A. Munro, *North American Review* (1898, Apr. 1), thanking Redmond for his promptness in sending his article on 'Ireland since '98' for publication; Kate A. Maxwell (1898, May 23), expressing her gratitude to Redmond for sending her copies of the *Irish Daily Independent*. She adds 'I am sorry the '98 celebrations must suffer on account of our war, but it seems to be the fate of all Irish attempts so far to endure disappointment in some form. ... We can only hope the war will be short, our side victorious and Cuba free'; Kate A. Maxwell (1898, July 28), on her regret at being unable to lay the foundation stone of the memorial in Dublin to Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen; John E. Milholland, New York (1904, Mar. 28), condemning the New York *Sun* as the "Yellowest" thing

today in American journalism’;

Also includes a letter and some telegrams from J.W.T. Mason, correspondent, London *Express*, to Redmond re an apparent misinterpretation in an interview covering Redmond’s definition of what is meant by Home Rule. Oct. 1910.

MS 15,236 /17 1893-1907. 8 items.

Correspondents include: Morgan J. O’Brien (1900, Sept. 27), advising Redmond that in view of the pending election in the United States it would impossible to arouse enthusiasm for an appeal for funds without Redmond and the other leaders campaigning in the country. O’Brien adds ‘the tendency of such an election is always to produce a stagnation in business, a cessation of any larger enterprises public or private, and a fall in all property and securities’; Philip J. O’Connell, Worcester, Massachusetts (1907, May 10), referring to Redmond’s handling of Augustine Birrell’s Irish Council Bill; John O’Connor, Chicago (1893, Oct. 10), enclosing a copy of his letter to John F. Finerty re an attempt ‘to capture, for political purposes, the Irish demonstration on behalf of the World’s Fair’; John O’Connor (1899, Aug. 1), thanking Redmond for sending him a copy of the blue book re ‘The enquiry into treatment of Irish Political Prisoners’.

Also includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,236 /18 1892-95. 42 items.

Correspondence with Edward **O’Flaherty**.

Includes; (1892, July 22), commenting on newspaper reports of a large McCarthyite meeting in Boston which has announced big financial results. O’Flaherty adds ‘It looked as though the meeting was gotten up by the Church authorities. The majority of priests here sustain those in Ireland and no doubt responded and may again respond to their appeal’; (1892, Nov. 24), referring to efforts to organise Parnellite support in America; (1893, Jan. 5), advising Redmond of the encouraging outlook for subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Parnellite Independent Party; (1893, Jan. 13), arguing that any declaration by the Irish National League of America in favour of the Independent Party will settle the question of which of the Irish parties has come out on top. O’Flaherty adds ‘The opposition may say that you are in the hands of the physical force party, the triangle etc. You have only to deal with the public organisation and can therefore scotch such insinuations. The McCarthyites can be charged with trying to capture the Clan na gale [sic] in their interest’; (1893, Jan. 20), informing Redmond that he has heard that ‘Clan na gale [sic] in this city [New York] ... had passed a resolution against their members extending further assistance to parliamentary agitation. If this is so Devoy, Breslin, Kennedy and their friends will not be with us any longer in the struggle’; (1893, Mar. 9), on the need for a formal Parnellite organisation to be constituted in America as ‘we haven’t a solitary organised supporter outsider of this

city [New York]'. O'Flaherty asks Redmond for names under which they can be organised: 'Ireland's Army of Independents or Independent Parliamentary Party or Irish American Independents'; (1893, July 10), enclosing a letter from Henry G. Bannon, Secretary of the New York Independent Parliamentary Fund. O'Flaherty also advises Redmond that he has heard favourable reports of his political conduct during his visit to County Wexford: 'The priests admit that you have conducted your case in an able manner and in a way calculated to win recruits for your party. I learned that even Fr. [Joe] Murphy feels well toward you'; (1893, Aug. 17), telling Redmond that the Cork and Waterford people in New York are expecting him to honour them with a visit. O'Flaherty also refers to the planning required for any visit by Patrick O'Brien. 'You can tell him that he will have a delicate task to handle the secret societies. He mustn't let either side know about *private* talks regarding recognition. If he is a man of good judgment he can do a lot of good'; (1893, Sept. 29), on the efforts of the opposing Irish Party to capture support in Chicago. O'Flaherty writes 'We will checkmate their efforts ... as far as possible. We are using [William] Lyman's party to hammer them on one side, and Devoy on the other'. He also suggests that this would be an opportune moment to make an appeal for a 'United, and Independent Irish Party, as against the Irish Tories on one side, and Whigs on the other'; (1893, Oct. 5), enclosing a letter from John Devoy to Breslin which O'Flaherty's argues proves that Devoy is 'fully in line'. He adds 'The great mass of Irish, trained in organisation, are with us. If an understanding for public purposes can be brought about. – The victory is ours. America is ours'; (1893, Oct. 24), enclosing a typed letter from John Devoy to Breslin. O'Flaherty writes 'Devoy gives a lot of information that may be useful, and he also airs his grievances and no doubt the wishes of his organisation'; (1894, Jan. 9), giving reasons why he is opposed to joining either section of Clan na Gael in America under the suggested conditions. O'Flaherty writes 'You are making a fight for a great national principle. I would hate to see you a slave to the whims of a secret organisation. ... Both factions claim a big following in Ireland, and I believe the great majority of physical force men in Ireland are followers of yours'; (1894, Apr. 13), reporting that the *Irish Republic*, edited by Charles O'Connor McLaughlin, has denounced Redmond as a 'Humbug etc, a man to whom a chance had been given, and not accepted'. O'Flaherty writes 'Let them ago! We wont notice or denounce them. So long as they keep to the physical force programme'; (1894, June 8), on the success of Carew's mission to America. 'He had a very difficult card to play, and came out without a blemish'; (1894, Oct. 5), insisting that if Redmond had the money and well-funded papers behind him he could 'set Ireland on fire'. He adds 'The papers are the loadstone around your neck, if they were sufficiently capitalized you could go around with a light heart. What is the matter with the wealthy Parnellites? Such men as Vincent Scully etc – Why don't they supply at once'; (1894, Oct. 19), informing Redmond that Edward Blake's meeting in New York was a complete failure despite the best efforts of the organisers, the McCarthyite Federation of America. 'They had the meeting announced from the altars of most of the Catholic

churches on the Sunday previous and also distributed about 100,000 handbills at the Church doors'. O'Flaherty suggests the Blake's failure effectively 'knocks the bottom out of McCarthyism in New York'; (1894, Oct. 29), relaying information that a deal has been struck between William O'Brien, John Dillon, Michael Davitt and the *Irish World* to begin a new agrarian movement. 'The object of this new movement is to take the ground from under the feet of the "Redmonites" etc by enlisting the farmers in a great selfish movement'; (1895, Mar. 26), announcing that a few lines in a report of Redmond's speech at the Cambridge debate are causing trouble amongst their supporters in America. 'The words are referring to total separation as "impossible and undesirable" – impossible, referring to the present, would pass fairly well, but the word *undesirable* is a staggering blow ... and I fear if correct will drive everyone of them into an exclusively revolutionary movement'; (1895, Apr. 16), suggesting that Redmond's speech at the St. Patrick's day banquet in London was an adequate riposte to John O'Leary's letter criticizing the two words attributed to him at Cambridge; (1895, Apr. 19), asserting that Parnell's name was cheered to the echo at recent Manchester Martyrs' and St. Patrick's day celebrations in New York. O'Flaherty adds 'Orators were afraid to mention his name some time ago'; (1895, May 21), urging Redmond to take advantage of an undercurrent amongst Irish-Americans to do something. 'Our people feel that that they have been idle for long enough and think the time is ripening for another effort'; (1895, May 24), concerning a request for a letter of introduction to Redmond from Robert Blissert, the labour agitator and Parnellite. O'Flaherty writes 'He [Blissert] is an odd character. His father was a Protestant Minister. ... Yet he had all his children baptized Catholics and they are certainly all good and faithful members of the Church'; (1895, Aug. 2), congratulating Redmond on the splendid fight he put up in the recent election. O'Flaherty adds 'An ordinary observer would expect the McCarthyites to be overwhelmed ... but as usual, England's bulwark, and Ireland's greatest obstacle to national freedom – the political priests prevented this result'. He also encloses a letter to him from John Devoy; (1895, Aug. 30), arguing that Justin McCarthy's letter and manifesto published in the *New York Tribune* show him to be a 'cunning and unscrupulous political opponent'.

MS 15,236 /19 1897-99. *67 items.*

Correspondence with Edward **O'Flaherty**.

Includes: (1897, Sept. 3), hinting that the Parnellite cause could be assisted by the organisation of the '98 centenary celebrations. O'Flaherty also argues that Fred Allan of the *Independent* has proved unworthy of any confidence as a friend of the Independent Party in this regard; (1897, Sept. 9), on his hopes that Redmond will deliver some '98 lectures whilst in America. O'Flaherty also transmits his opinion that all M.P.s should be excluded from the management of the '98 commemorations in Ireland; (1897, Sept. 17), discussing the style of the proposed 1798 monument: 'All should be honoured in a great national

monument. Something along the Albert monument plan – allegorical – Wolfe Tone on top. Figures of other prominent leaders surrounding him including Fr. Murphy ... This will not be a year for any *one* man. All must be honoured'; (1897, Nov. 16), re the distribution and sale of '98 commemorative buttons; (1897, Nov. 26), advising Redmond that the *Irish Daily Independent* should have a far greater circulation. O'Flaherty adds 'You have plenty of people to warrant a circulation of 100,000 ... go for it – Press ahead. The *Evening Herald* also should pay for all if worked up. The evening papers here are gold mines – enlarge it – illustrate it – introduce new features [and] keep all hands on the pump'; (1897, Nov. 30), enclosing a circular letter re the invitation to Redmond to lecture on the occasion of the centenary of the 1798 rebellion. 'All agree that no man will attract more attention, or is better equipped to state the case for Ireland than John E. Redmond M.P. for Waterford City, whose ancestors fought bravely in the rebel ranks in '98'; (1897, Dec. 14), enclosing a letter from John O'Callaghan re John Daly's successful meeting in Boston. O'Flaherty writes 'The Clan people are using him [Daly] to advantage in killing [William] Lynam and Lynam is using Maud Gonne and Egan to boom his future and that of his organisation. I believe Maud is getting good meetings. She has been well advertised and more people come to see her as a great curiosity. The "Joan of Arc", a reaction of course will come. A sensational woman to be Ireland's Moses!'; (1898, Jan. 13), advising Redmond that the 'present attitude and policy of the *Irish World* is gaining a circulation for it again'. O'Flaherty argues that the 'whole thing is a scheme arranged by Davitt, O'Brien and Dillon. ... The U[nited] I[rish] League is only a fake ... Expose it when possible'; (1898, Feb. 11), on the lack of exposure given to Redmond in America: 'You appear to be completely boycotted, as far as the cable to America is concerned'. O'Flaherty also warns Redmond about Dillon and Davitt: 'These are foxy gents and no matter how friendly they may appear for "Unity" or anything else, they will ... suppress you'. Also encloses a letter from William Lyman with a copy of his reply; (1898, Mar. 1), arguing that Dillon's crowd work the Associated Press and all the other news channels to Redmond's detriment. O'Flaherty adds 'I hold a very bad opinion of Dillon, Tim Healy &co. *An honest and competent Czar* is what the Irish people want. ... You are on top – keep the reigns – listen to their opinion *but don't seek their advice*'; (1898, Apr. 12), arguing that Dillon's blunder in declaring his support for Spain in its conflict with America is too good an opportunity to miss: 'Can Dillon and his crowd have brass enough after this to ask America for money. Hammer it into those fellows every chance you get. ... Their position shows them to be abject Liberal slaves. They are only for freedom with the Roman string attached'; (1898, Apr. 15), urging Redmond to preside over a great meeting in Dublin and pass strong resolutions supporting America's position in the war against Spain. O'Flaherty adds 'This may be a good time to capture America, and show gratitude for services rendered'; (1898, May 24), concerning the proposed Anglo-American Alliance. O'Flaherty advises Redmond that Davitt is lobbying hard against the alliance. He also refers to 'The

gallant 69th – all Irish – [who] went to the front today. They marched through the city and received an oration’; (1898, June 24), alleging that the anti-Parnellites in America ‘are anxious for some pretext to cuddle to England’ over the issue of the Anglo-American alliance. O’Flaherty also expresses his hope that the papers and party are doing well. ‘If the Parnellite Party and papers go down then goodbye Irish hopes’; (1898, July 11), re a display of flags made by the Daughters of ’98 organisation. ‘The ladies are proud of their flags and are willing to let their friends admire them’; (1898, Aug. 5), informing Redmond that he has received a letter from Kate A. Maxwell re the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial to Wolfe Tone and the men of ’98. O’Flaherty writes ‘It would be very effective to have the trowel that the laid the memorial come from the granddaughter of Wolfe Tone’; (1898, Sept. 13), assuring Redmond that ‘all good Americans including the Irish who are the best and most staunch regard an alliance with England as the beginning of the end of this great Republic’; (1898, Oct. 11), arguing that America’s preoccupation with the war is having a detrimental effect on the Irish campaign in America. O’Flaherty writes ‘Irish affairs are so dead here now that a good many people have forgotten entirely about Irish demands. I think as soon as matters are settled up between Spain and America that interest in Irish matters will revive again’; (1898, Oct.18), advising Redmond that he has called on William Astor Chanler of New York, who has been nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, to offer his support, because he is supporter of the Irish cause and is Redmond’s personal friend; (1898, Nov. 25), asserting that if the United States is to embark upon a policy active colonisation ‘and helper of the oppressed’, then Ireland should agitate for annexation as a free state of America. This would turn the tables on John Bull’; (1898, Dec. 8), expressing his approval of Redmond’s idea of a monument to Parnell; (1898, Dec. 22), enclosing a letter from John Devoy citing certain inaccuracies in Barry O’Brien’s ‘Life of Parnell’; (1899, Feb. 10), reporting another apparent conspiracy to suppress the Parnellite news. O’Flaherty writes ‘Each year saw him [Parnell] advance his lines. His demand in ’91, after the split, was much in advance of ’86 and 90. In view of the fight for absolute freedom going on, it would look bad for the Irish to crawl back to a position of compromise – that is a thing of the past’; (1899, Mar. 22), referring to the precarious financial position of the *Irish Daily Independent*. O’Flaherty urges Redmond to ensure that he preserves ‘in all its fullness the political aims and objects of the paper [and] ... safeguards the money entrusted to your safekeeping by those who trusted you with its application’; (1899, Apr. 4), advising Redmond that the ‘Irish language people here are spreading it around the *Independent* is opposed to the great language revival’; (1899, Apr. 17), insisting that the re-unification of the Irish Party must come about through a series of committees and conferences ‘where men can give and take and make statements that would be impossible in a public meeting’. O’Flaherty adds ‘The antis are apparently afraid to come to close quarters. They have been taking all kinds of favours from the Liberal Party and might in this respect not like to return to Parnell’s policy’; (1899, July 2),

advising Redmond that he has read a report that Dillon is to send two M.P.s to America to collect funds in the autumn. O'Flaherty argues that this represents an attempt 'by the men who are responsible for Parnell's death to invade America'.

MS 15,236 /20 1898-1909. 15 items.

Correspondents include: Mary O'Flaherty (1898, July 1), on the presentation of Irish and American flags by the Daughters of Erin as a 'souvenir of esteem from Erin's exiled daughters, and, as an expression of sympathy with the centennial celebrations in honor of the patriots of '98'; Mary O'Flaherty (1900, Dec. 14), asserting that there is no interest in Irish affairs in New York City. O'Flaherty refers to a circular sent to Irish National Clubs 'forbidding the members either as a body or individually, with the threat of expulsions, to take part in parliamentary agitation'. She adds 'Devoy while not altogether in favor is standing by the organisation'; Mary O'Flaherty (1901, Feb. 8), advising Redmond that Breslin is currently doing splendid work for the Parliamentary Party in visiting the different Irish National Clubs. She suggests that Breslin has 'for the first time in his life opposed Mr. Devoy in Irish politics'. She also adds 'The Clans are working very hard these days preparing for Maud Gonne's arrival'; Mary O'Flaherty (1901, Feb. 22), informing Redmond that a branch of the United Irish League is about to be set up in New York. She adds 'Miss [Maud] Gonne's meeting last Sunday night was not as successful as was anticipated by the Clans. ... She attacked the United Irish League, thereby making a few bad friends instead of gaining recruits'; Mary O'Flaherty (1901, Mar. 15), suggesting that the expulsion of the Irish members from the House of Commons stimulated interest in the Irish Party in New York and helped to 'impair Miss Gonne's popularity from a militant standpoint'; Mary O'Flaherty (1901, June 14), reporting on the discord which exists between the various branches of the League and the Municipal Council of New York. O'Flaherty adds 'There are rumours going around during the last few days that the Clans may approach you and offer terms of settlement between the League and themselves'; Mary O'Flaherty (1904, June 17), reporting a heated argument between John J. Teveens and John O'Callaghan over an article which appeared in the Clan na Gael paper the *Gaelic American*; James O'Gorman, New York (1900, May 17), assuring Redmond that his presence on an American platform with Dillon would 'remove the last vestige of faction spirit among our people'; Thomas O'Hare, Columbus, Ohio; J.P. O'Mahony, *The Sentinel*, Indianapolis; Edward O'Meagher Condon, Springfield, Massachusetts.

MS 15,236 /21 1899-1904. 11 items.

Correspondents include: C.H. Parkhurst, New York (1903, Mar. 14), thanking Redmond for sending him two boxes of shamrock; G. Wilfred Pearce, editor of *The Newark Ledger* (1902, Dec. 6), advising Redmond that the money raised at the meeting in Newark addressed by Redmond himself and by John Dillon and Colonel Finerty is 75% more than what was raised at a meeting organised in aid of the Boer Republics two

years earlier; James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco (1899, Nov. 21), regretting that the Irish in San Francisco are a little slow in responding to Redmond's request for funds as they are preoccupied by local interests; Charles Phillips, New York (1899, Nov. 3), re the Parnell Monument Fund; William J. Phillips, Albany, New York (1899, Nov. 4), enclosing a copy of the program for a meeting in Albany addressed by Redmond in aid of the Parnell Monument Fund; Jeremiah Quin, Milwaukee; Rev. J.H. Quinn, Philadelphia (1904, Aug. 29), concerning Dr Myles O'Reilly of Newark who is anxious to have a short interview with Redmond.

MS 15,236 /22 1898-1915. 11 items.

Correspondents include: Sarah M. Redmond, New York (1914, Aug. 28), on her hope that Redmond will find time to visit her and her father. She writes 'Uncle Dan Redmond who died last year always told us much about you for he knew you personally in Ireland'; John Addison Porter, Secretary to President Theodore Roosevelt (1898, Feb. 28), thanking Redmond for sending a copy of the resolution of condolence from the Irish Independent Party on the loss suffered by the United States by the destruction of the *Maine*; Theodore Roosevelt (1900, Jan. 26), expressing his hope that he will have the pleasure of entertaining Redmond at his house when he is next in America; Theodore Roosevelt (1900, Mar. 15), congratulating Redmond on his leadership of the United Irish Party; Theodore Roosevelt (1912, Apr. 12), regretting that he cannot write the message which Redmond has asked for. 'It would be accepted as a purely demagogic appeal by me to the voters of Irish birth or descent in this country. I do not think it would help you, and it would put me in the attitude, not of standing for Home Rule on principle, but of standing for it to catch votes'; Theodore Roosevelt (1915, June 1), regretting that Redmond could not accept a position in the coalition cabinet. Roosevelt adds 'I assume that when the war is over the Home Rule bill will go into effect forthwith as a matter of course. I unreservedly admire the way you have stood by the cause of democracy as against the sheer brutal militarism of the German Empire under its Prussian leadership in this crisis'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond reminding Roosevelt that there is a threat of an Amending bill to the Home Rule Act dealing with the Ulster question. Redmond writes 'Until this is settled, and the Irish Parliament has actually come into existence, it is quite impossible for me to join a British administration. ... if I had taken any other course than the one I did, undoubtedly the National movement would have gone to pieces'.

Also includes 1 telegram.

MS 15,236 /23 1892. 13 items.

Correspondence with O'Neill **Ryan**.

Includes: (1892, July 2), asserting that the President of the League in America has delegated certain persons to visit Ireland and 'confer with the Irish leaders respecting the present condition of the struggle for

Home Rule', and to assist in securing reunion; (1892, July 21), advising Redmond that he has written to Justin McCarthy and John Dillon requesting that they appoint a committee for negotiations to effect a reconciliation and reunification of the Irish Party; (1892, July 26), on efforts to secure a conciliation between the opposing Irish parties and to establish a 'common ground upon which they may work unitedly for Home Rule legislation'; (1892, Aug. 8), asking why their delegation has not received an answer to their request for the appointment of a committee by Redmond's party. With a copy of a reply from Redmond (1892, Aug. 11), assuring Ryan of the willingness of party members to meet his views 'in view of our great indebtedness to the Irish race in America'. Redmond adds 'They feel it due to themselves, and those whom they represent, however, to make it clear that such a meeting [with Justin McCarthy's party] has not been sought by them and that they only agree to it in reference to the wishes of your delegation'; (1892, Aug. 18), asking Redmond to forward his letter setting out the 'salient points of your party's position' to St Louis; a draft copy of a letter from Redmond to Ryan (1892, Sept. 13), providing an account of his party's position on the Home Rule bill. Redmond writes 'I may say our demand is (1) that the Irish parliament shall be subject to no English veto except the veto of the Crown exercised in accordance with the advice of the English ministry. ...'.

MS 15,236 /24 1906-17. 15 items.

Correspondence with Michael J. **Ryan**. National President of the United Irish League of America.

Includes: Circular letter (1907, Jan. 24), regretting the 'decided disposition on the part of William O'Brien and few members of the Irish Party to, if possible, destroy that discipline and harmony within the party ranks, which, from the time of its foundation by Charles Stewart Parnell down to the present time, has ever been the main safeguard and power of the Irish Parliamentary Party; (1910, Feb. 27), assuring Redmond that 'things are better here than I have known them since the organisation of the League'. Ryan also refers to his plan to stop the antagonism between the League and the Ancient Order of Hibernians by proposing 'something like a federation of Irish Societies'. With a copy of a reply from Redmond; (1910, Apr. 4), urging Redmond to dismiss his idea of a union among Irish Societies in America as 'both Mr. [John] O'Callaghan and Mr. [Thomas B.] Fitzpatrick object to further proceedings'; (1910, Apr. 16), on the selection of either Buffalo or New York as the location for the National Convention as they are 'immediately adjacent to a chain of cities that are patriotic and generous'; a copy of a letter from Redmond to Ryan (1917, May 1), on the sense of great responsibility he feels in making an appeal to Ryan in this period of crisis in Ireland's history.

Also included are:

A copy of a letter from members of the National Executive Committee of the U.I.L. of America to Ryan (1915, Mar. 6), protesting against any

decision to close the headquarters of the League in Boston. With a copy of Ryan's reply insisting that 'there is no money coming into the League – nothing whatsoever – and we have not warrant to run in debt'. A telegram (1916, May 15), 'Irish execution[s] have alienated every American friend and caused resurgence of ancient enmities. Your life work destroyed by English Brutality. Opinion widespread that promise of Home Rule was mockery'.

MS 15,236 /25 1895-1910 and undated. 16 items.

Correspondents include: Roger J. Scannell, Boston; Dr J.M. Sheedy, Altoona, Pennsylvania; Paul M. Sheedy, Pittsburgh (1895, Aug. 19), advising Redmond that resolutions passed at a recent meeting of Irish societies in Pittsburgh do not 'contain one single sentence or word which advocates a return of the bogus dynamite warfare carried on some years ago'; E.J. Slattery, Boston (1902, Mar. 17), thanking Redmond for the shamrock, which he has sent him. 'I shall endeavour to pay due respect to the donor in my address before an A.O.H. banquet tonight'; Melville Elijah Stone; Alexander Sullivan, Chicago (1906, Feb. 3), advising Redmond that he has been watching the election returns with intense interest. Sullivan writes 'The press reports the return of 84 Nationalists. I hope I am wrong in fearing the Liberal victory was too sweeping. I hoped the Nationalists would hold the balance of power'; Alexander Sullivan (1910, Feb. 8), on the significance of the willingness shown by the President of the United States to travel a thousand miles each way to attend an St Patrick's day banquet. Sullivan also refers to the composition of the Irish Fellowship Club: 'A few belong to the Devoy Sinn Féin element; many follow Dr [Douglas] Hyde and the majority are with your party'; Edward J. Sullivan, New Jersey (1906, Aug. 3), enclosing newscuttings re his hosting of William Jennings Bryan, a leading Democratic Party politician; Frank Sullivan, San Francisco; Hugh Sutherland, Philadelphia (1906, Aug. 6), asking Redmond to send a cable verifying that the government will introduce an Irish bill, the essential feature of which will be establishment of 'a representative assembly at Dublin for dealing with Irish local affairs'.

MS 15,236 /26 1900-07 and undated. 10 items.

Correspondents include: P.J. Timmins, Boston (1906, Dec. 26), referring to the need to present a gift to the National Treasurer of the U.I.L. of America, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, as a mark of esteem for his efforts for the cause. Timmins writes 'He is alone in his class in wide America'.

Also included are:

1 telegram.

Copies of circular letters, fliers, formal invitations to Redmond etc. from the United Irish League of America and the United Irish-American Societies of New York.

MS 15,236 /27 1897-1916. 8 items.

Correspondents include: Robert J. Waddell, New York (1916, July 18), referring to a recent meeting of the League in New York which considered the 'collections for the alleged sufferers in Ireland consequent on the recent "rebellion" which are being taken up by such Societies as the "Friends of Irish Freedom" and others'. Waddell conveys a request from the meeting asking for Redmond to provide a statement as to the actual necessity of relief in Dublin; Rev. James Walsh, Providence, Rhode Island (1902, Mar. 18), thanking Redmond for his gift of a box of shamrock. Walsh also refers to the establishment of League branches in Rhode Island. He adds 'It is strange but it is the naked truth that the prison is the best propagator of the League. Even so I would advocate fighting within constitutional lines'; George Wilson, Missouri; Francis Woods, Albany, New York.

Also includes:

A letter from J.P. Gaynor to John Dillon (1915, Mar. 29), enclosing a letter from Robert J. Waddell, Secretary of the Irish Volunteer Committee, New York Municipal Council of the U.I.L. of America, concerning the controversy over the closing of the League's headquarters in Boston.

IV Notes, biographies and testimonials relating to John Redmond's political career

MS 15,273 1881-82 and undated. 5 items.

Autobiographical note by John Redmond. MS. 3 sheets. [ca. 1886-89]. It reads 'Addressed numerous meetings of the Land League in 1881 and 1882. At nearly all of these meetings strongly denounced outrage and violence of all kinds'. Concluding sentence reads 'Was never a member of any secret society'.

Newscuttings and MS reports of Redmond's speeches and public appearances at the Chicago Convention, at Manchester, at New Ross, and at other locations. 1881-82.

MS 15,267 /1 Undated. 19 items.

Fragmentary notes, drafts, legal opinions etc. re the law dealing with committal for contempt of court. With some references to 'Oswald [text] on the law of contempt'.

MS 15,267 /6 1904 and undated. 13 items.

Assorted notes and incomplete drafts for speeches.

Includes Redmond's response to the committee seeking subscriptions to erect a statue of Joseph Cowen in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [c. 1904].

MS 3,667 Undated. 1 item.

Redmond's notebook containing rough drafts of parliamentary

speeches. *c.* 55 pp of text.

- MSS 9,025-33** **Undated.** *8 items.*
Illuminated addresses and other testimonials presented to John Redmond.

V **Other papers**

- MS 15,272** **Undated.** *2 items.*
A chequebook from The Mutual Bank, New York, with a few MS annotations and transactions recorded. With a note of a Boston address.
- MS 15,274** **Undated.** *3 items*
Lectures on 'Hugh O'Neil', 'The Ballad Poetry of Ireland' and 'Irish Popular Leaders from Swift to Parnell'. TS.
- MS 15,276 /2** **1904-17.** *4 items.*
Assorted papers concerning the estate of Hugh Coghlan, rural district of Shillelagh in the townland of Coolballintaggart, County Wicklow.
Includes:
Valuation and Report of Richard M. Barrington. 26 Mar. 1904. MS, 7 sheets.
Also includes:
Line map of Foley's farm. 5 July 1917.
- MS 15,276 /4** **Undated.** *1 item.*
'Consideration for last day of retreat'. Spiritual notes. MS, 14 sheets.
- MS 15,276 /6** **1822.** *1 item.*
Reply to a request to counsel for his opinion on whether a Catholic clergyman in Ireland 'is subject to any fine or penalty for marrying a Roman Catholic minor whose guardian (his mother) will not consent to his marrying until he is of age'. 27 Nov. 1822. [Badly torn].

VI **Newscuttings concerning John Redmond's political career**

Arranged by date

MS 15,278 /11 *ca. 1883-1908. 31 items.*
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: Joseph Chamberlain's National Councils plan; 1886 Home Rule bill; Canada and Ireland; the Newcastle election, Sept. 1908; the decline in the Irish population; the Glasnevin model farm.

Also includes a galley proof a speech by Redmond in the house of commons on financial relations between Ireland and Britain.

MS 15,278 /10 *ca. 1885-1901. c. 55 items.*
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the split in the Irish Party; the South Meath election petition, 1893; the Irish Local Government bill; Centenary celebrations of the 1798 Rebellion; the Irish Workhouse Association; the County Courts' bill; Home Rule; the debate on the coronation oath and the declaration against transubstantiation; redistribution and electoral reform; the emigration question.

Also includes newsclippings of articles by Redmond:
'The split in the Irish Party', *Freeman's Journal*, 6 Mar. 1891.
'Ireland's reply', *New Review*, Jan. 1893.
'Some thoughts on the Home Rule Bill', *XIX Century*, Apr. 1893.
'The "gag" and the Commons', *New Review*, Aug. 1893.
'Ireland since '98', *North American Review*, Apr. 1901.
'The Liberal Party and Ireland', *New Review*, May 1901.

MS 15,278 /12 *ca. 1900-01. 15 items.*
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the University Question; American support for the Parnell monument and the purchase of Avondale; the Irish Industrial Association; Redistribution and electoral reform.

Also includes two galley proofs of speeches by Redmond in the house of commons, 7 Feb. 1900 and 28 June 1900.

MS 15,279 /1 **1902. 35 items.**
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: Lord Dudley's Home Rule declarations and speeches; the Cork Model School; Continuation of the equivalent grant for

technical schools; Coercion in the West; the Parnell monument and the purchase of Avondale; Augustus Saint-Gaudens; the sale of Redmond's estate; the United Irish Parliamentary Fund.

MS 15,279 /2 1903. 21 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the imprisonment of William Redmond; the West Belfast election; the sale of the Redmond estate; Augustus Saint-Gaudens and the Parnell monument; Land purchase; the evicted tenants' question; the depopulation of Ireland; William O'Brien's resignation from the Irish Party.

MS 15,279 /3 1904. 35 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: fiscal reform; the Irish in America; government funding for the Marlborough Street Training College; the vacancy in the West Cavan constituency; the drainage of Irish Rivers; Monsignor Persico; the University Question; Irish piers and harbours; the Irish Reform Association; Cork City and County Advisory Committee; the Labourers' bill; the sale of Redmond's estate; Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Prime Minister of Canada) on Home Rule; Land purchase in County Donegal; Lord Rossmore's resignation as Grand Master of the Orange Society; Redistribution of seats in Ireland.

MS 15,279 /4 1905. 40 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the Labourers' Act; Emigration; the Irish Reform Association; Reinstatement of evicted tenants; Australia and Home Rule; Lord Dunraven and devolution; the United Irish Parliamentary Fund; Irish Railways; the Watergrasshill case in County Cork; the University Question; Irish pioneers in America; the Irish in the American Revolutionary War; the Belfast Roman Catholic Association; Redistribution and electoral reform; emigration; the demand for Home Rule; U.I.L. Conventions.

MS 15,279 /5 1906. 45 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the Waterford Bridge Act; amendment to the English Education Bill; the evicted tenants question; the Irish Exhibition at the St. Louis World Fair; Crime in Ireland; Cost and control of the Royal Irish Constabulary; the University Question; Nationalist candidates at the general election; the demand for Home Rule; Ireland's economic condition; the U.I.L. of America convention in Philadelphia; the Galway city by-election; Report of the Land Conference.

Also includes a copy of 'Local autonomy and Imperial unity: the example of Germany' by George Fottrell in *The Nineteenth Century*, Feb. 1906.

- MS 15,277 /2** *ca. 1907-18. 28 items.*
Miscellaneous newscuttings.
- Subjects include: William Bourke Cockran and Home Rule; the Parnell monument; Lloyd George's budget and the house of lords veto; the third Home Rule Bill and the Ulster Question; John Muldoon's speech attacking Sinn Féin in Ballybay, County Monaghan; Londonderry unionists and the lord lieutenant; Lord Pirrie's support for Catholic representation in Ulster.
- MS 15,278 /1** *1907. 5 items.*
Envelopes containing newscuttings on: Castle jobbery; Outrages; Crime in England; Winter assizes; Augustine Birrell's speeches.
- MS 15,278 /2** *1907. 5 items.*
Newscuttings concerning William O'Brien.
- MS 15,278 /3** *1907. 11 items.*
Newscuttings concerning Augustine Birrell's Irish Council Bill.
- MS 15,278 /4** *1907. c. 43 items.*
Newscuttings concerning Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P. for North Wexford, C.J. Dolan, M.P. for North Leitrim, and the general Sinn Féin challenge.
- MS 15,278 /5** *1907. c. 43 items.*
Newscuttings concerning the explosion at Glenaheiry Lodge (near Ballymacarberry, County Waterford), and Lord Ashtown's case.
- MS 15,278 /6** *1907. 47 items.*
Miscellaneous newscuttings.
- Subjects include: the University Question; 'Irish toleration in County Councils'; Queenstown and the mails; 'The housing of the working classes in cities and towns' (J.J. Clancy M.P.); the United Irish Parliamentary and National Fund; National education; the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society; Land purchase; the Labourers' Act; the evicted tenants' question; the Gaelic League memorandum; the Parnell monument.
- MS 15,277 /1** *ca. 1908-11. 32 items.*
Miscellaneous newscuttings.
- Subjects include: Ulster and Home Rule; the sale of Redmond's estate; Timothy Healy's attack on the budget bill; statistics for intoxicated persons in Ireland; school managers; mixed marriages between

Catholics and Protestants; the election of a Protestant as mayor of Wexford; incidents of cattle maiming in England; William O'Brien's attacks on the Irish Party; Laurence Ginnell and politics in North Westmeath; increased emigration from Ireland.

MS 15,278 /7 1908. 38 items.
Newscuttings concerning Reginald McKenna's English Education Bill of 1908.

MS 15,278 /8 1908. 30 items.
Newscuttings concerning the land question.

MS 15,278 /9 1908. 45 items.
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the Eucharistic Procession; tuberculosis; Winston Churchill's support for Home Rule in his Dundee speech; the Imperial Home Rule Association; Criminal statistics for Ireland; Crime in England; T.W. Russell's speech in Dublin; the United Irish League; the Irish Party's American mission; local loans in Ireland; 'How Ireland would be funded under Home Rule' (Lord Dunraven); Irish railway costs.

MS 15,277 /3 ca. 1911-18. 9 items.
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: Lord Beaconsfield and Home Rule; John Muldoon's letter to T.M. Healy; obituaries for Redmond and reports of his funeral mass in *Lloyd's Weekly News* and in the *Weekly Dispatch* (includes Louis J. McQuilland's tribute).

MS 15,277 /4 1912. 25 items.
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: Home Rule; the Ulster Question; the Castledawson riot.

MS 15,277 /5 1913. 28 items.
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the Ulster Question; allegations of Protestant intolerance towards Catholics; Home Rule finance etc.

MS 15,521 1914-15. 42 items.
Newscuttings relating to the recruitment of the Irish National and Ulster Volunteers into the British army.

MS 15,277 /6 1914. 16 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: the Home Rule bill; the Ulster crisis; the Irish (National) Volunteers; the Curragh incident; Catholic and Protestant appointments in Ireland etc.

MS 15,277 /7 1915. 34 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: Recruiting; the Irish (National) Volunteers; Irish casualties in British divisions; Lloyd George's proposals for an Imperial Conference; the heroism shown by Irishmen at the front; the Most Rev. John Henry Bernard's (Protestant bishop of Ossory) acclamation of Rev. William Joseph Finn, Catholic chaplain to 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

MS 15,277 /8 1916. 22 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: Recruiting; Irish casualties in British divisions; the courage shown by Irishmen at the front; General Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch regarding the Suvla bay landing; the Easter Rising; Report of Lord Hardinge's Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the Irish Rebellion; the Ulster crisis.

MS 15,277 /9 1917-18. 12 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: The Irish Convention; Reports on Redmond's funeral in the *Daily Chronicle*, *Sunday Times*, *Daily Mail*, *National News* (includes tribute by D.D. Sheehan M.P.), *Freeman's Journal*; the election of John Dillon as the new leader of the Irish Party; Capt. William Archer Redmond's candidature in the Waterford city by-election.

MS 15,277 /10 Undated. c. 72 items.

Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: Home Rule and the Ulster Question; Redmond's support for enlistment; financial relations and the Post Office Savings Bank; evidence of Protestants holding appointments in Waterford; Cardinal Newman; 'Irish Home Rule – the financial side'; allegations of Protestant intolerance; J.H. Campbell and the Ulster Question; Lord Monck on Home Rule.

MS 15,277 /11 **Undated.** *c. 63 items.*
Miscellaneous newscuttings.

Subjects include: The Ulster Division; The exploits of the Irish Guards; Dr Sterling Berry's (Protestant bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora) plea for co-operation between nationalists and unionists over Home Rule; Union finance and Home Rule; Irish emigration statistics.

Also includes extracts from speeches by Sir Edward Grey on colonial Home Rule (1907), Lord Rossmore, grand master of the Orange Society, on the Reform Association. With extracts from speeches and works by various Irish and British literary and political figures.

VII Papers relating to the transference of the Redmond Collection

MS 15,280 /1 **1952-53.** *1 item.*
Brief report on the Redmond Papers (National Library Special List No. 32) compiled by Edward McLysaght whilst the collection was still in the possession of Denis Gwynn. *MS 8 sheets.*

Includes 2 letters from Gwynn to McLysaght giving some information concerning the provenance and content of the collection.

MS 15,280 /2 **1931 and undated.** *18 items.*
Fragmentary notes and transcriptions by Denis Gwynn made in connection with his *Life of John Redmond* (London, 1932).

Includes 2 letters concerning permission to use photographs for publication in the biography.

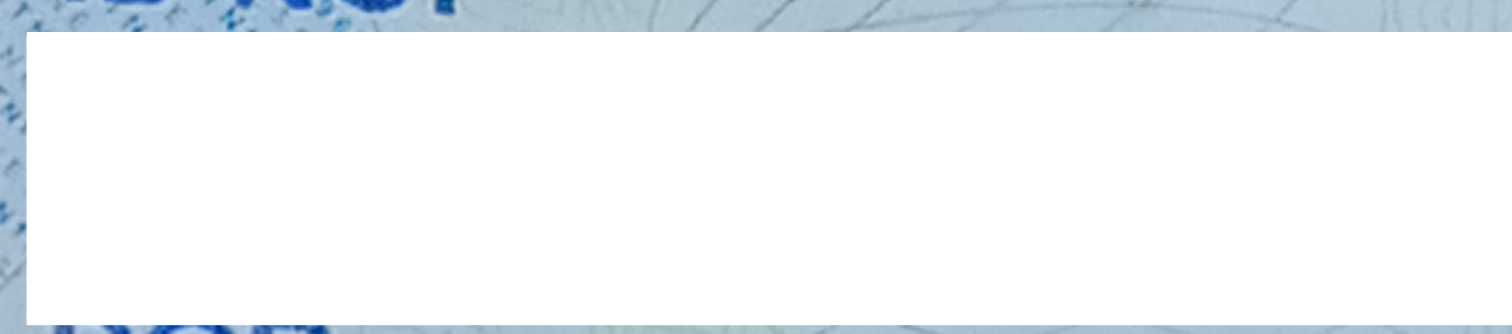
MS 22,183 **Undated.** *26 items.*
MS, TS extracts, notes etc by Denis Gwynn from Redmond papers.



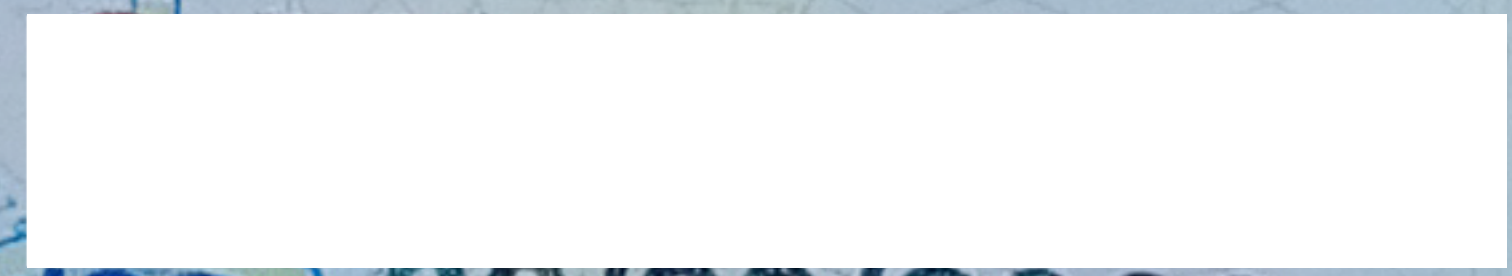
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**REDMOND
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