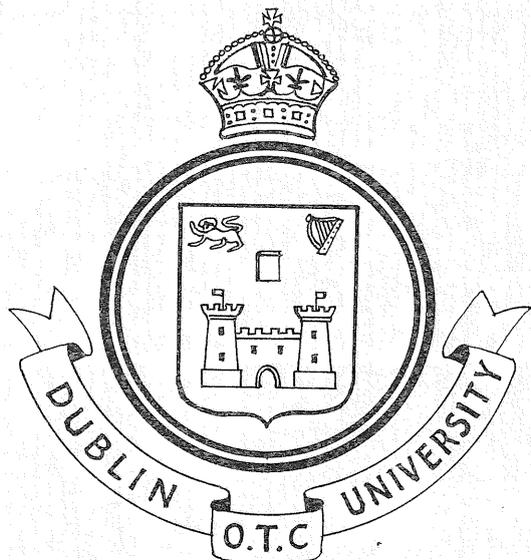


SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO.1

**A MILITARY HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN
AND ITS
OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS**

1910 — 1922



ROGER WILLOUGHBY

THE MEDAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

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1989

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'Radarc-un-Duna,'
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ILLUSTRATIONS ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Numbers 1-4 are reproduced from *A Souvenir of Presentations to the Officers Training Corps, Trinity College Dublin*, (1916); numbers 5-6 are from the authors own collection; number 7 is based on a map that originally appeared in the *Dublin University Calendar* (1966).

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PREFACE

As an undergraduate in Trinity College, the only constituent college of the University of Dublin, I one day came across a small, weathered, slightly damaged memorial to Private Arthur Charles Smith, of the 4th Hussars, who had been killed during the Easter Rising. The memorial had been erected by the officers and cadets of the Dublin University Officers Training Corps. My curiosity was aroused sufficiently to delve into the College Library and Manuscripts Department. I discovered that Smith's body had been brought into College by four members of the O.T.C., Sgt. Mahony, Corpl. Murray, Cadets McBrien and Robertson, while being shot at 'and under circumstances of special difficulty' (TCD : MS 2783, f.63). He was buried in College Park. Further research followed on the history of the O.T.C., initially in Trinity, then in the National Library of Ireland and latterly in the Public Record Office, London. The result of this further research is the present monograph.

I have attempted to briefly sketch the history of the D.U.O.T.C. from its formation in 1910 to its disbandment twelve years later. The general trend of this story is reasonably clear, however certain periods, particularly concerning the Corps annual camps, have remained vague. Miscellaneous additional items relating broadly to the military history of Trinity have also been included as complimentary to the specific history of the Corps, hence this works title.

Finally, those who can supply additional information to that herein recorded, or correct any errors, are invited to contact me via the Medal Society of Ireland.

Nottingham
December 1988.

Roger Willoughby.

1910 FORMATION AND ORGANISATION

In early February 1910, Dr. John Storey read a paper entitled *Compulsory Military Training* to the Dublin University Biological Association. During the discussion following the paper the possibility of forming an Officers Training Corps in Trinity was raised. Professors Dixon and Thompson of Trinity, and Professor Geddes of the College of Surgeons, all strongly encouraged the project as did the students who were present. The editor of *T.C.D.*, the student magazine, afterwards recorded how 'sounds of vociferous and oft-repeated cheering'¹ could be heard that night around the College.

The Provost, Anthony Traill, was subsequently approached, and he sanctioned a general meeting to elaborate on, and assess the level of support for, an O.T.C. in the University. It appears that Traill, with a keen interest in sports and being a fine shot, was sympathetic to the general idea. The meeting was held in the Regent Hall on Friday 18 February. The Provost took the Chair and the meeting was addressed by Brigadier General Edward May who explained to those present the usual organisation and objects of an O.T.C.²

May was a member of the General Staff at Irish Command and had previously been the Assistant Director of Military Training. His presence indicates that overtures were beginning on the subject between College and the War Office.

By April the University of Dublin had its own Contingent of the Officers Training Corps; the College Board had that month sanctioned its formation and the War Office, via a letter dated the 25th instant, had begun fixing its establishment.³ Robert William Tate was appointed as the Commanding Officer.

A commission in the armed forces had for a long time been an appropriate career choice for many young graduates. The popularity of this choice however had been in slow decline for some years and the army was continually short of officers. It was in an attempt to obtain a new supply of officers that the War Office had in 1908 created the Officers Training Corps. This creation was linked to the Territorial Force which was organized at the same time, superseding the Yeomanry and Volunteer Force. The O.T.C. was divided into Junior and Senior Divisions, the Junior Division being for schools, while the Senior Division was for universities and other third level colleges. The officers appointed would hold commissions as officers in the Territorial Force and would be subject to that force's regulations. The Army Council would appoint a Regular army officer to act as Adjutant to a contingent or group of contingents. Adjutants would be attached to the General Staff. Depending on the size of the unit, one or more Sergeant Instructors could be appointed. These were Permanent Staff and could be chosen by a units commanding officer subject to War Office approval.

The organisation and control of the O.T.C. was War Office responsibility, while the individual university (or school) authorities maintained their usual powers of supervision and discipline. The running of an O.T.C. unit was overseen by a Committee of Military Education, composed of ordinary members and officers of the contingent. In Trinity this committee typically consisted of the Provost as President, six Fellows as Ordinary Members and four O.T.C. officers.

When a cadet enrolled, he did not take any oath of allegiance, nor did he incur any liability for service. He did however contract to:-

- (a) obey the regulations of the corps
- (b) serve for three years
- (c) make himself 'efficient' during each year of service.

The O.T.C. year lasted from 1 October to 30 September. On 1 October each year the War Office paid the O.T.C. a grant of two pounds for each cadet returned as 'efficient' the previous year. If a cadet failed in any given year to make himself efficient he was required to pay the amount himself into the O.T.C. funds. In order to be efficient a cadet was annually required to :-

- (a) attend a minimum of fifteen Instructional Parades (or thirty if he was a recruit)
- (b) attend Camp for fifteen days and be present at the Annual Inspection (the only possible exceptions being for cadets on authorized leave or due to certified illness)
- (c) undergo the required firearms training (Medical Units were exempt from this requirement).

In association with these general requirements cadets could attempt to gain two certificates (Certificates A and B). Lectures and training were organised by each contingent up to the standard required by the syllabus for these certificates.

In order to qualify for the Certificate A examination a cadet needed to have two years efficient service. The possession of Certificate A entitled the cadet to sit the examination for 'B'. Also, if a cadet had gained 'A' in the Junior Division of the O.T.C. he was only required on enlistment in the Senior Division to serve for two years. Examinations for both certificates were partly written and partly oral. The possession of these certificates entitled graduates to varying periods of exemption from the probationary military training and from certain military exams. They also entitled their bearers to preference in Civil Service and Colonial appointments.

It was clearly beneficial to those cadets who intended to pursue careers in the above areas to acquire the certificates. The Government equally considered it beneficial and encouraged O.T.C. units to encourage their cadets by offering the units grants for each cadet with a certificate. In Trinity the Committee of Military Education presented each cadet who obtained Certificate B with a silver mounted malacca 'walking out stick', which they were allowed to carry when in uniform, irrespective of rank. Cadets in the Army Service Corps Unit of the Trinity O.T.C. were, instead of the above, presented with a silver mounted 'riding whip'.⁴

The founding of the Trinity O.T.C. should not be seen as the beginning of an association between the University and the War Office. In fact such a relationship already existed.

For a number of years prior to 1910 the War Office had offered a number of commissions annually to university candidates. An Army School existed within Trinity to run for its students the various procedures, lectures and exams required by the War Office. *The Dublin University Calendar* of 1909 recorded that the War Office had agreed to offer fourteen commissions annually to students of Trinity College: two of these commissions being in the Indian Army, two in the Royal Artillery and the remainder in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Infantry or Army Service Corps. Several conditions attached to prospective candidates, the most important for the present work being the requirement that a candidate must 'have been attached to a Regular unit of six weeks in each of two consecutive years or for twelve weeks in one year, and have obtained certificates of proficiency'.⁵ With the formation of the O.T.C. in Trinity in 1910 this requirement was amended to read that a candidate must be an "efficient" member of the Dublin University Contingent of the Officers Training Corps, and, further be attached during his course to a Regular unit for six consecutive weeks, and obtain certificates of proficiency.⁶ With this change in the

regulations of the Army School the newly formed O.T.C. automatically acquired a number of dedicated recruits.

As mentioned above, the College Board had in April 1910 sanctioned the O.T.C.'s formation. The Board at the same time allocated an area at the east end of the College, near Lincoln Place, to serve as a parade ground. The Headquarters of the Corps was also situated here in a relatively spacious two storey building, with a balcony on the first floor. Here students would enrol and train, relax and meet friends. Supplies were also available here. All items of uniform and equipment were provided for the cadets, although they were asked to pay ten shillings towards the tailoring. Additional badges and insignia were available here to cadets, such as bronze cap badges at four pence each, white metal versions at six pence each, shoulder titles at one shilling per pair and large jacket buttons at two pence for three. Other items such as swagger canes at one shilling each and various crested items, like white metal cigarette cases at six pence each, could also be purchased. For cigarettes to fill such a case cadets could go to Mr. Lawlor's shop in Nassau Street where specially crested 'Officers Training Corps' cigarettes (and tobacco) were available.

Moving away from such esoteric items we shall briefly look at the establishment of the Trinity Contingent. As mentioned above, the War Office through a letter dated 25 April 1910 began fixing the composition of the contingent. Although exact details have not yet come to light, it seems likely that the Contingent's composition varied (minimally) somewhat from time to time. However, for present purposes we shall only examine its mature composition, as detailed in the *D.U.O.T.C. Handbook* of July 1913. The Contingent consisted of four units as follows:-

Title	Composition
The Engineer Unit	One Fortress Company.
The Infantry Unit	Three Companies (A,B, and C) of Infantry.
The Army Service Corps (A.S.C.) Unit	One Transport and Supply Section
The Medical Unit	One Field Ambulance Section.

The Staff at Headquarters was a separate body with control over the Contingent as a whole. Robert William Tate, as I have said, was the Commanding Officer. He typified the leadership in the Corps, being both distinguished and popular. Tate, born in 1872, was the oldest son of the Rev. Richard Tate, Rector of Rossinver, Co. Leitrim, and his wife Elizabeth. A graduate of St. John's College Cambridge, Tate had been the Senior Classical Master at St. Columba's College from 1896 to 1903. In 1908 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College Dublin. The first Adjutant of the Corps was Samuel Gerald de Courcy Wheeler, a Trinity Engineering graduate who before joining the Corps had served as a Captain in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. In April 1911 the Headquarters Staff was augmented with the addition of a Chaplain, the Rev. Robert Malcolm Gwynn, like Tate a distinguished scholar as well as a Fellow of the College.

The first four Sergeant Instructors appointed, one per unit, were as follows (listed in order of seniority):

Rank	Name	Former Unit	O.T.C. Unit	Date of appointment
Sergeant Major	H.W.W. Wilkins	R.A.M.C.	Medical	25/6/1910
Company Sgt. Mjr.	F.J. Olphert	R.E.	Engineer	30/6/1910
Colour Sgt.	J. Hunt	R.Dublin Fus.	Infantry	1/10/1910
Company Sgt. Maj.	G.J.Carter	A.S.C.	A.S.C.	Unknown.



Major R.W. Tate

These four men together with the Adjutant comprised the Permanent Staff. All had seen war service and Col. Sgt. Hunt had won the Distinguished Conduct Medal in the Boer War.

On considering the early history of the D.U.O.T.C. a number of the commissioned officers deserve specific mention. George Arthur Harris, graduated from Trinity, after a distinguished undergraduate career, in 1902. He had overall command of the Infantry Unit from its inception, and was Tate's second in command. Thomas J.D. Atkinson was also an officer in the Infantry Unit. Again a Trinity graduate, Atkinson was a practising barrister. Several distinguished academic staff also took a prominent role in the Corps. Two of these, like the above, were attached to the Infantry Unit. Hugh Canning was a Fellow of the College as was Ernest Henry Alton, later to be Provost. The Medical Unit was commanded by Andrew Francis Dixon, the Professor of Anatomy. Command of the Engineer Unit was held by William Cecil Ramsden, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry. In the years to come other members of the College academic staff would be involved in, or associated with, O.T.C. and they shall be mentioned in due course.

From its foundation the Corps expanded satisfactorily and was looked on benevolently by both the College and military authorities. The activities of the Corps were however an amusing novelty to small numbers of undergraduates. An Editorial in a May issue of *T.C.D.* congratulated the O.T.C. on its 'valiant' progress, and the recruits on their efficiency; then went on to say that:

...we cannot help pointing out that the primary object of the Corps is not to furnish amusement to that interesting bevy of harmless gentlemen who look on with a superior air, and make harmless little jokes about them from their small pinnacle of detached omniscience. Moreover, it is regrettable that more junior members of the University have not been according to the movement the support it deserves⁷

Details of the camp held in 1910 do not appear to have survived, the only reference to it being a comment in *T.C.D.* to the effect that those who attended enjoyed themselves and were looking forward to the 'amusements' of the next one.⁸

The Corps first A.G.M. was scheduled to be held towards the end of November. By that time 259 cadets had enlisted and the number was expected to top 300 by Christmas.⁹ The Regent House was the venue for the A.G.M., held on Thursday the 24th at 8p.m. Cadets were to wear uniform, with swagger canes. Initially the Provost took the Chair and the meeting was addressed by General Sir Neville Lyttelton, Brigadier-General May, Major-General Munro, Surgeon-General Bourke and Mr. Justice Ross. Following these speeches Tate took over the Chairmanship and the business side of the meeting began. It was decided that cadets would in future pay a five shilling annual subscription to the Corps, that a band would be formed consisting of drums and Irish war pipes and that a Sports Committee would be elected.¹⁰

The creation of a band was to be a popular move, associated as it would be with all of the Corps social occasions. Likewise the Sports Committee was to prove successful, organising a variety of annual competitions and occasional matches. These two creations concluded what had been a largely successful first year. 1911 was to see this success consolidated.

1911

THE ROYAL YEAR

The year began routinely. A and B companies of the Infantry Unit went to the Curragh for rifle practice from 28 March to 1 April, while the Engineer Company simultaneously performed the same duty at Ticknock. The Field Ambulance Section was according to *T.C.D.*, going out for a field exercise on Shrove Tuesday.¹¹ All passed off without note.

At the time of the first A.G.M. it was rumoured that part of the Contingent might travel to London to participate in the Coronation of King George the Fifth.¹² This was soon confirmed and preparations got under way for the trip. The chosen party, 28-30 strong (see Appendix A), was lead by Tate, who had been recently appointed a Major. The party travelled over a few days before the ceremony which was to take place on 22 June.

The Trinity cadets, once in London, joined other selected O.T.C. cadets to form two Composite Battalions, each consisting of 15 officers and 500 other ranks. All were stationed at a camp in Lambeth Palace. The O.T.C. had been allocated street duty. They would be lining Constitution Hill. On the day of the Coronation, they rose early and departed from camp at 7a.m. By 8.45a.m. they were in position. Coronation Day was spectacular, though long and strenuous for those on duty. It passed off without incident. The following day there was a Royal Procession through the streets. For the O.T.C. it was a repeat of their duties on Coronation Day lining Constitutional Hill, although as the route of the procession was longer, the crowd was smaller and the duties consequently were less arduous.¹³

Bailey in his *History of Trinity College Dublin 1892-1945* (1947) remarked that at the Coronation 'it was the Trinity pipers who played the column of university O.T.C.'s into position'.¹⁴ This would seem to be an error, resulting from a confusion between the Coronation and one of several other subsequent Royal engagements attended by the O.T.C. These latter engagements involved the Trinity O.T.C. as a whole and as such the bands participation would have been more consistent with the total number involved.

Sometime around the end of June, or in early July, the remainder of the Corps travelled to Windsor, where they were joined by Tate's party. The reunited Corps was to participate in a Royal Review. The annual camp had been designated to begin in the first week of July,¹⁵ and it seems reasonable to assume that Windsor constituted the 1911 camp albeit on a reduced scale. Some of the usual competitions, training manoeuvres and military exercises would have been carried out, although a significant amount of the time available would have been devoted to rehearsals for the impending review.

Monday, 3 July, the day of the review, was sweltering.¹⁶ Almost 20,000 cadets, representing almost every contingent of the O.T.C., were gathered in Windsor Great Park, all in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators. There were three Irish O.T.C. units on parade in addition to the Trinity Contingent, namely those of Queen's University Belfast, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. The cadets were in position by 2.30p.m. and the King, in Field Marshal's uniform, arrived shortly afterwards. The inspection and march past went without a hitch.

Being in military formation and in their khaki uniforms the cadets must have had an uncomfortable time with the high temperatures. However not one of the Trinity cadets collapsed or had to fall out as a consequence, a record of which they were proud.¹⁷ The King was reported as being very much impressed with the turnout and efficiency of the cadets.¹⁸

With the review successfully completed, the Trinity Contingent broke camp and returned to Dublin. They were to participate there in the impending visit of the King and Queen.

The Royal Visit took place from 8 to 12 July. These five days were crammed with a succession of engagements for the new King and Queen. One of the first was at Trinity College, which they visited on the afternoon of the 8th. The *Irish Times* reported the brief ceremony of this occasion thus:

...at 3.30p.m. their Majesties visited Trinity College and received two addresses, one from the Chancellor, Doctors and Masters of the University of Trinity College Dublin [*sic*] and the other from the students. The presentation took place at the entrance to the Dining Hall in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. Shortly before 3 o'clock the University O.T.C., consisting of 350 members, with their pipers, marched into the quadrangle opposite the Dining Hall... Under the command of their officers, Major Tate, F.T.C.D. and Mr. Alton, F.T.C.D., they were drawn up in review order in the quadrangle and formed their Majesties Guard of Honour. Between their lines and the Examination Hall the band of the Buffs held a place.¹⁹

One of the main events of the Royal Visit was to be a review of troops, due to be held in Phoenix Park. The Trinity O.T.C. were again to be present.

The review took place on Tuesday morning, 11 July. On parade were about 16,000 service personnel, including 4,000 sailors from the Home Fleet which was anchored in Dublin Bay. With the D.U.O.T.C. were O.T.C. units from Queen's University Belfast, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and Campbell College Belfast, the whole forming a battalion arranged in quarter column, under the command of the Earl of Arran, K.P., Commandant of the Officers Training Corps in Ireland. The battalion complement consisted of 18 officers and 540 other ranks.²⁰

The troops had formed in position by 10.30a.m., their line stretching for about a mile along the southside of the Fifteen Acres. The King arrived in Field Marshal's uniform and proceeded, on horseback, to inspect the assembled troops. Following this there was a march past. The O.T.C. battalion was near the end of the line. The *Irish Times* reported that:

...a cheer [from the large crowd] greeted the appearance of the Officers Training Corps contingents. Only the Dublin University and Belfast University and the Royal College of Surgeons contingents carried arms and they presented an excellent appearance. Everyone commended their good marching.²¹

Following the march past the King presented Colours to five of the regiments, after which, the parade ended with a Royal Salute and three cheers for the King.

This was the last major public event of the year for the Contingent. The student magazine *T.C.D.* only mentions two other O.T.C. related items. The second A.G.M. was to be held on Thursday, 30 November at 8.15p.m. in the Regent House.²² No details of the proceedings were subsequently reported. The other item concerned the Dublin University Rifle Club, which had been founded in 1907. Club members were reminded that the range was open on Mondays and Thursdays and that the subscription was five shillings. Prospective members were informed that there was an additional five shillings entrance fee, although O.T.C. members were exempt.²³ Despite this reminder the club ceased operating the following year, its *raison d'être* partly taken over by the O.T.C.²⁴ This can be seen as an indication, albeit a sad one, of the Corps success and popularity.

1912 - 1914 PRELUDE TO WAR

In the years immediately preceding the First World War the O.T.C. consolidated its position. Membership stabilized at just under the 400 mark. The training schedule was regular and attendance was high.

1912 was marked with controversy. Trinity Week, the major event of the student calendar, the time of the College sports and other activities, was advertised to run from 1 to 9 July. The O.T.C. annual camp was to begin on the 8th, and thus threatened the success of the last two days of the Trinity Week programme, by depriving it of numerous participants and spectators. A strong Editorial appeared in *T.C.D.* critical of what was taken as the O.T.C.'s lack of consideration for other clubs and events in College.²⁵ G.G. Duggan, a member of the Trinity Week Committee (as well as an O.T.C. officer), attempted to restore the balance by explaining, in *T.C.D.*, that Trinity Week had originally been organised to run only until the 6th at which time the O.T.C. had arranged to go to camp on the 8th. The Cricket Club had however unilaterally arranged its matches for the 8th and 9th, this extending Trinity Week and conflicting with the O.T.C.'s now organised camp.²⁶ So ended the matter. That year the O.T.C. took over Finner Camp in Donegal,²⁷ probably for the usual fifteen days, although no definite information has surfaced.

January 1913 saw the departure of Colour Sergeant John Hunt, the Sergeant Instructor of the Infantry Unit. Hunt had been a fine Instructor and the O.T.C. was fortunate to have had his services in the Corps formative years. Hunt went on to become the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 9th Battalion of his old regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, while earning a C.M.G. and a D.S.O. with bar.²⁸ The O.T.C. was fortunate in their choice of a replacement. They managed to secure the services of Sergeant Michael Stacey, formerly of the Irish Guards.²⁹

Later in 1913 the Engineer Company, lead by Captain Ramsden, travelled to the Lake District for a route march. Departing from the North Wall on Wednesday evening, 30 April, the cadets arrived in Heysham and travelled, partly by rail, to Lake Windermere. The trip was enjoyable, and uneventful apart from the novelty of seeing a seaplane manoeuvring on the lake, until Saturday the 3rd when it began to rain. The unpleasant weather continued as they returned that night to Dublin, many cadets suffering from seasickness.³⁰

Precise details of the 1913 camp do not appear to have survived. Circumstantial evidence however indicates it was held at Mosney,³¹ presumably for the usual fifteen days around the beginning of July.

The winter months of 1913-1914 passed off without note. Weekly parades were held as well as a few night marches and tactical exercises, the latter mainly in Phoenix Park.³² Major Harris lead a detachment of some sixty cadets of the Infantry Unit to Kilbride for rifle practice from 8 to 11 April 1914. One of the group, Sgt. Cyril Littledale, qualified as a marksman while another three qualified as first class shots.³³

Around this period there occurred a number of staff changes in the O.T.C. The Adjutant, Captain Samuel Wheeler, left to be replaced by Major C. Toogood, D.S.O., of the Lincolnshire Regiment. His appointment dated from 23 May 1914.³⁴ Sgt. Major Wilkins and C.S.M. Olphert, the Instructors of the Medical and Engineer Units respectively, also left to be replaced by Sgt. J.E. Marsh and Sgt. J. Buckle. Details of the latter two men and their appointments are unfortunately very sketchy.³⁵

The Infantry Unit, at Whitsuntide, travelled over to Holyhead for a route march. Several pleasant days were passed marching around Bangor, Conway and Bettys-y-Coed, and camping between marches. The expedition was apparently enjoyed by all present, although one frugal or penurious cadet is recorded as grumbling that 'everything was tuppence in Conway'!³⁶

As with the camp of 1913, details of the 1914 camp do not appear to survive, although again circumstantial evidence points to it being held at Fermoy and that well over 300 cadets attended.³⁷

External events were rapidly overtaking the destiny of the O.T.C. Europe would be plunged into war by August and the O.T.C. would no longer be, as it had been for many, merely a centre for sports and recreation. Many cadets were to enlist and roughly one in seven of them would die as a consequence.

1914 - 1916 WAR AND CHANGE

The outbreak of war in August 1914 was to have a significant impact on all areas of Trinity College. In 1914 there were 1,074 students on the College Books. This number had declined to 535 by the end of the war, a direct result of students enlisting in the military forces.³⁸ The drastic reduction in student numbers resulted in a severe strain on the University finances. Indeed, conditions were so bad that in 1917 sheep were being pastured in the College Park.³⁹

The War Office suspended for the duration of the war the activities of the Army School in Trinity. Students who now wanted *permanent* commissions would have to go to the military colleges at Sandhurst, Woolwich or Quetta. Trinity could nominate a certain number of students for admission to these colleges, selection depending primarily on the students performance in the O.T.C.⁴⁰ Due to the rapid expansion of the army and the high officer casualty rate it was no longer practical to train applicants for permanent commissions (nor presumably was it in the long run financially desirable). Instead commissions were granted on a Temporary, or hostilities only basis, to applicants who could be given a rapid practical training.

In the O.T.C. the conditions of 'service' and 'efficiency' were altered by the War Office. Cadets were no longer required to serve for three years and attendance at an annual camp was only required of those in the Medical Unit.⁴¹ The scope of the O.T.C. was also at this time widened. The Royal Warrant that founded the O.T.C. had specified that it was 'not necessarily restricted to members of the university, but may be open, under the discretion of the university authorities and O.C. units to gentlemen who, tho' not members of the university are desirous of gaining the certificates of proficiency.'⁴² The number of cadets in the Trinity O.T.C. in the pre-war period who entered via this regulation was insignificant. However on the outbreak of war the numbers of non-university cadets rapidly increased. A Graduates Corps was initially founded to cater specially for past members of Trinity and other universities. The demand for officers was such that training was soon being given to as many suitable candidates, from whatever background, as the O.T.C. could cope with. Academic distinctions thus faded quietly in the background and the title 'Graduates Corps' dropped.

One Trinity graduate, Francis Laird, recalled his experiences on joining the Graduates Corps writing that:

...in the early mornings and the afternoons and on Saturday half-holidays we were initiated into the mysteries of forming fours and other rudiments of the Infantryman's calling.... Having passed from the ranks of the mugs I procured a secondhand O.T.C. uniform for ten shillings, and was qualified to march abroad with the Corps, and to do training in the country. It was a somewhat weird body containing, besides many men of fighting age, other old gentlemen whose spirit was magnificent but whose flesh was scarcely equal to it. One in particular, small and stooped, with greyish hair, beard and whiskers, excited at times the mirth of the ungodly when out on route marches. An irreverent guttersnipe watching us march up Portobello Bridge exclaimed when he saw him : "Lord, look at my grandfather!"

The headquarters of the O.T.C. in Trinity College was an inspiring sight in those days, surrounded by a crowd of young undergraduates anxious to get their commissions and be off before the war was over. The same place early in September was a scene of a farewell parade of the Rugby Football Corps on their departure to the Curragh to form D Company (the Pals Company) of the 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.⁴³

Laird joined the latter Company and was later commissioned into the 8th Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He died prematurely in 1925 as a consequence of his war service.

Many of the O.T.C. staff were either called up or volunteered. The Adjutant, Major Toogood, was called up as were the four Sergeant Instructors, Carter, Stacey, Buckle, and Marsh. Captains Atkinson and Ramsden were both commissioned into Kitchener's New Army as were many of the other O.T.C. officers. Major Harris was appointed Adjutant in Toogood's place. Piecing together accurately the names of those who replaced the Sergeant Instructors for the war period has proved impossible. Having said this, a few of them can be named. Three of the College porters, presumably ex-servicemen, were attached as Instructors to the O.T.C. during late 1914. These were Claude C. Crespin (probably with the A.S.C. Unit), David McCann and Edward John Parrott. One of these, Crespin, remained with the O.T.C. until at least March 1915,⁴⁴ For April 1916 the picture is clearer as numerous records survive of that troubled period. The Instructors then were Sgt. Major G.A. Howell, Q.M.S. T. Hoyes, C.S.M. J.E. Bosonnet and Pipe Major W. Andrews.⁴⁵ Finally a Sgt. Major Dixon was the Instructor of the Infantry Unit for an unknown period up until May 1921.⁴⁶

For a short period around the end of 1914 and possibly into early 1915 training of the Engineer and A.S.C. Units was suspended. No Instructors were available to train them, equipment was in short supply and only a limited number of commissions were available in those branches of the Army. Both Units were, for this period, maintained in embryo form as platoons or sections within the larger Infantry and Medical Units.⁴⁷

During the period of the war, training went ahead probably more purposefully than previously. Twice daily parades were held for all units, at 9a.m. and 3p.m. Individual drills were held one day a week for each platoon of the Infantry Unit at 4p.m. The Engineer Unit had its own specialised training at the same time, while the A.S.C. Unit had some practice in working and riding horses.⁴⁸ The O.T.C. was granted use of the Brigade Digging Ground on Saturdays by the G.O.C. Troops, Dublin, for entrenching practice.⁴⁹ In addition, regular tactical exercises and route marches were held.



Major G.A. Harris

A weekend camp was held in the grounds of Turvey House, near Donabate from Saturday, 1 May until Monday 3. About 240 cadet (out of a strength of about 370) took part in the camp and the associated manoeuvres, or *schemes* as they were called. Later that month, on the 15th, the Corps provided a guard of honour at the State Visit of the Lord Lieutenant to Trinity.⁵⁰

The annual Whitsuntide camp was held from Friday, 21 May to Tuesday 25. The venue this time was the grounds of Belmont House, near Bray, County Wicklow. This camp appears to have been a far more relaxed affair than that at Turvey House, possibly due to the attractions at Bray. Here several cadets were observed vigorously attempting to 'recruit' ladies, with unknown success!⁵¹

As mentioned previously the Medical Unit was the only part of the O.T.C. allowed to attend the annual camp in July. Medical students were urged to specifically join this unit or to transfer to it, if already on the books of one of the other units. Details of the location, or any noteworthy events, of the 1915 camp have not come to light.

Events directly concerning the O.T.C. in the latter part of 1915 and early 1916 are similarly unclear, there being no details apparently recorded in *T.C.D.*, the student magazine, or in surviving O.T.C. records. Mention however can be here made of Major George Harris. He had been associated with the D.U.O.T.C. from the beginning, and since 1914 had been its Adjutant (he was simultaneously Adjutant to the O.T.C.'s of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland). In this year, 1915, the University of Dublin awarded him an honorary M.A. degree in recognition of his services to military education in Ireland.⁵²

1916

THE EASTER RISING

On Monday, 24 April, the Easter Rising began to the surprise and, at first, annoyance of many of the capitals inhabitants. Nobody was more surprised than Arthur Aston Luce, a young Fellow of the College, and later to be a highly distinguished philosopher. Luce had been in the O.T.C. and in 1915 was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Rifles. Easter Monday saw him in Dublin on convalescent leave. That morning he attended a service in Christ Church Cathedral with a friend, Dr. John Gwynn, and afterwards walked his friend to Nelson's Pillar where Gwynn caught the Clontarf tram. Turning towards the General Post Office he saw its windows sandbagged and rifles poking out. Simultaneously, a small troop of cavalry came down O'Connell Street and fire was opened on them from the G.P.O. Still not fully realising what was taking place Luce returned to Trinity where he was quickly put in the picture.⁵³

News of the Rising was first received in Trinity at about noon, when one of the porters, George Crawford was told about it by a friend who was passing the Front Gate.⁵⁴ Crawford then spotted Patrick Dowling who was employed by the O.T.C. as a store keeper, and quickly called him in. Having told Dowling what was happening he sent him down to inform O.T.C. Headquarters and to have Porter William Wilmot shut the Lincoln Place Gate. Crawford next informed his superior, the Chief Steward, Joseph Marshall, who ordered the Front Gate to be locked. The remaining gates were then secured.

Marshall instructed his porters to ask any passing soldiers into the College for safety.⁵⁵ Over the next few days many officers and men took advantage of this offer and were to render great assistance during the defence of the College (see Appendix C for a list of these men).

Down at the O.T.C. Headquarters, Corporal C.B. Mein and three cadets, W.J. Ferguson, W. Purcell and A.V. Bridge were on guard duty. Also present was Miss G.V. Webb, who was employed as a clerk in the O.T.C. office. Due to the holiday there were very few cadets in College, and when Dowling gave Mein the news of the Rising there was little Mein could have done to prevent a determined attack on the College had it then occurred. He did however issue a rifle and fifty rounds of ammunition to the three above cadets and to Cadets A. Malcomson and C.W. Welland who had arrived during the morning. Having thus armed the available men Mein posted them to sentry duty.⁵⁶

At 1.30p.m. Gilbert Waterhouse, who was Professor of German and a Lieutenant in the O.T.C., arrived at O.T.C. Headquarters, accompanied by Luce and a couple of others. In all, about ten men were available. Waterhouse took command and, in the words of his official report:

...armed the men present and others as they arrived, and posted additional sentries at the points I considered most vulnerable. I imagined that the immediate object of any attack by the rebels would be to seize the rifles and bayonets of the Officers Training Corps and I therefore proceeded to put the Headquarters and Parade Ground into a state of defence. I ordered all gates opening onto the premises, including those which were never used, to be barricaded, and used for this purpose all available waggons and a large quantity of barrels and railway sleepers. The open doorway by the Gymnasium was likewise barricaded against a possible attack from the direction of the College Park. I then caused all rifles and equipment to be removed from the Armoury, which is on the ground floor, and carried upstairs into the Officers Room and the Orderly Room, as it was conceivable that the garrison might be forced to evacuate the ground floor in the last resort. I then proceeded to examine my barricades and was thus engaged when Captain Alton arrived about 3p.m. and took over^f the command.⁵⁷

Outside the College there was still relative calm. Irish nationalist forces had captured various strategic points around the city. Trinity College was at the centre of all this activity, although no concerted attempt had yet been made to occupy it. Westland Row Railway Station was however occupied, which was a mere 30 yards from O.T.C. Headquarters, while the railway viaduct, which cut across a corner of the College and completely commanded the Parade Ground, was regularly patrolled. What follows is Alton's account of that anxious time when he held command of the Trinity garrison.

...As it was expected that the enemy would attack us at once, it was decided to concentrate for the present on the O.T.C. Headquarters; a small guard of six men was detailed for the Front Gate. Our numbers about this time (3.30p.m.) were between twenty and thirty, but in the course of the afternoon we were reinforced by odd numbers of the O.T.C. and Regulars who were unable to rejoin their units. Commissariat was a serious difficulty; but we obtained provisions for the present from the College Co-operative. We could not get in touch with the Irish Command, and it seemed impossible to obtain correct knowledge of the situation.

To some extent we were enlightened by the reports of some students who went out in plain clothes through the city. We found that there was almost no military in Dublin, and that the police had been confined to barracks.

The police in Brunswick Street [now Pearse Street] sent over some Regulars, three of whom we armed and placed in charge of a corporal with instructions to do their best for the Brunswick Street Police Station. By this measure it was hoped to protect in some way the north gate of the College, which was commanded from the barracks.

We succeeded in communicating by means of a despatch rider with Beggars Bush, where we had learned that Major Harris was confined with the G.R.'s. We could not do anything to relieve them, but we were satisfied that they could hold out. Our messenger later on in that evening was able to take a revolver to Major Harris.



Captain E.H. Alton

In the meantime the Headquarters was placed in some sort of security. The position was anything but a desirable one from the point of view of defence. We removed windows, which we filled with sandbags.

Firing platforms were constructed along the walls. We organised our guards, firing parties, ambulance units, cooking, fatigue, etc.

A considerable amount of desultory firing was proceeding, especially from the Nassau Street side, but evidently no serious attack was meditated for the present. When detailing posts for the night - our numbers now were forty-four - it was decided to remain at Headquarters for the present, but to strengthen the guard at the front. We succeeded in placing scouts in one of the Westland Row houses, who kept us informed of the enemy's movements in the Railway Station. His patrols passed frequently along the railway in our rear and an attack from the railway bridge would place us at a serious disadvantage.

In the course of our patrols that evening we became convinced of the grave danger which was incurred in leaving the streets to the enemy without challenge. Dame Street especially seemed to demand protection as large bodies of the enemy were seen marching from Stephen's Green to the north side of the city...

About 7.30 our cooks provided us with a miscellaneous meal of tea, chocolates, and sandwiches. A few obtained bread, but bread was a scarce commodity with us that week. Parties had to remain at their posts all night for we had not enough men to provide relief. The circuit of the College was continually patrolled and a watch was kept on several danger points, such as the lanes in Brunswick Street. About 12.30a.m. on Tuesday it was discovered that our telephone in College was working, and we got in touch with the Irish Command. We learned that there was not much prospect of relief for the present, but that the authorities were fully alive to the gravity of the situation.

It was decided that we would be in a stronger position and would be more useful at the front than at the rear of the College, so we called in some parties and under the cover of darkness proceeded to evacuate the O.T.C. Headquarters. Several tons of stores had to be removed... At the same time we transferred our first firing party to the roof. This change was at once operative. After one brush with a small body of the enemy, we were able to keep Dame Street and the approaches clear. From time to time the enemy was reported on roofs in the neighbourhood, but it was not difficult to clear him from any points from which he could seriously interfere with the movements of troops.

At dawn the last of our men was withdrawn from our old Headquarters. We placed a strong picket in No. 40, and another in No. 38; from these windows any attempt to force an entry into the Park could be checked. By occupying the two pavilions of the front we were enabled to keep Grafton Street and Westmoreland Street open. We had in No. 4 College our Orderly Room, with Guardroom hard by...

On the following afternoon we were visited by the first body of Regulars who had come from Curragh, but our duties as guards were continued even when troops occupied the College in force on Wednesday. To detail the multifarious tasks that we had to discharge

that week would be tedious. Anxiety was at an end as regards the safety of the College and the neighbourhood by Thursday, and officers, who had hitherto slept little and washed less, began again to appear more like their former selves.

After the first two days we were reinforced by members of the O.T.C. who were now able to enter, and our duties were to some extent less anxious. On the following week Major Harris took over command. A rumour had got about that he had been killed, so we were particularly delighted to see his genial face again.⁵⁸

The O.T.C. had by its actions during Easter Week gained a unique distinction, that of being the only O.T.C. to actually defend its University against attack. With the activity over, the inevitable paperwork began. Major Harris, as Adjutant, asked the principal participants to submit to him reports of their part in the events. From those reports Harris compiled his own account for the military authorities. As such, it is the 'official' account of the events and it is for that reason that it is reproduced below.

HEADQUARTERS

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

REPORT BY MAJOR G.A. HARRIS, ADJUTANT, DUBLIN UNIVERSITY OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS, DEFENCE OF TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN BY THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS DURING THE PERIOD 24th APRIL 1916 TO 4th MAY 1916.

For some time past, owing to rumours that the Sinn Fein Organisation were trying to acquire rifles, a permanent guard of one cadet N.C.O. and three cadets was placed on the O.T.C. Headquarters Buildings where upwards of 300 rifles, in addition to ammunition and equipment, were stored.

On Easter Monday morning I saw the Guard duly mounted at 9a.m. and left the Headquarters Buildings at 10.30a.m. to go out to the Dublin Mountains to act as umpire at military exercises which were being carried out by the Volunteer Training Corps.

According to official reports received by me, the Corporal of the Guard, Corporal Mein, received a message from the Store Keeper here, shortly after noon, that the Sinn Feiners had risen, and that there was heavy firing in the city. Corporal Mein immediately had all the College gates locked, and sandbagged the windows of the Headquarters Buildings. Messages were sent out by motor cyclists to such cadets as lived in Dublin instructing them to report to O.T.C. Headquarters immediately, and by evening upwards of 40 cadets and ex-cadets of the Corps had reported, many of them at considerable risk, as they were fired upon in passing through the streets. This number was further augmented during the night by various details, e.g. young officers, Colonials and soldiers of various regiments on

leave in the city. A great many cadets were in the country on Easter vacation, on hearing of the trouble in Dublin they immediately set out for the city on bicycles, or on foot. Many succeeded in getting into the College in mufti, and others, who could not reach the College reported at the various barracks and military offices where they were attached for duty. The garrison of the College was divided in to small bodies and posted at tactical points round the College, the boundary of which is upwards of a mile in perimeter.

The rebels were in strong force at Westland Row Station, about thirty yards from the Headquarters Building, and also on the railway viaduct which commands the Parade Ground on one side. Although heavy sniping came from these points, and from the houses overlooking the College Park on the first two days, the rebels were prevented from entering the College grounds and buildings. A rebel prisoner subsequently explained that his party was alarmed at the sight of the sandbags, and thought the place was very much more strongly held than it really was.

By holding the College on the first and second days of the rising, the Corps fulfilled three important objects:-

- (1) The College was situated between two important rebel storm centres, the G.P.O. to the north and St. Stephen's Green to the south, and commanded the main avenue of communication between these points. The rebel orderlies passing to and fro between these places suffered severe casualties by the fire directed on them from the College during the first two days of the rising, and eventually all rebel communication was cut off.
- (2) The holding of the College preserved for military authorities an important link in the principal line of communication, and provided a centre for offensive operations when reinforcements arrived.
- (3) Looting was preventing in the important streets surrounding the College by the accuracy of the fire from the College walls and roofs. The Bank of Ireland is directly opposite to, and completely commanded from the College, and the rebels were prevented from making any attempt on it. Also the headquarters of other principle banks in Ireland are in close proximity.

On the other hand, had the rebels taken the College on the first or second days of the rising, it would have been exceedingly difficult to dislodge them, as the buildings are of a most substantial character, and heavy artillery would have been required to retake the College. In view of their great historical association the destruction of the buildings, particularly the Library, would have been a national calamity. Further, as already pointed out had the College been taken, the Bank of Ireland would also have run considerable risk of capture.

On the evening of Tuesday 25th April, a detachment of the Leinster Regiment with two machine guns arrived, and the guns were posted in commanding positions on the College buildings. The fire from these guns greatly assisted the troops in their operations against the G.P.O.

On the nights of Wednesday-Thursday 26/27th April the Advanced Party of the troops from England succeeded in entering the College

covered by the fire of the garrison. Having thus established themselves in the centre of the city, they were enabled to get into touch with the troops operating from the north and west, and also carry on offensive operations from a secure base.

From the Wednesday onwards the situation was well in hand, and the services of the O.T.C. were utilised in various capacities. They acted as guides to the troops during the clearing of suspected area; as guards, escorts and despatch riders. These duties were often performed under fire from enemy snipers.

Six of the cadets undertook to go out in mufti to dig emplacements for the guns detailed to shell Liberty Hall, one of the chief strongholds of the rebels. This duty was performed under most trying circumstances, and when the guns went into action, the cadets acted as ammunition carriers.

During the first two days the Garrison was commanded by Capt. E.H.Alton, Dublin University Officers Training Corps, who was ably assisted by other officers of the Corps. The Commandant, Major Tate, was in the country on leave and could not return. I was informed of the outbreak at 3p.m. on the 24th ult. and succeeded with the utmost difficulty under rebel fire, in getting into Beggars Bush Barracks, where I took command, and held the Barracks with only twelve serviceable rifles. Later, I succeeded in getting into touch with the O.T.C. in Trinity College, by a motor-cyclist in mufti, and hearing of the state of affairs there, I reported to Irish Command Headquarters who ordered me to remain on duty at Beggars Bush Barracks.

Every available officer of the Corps reported for duty, either at the College, or at various military centres, and from the official reports I have received, all appear to have rendered excellent service.

Practically all the arms and most of the equipment of the Dublin University Officers Training Corps are intact, and little damage, except broken glass etc. has been done to Headquarters.

Major & Adjutant
Dublin University Officers Training Corps.

Dublin. May
1916

1916 THE AFTERMATH

During Easter Week over thirteen hundred people were killed or seriously wounded. Damage to property amounted in contemporary terms, to around two and a half millions pounds. Much of central Dublin was in ruins, an exception being Trinity College and the immediately adjacent areas. On 3 May the executions of captured nationalist leaders began, some four days after the final surrender.

On Saturday 6 May, the O.T.C. was paraded in College Park to be reviewed by General Sir John Maxwell. With them on parade were cadets of the Royal College of Surgeons O.T.C.; several of the corps that comprised the Irish Association of Volunteer Training Corps; and St. John and Red Cross Ambulance Units. The D.U.O.T.C. was the only unit carrying arms. On the review platform a number of dignitaries, including the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith (in Dublin to discover first hand the situation), and Lady Wimborne, wife of the Lord Lieutenant, watched the proceedings. The General, accompanied by Major Harris who commanded all those on parade, inspected the units and then proceeded to thank the Provost and members of the D.U.O.T.C. for their services during the Rising. The review was completed by a march past.⁶⁰

Later that month, on the 18th, a group of people, chiefly businessmen, from Grafton Street, College Green and the neighbouring areas formed a committee to consider how best they could express their gratitude to the O.T.C. for saving that part of the city from destruction. The Chairman of the Commemoration Committee, as it was known, was Sir Maurice Dockrell, and Lewis Beatty was its Secretary and Treasurer. The public in response to an appeal by the Committee, subscribed over £700.⁶¹ With this sum at their disposal, the Committee consulted the O.T.C. and it was decided that a presentation would be made, taking the form of two large silver 'Moirá' pattern cups to the O.T.C. itself, and smaller cups of the same design to every member of the Corps who participated in the defence of the College. Swords were to be given to a number of O.T.C. officers. In addition, part of the money was to be used for the endowment of a bed in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital to be known as 'The O.T.C. Commemoration Bed.' The balance was divided between the Soldiers Club in College Street and the Browning and G.R. Volunteers Training Corps Fund.⁶²

Initially, a list of some 132 people, who were associated with the O.T.C., were put forward to receive the small silver cups. A meeting of O.T.C. officers then recommended that cups 'be given to all members of the Corps who were in College

and assisted in the defence, on or before Sunday April 30, or who otherwise, during the same period, took an active part in the military operations in the city.⁶³ The meeting went on to conclude that under this criteria the original figure might be somewhat reduced. Eventually however as more claims were established the reverse happened and 138 cups were issued. Cups were also awarded to some 14 Colonial troops who were in Trinity during Easter Week; to Joseph Marshall, the Chief Steward, and about 20 College employees; and 6 women who had rendered valuable service. A list of those awarded cups is given in Appendix B.

It would appear from the passage quoted above that not all those who eventually received cups actually merited them. There were, on the other hand, others who fully merited cups and yet did not receive them, typically because their claims were received too late for consideration by the Commemoration Committee.⁶⁴ The reason for the Committee's attitude to late claims is rather unclear. One other category who were treated in a similarly arbitrary manner were the Regular troops who were attached to the O.T.C. during Easter Week. Of the officers attached, some such as A.A.Luce and J.A.Glen, received cups. Both had *formerly* been in the O.T.C., but no longer being members they were not strictly entitled to cups. Others such as T.D.M. Bartley and A.C.Vigors who were also former members of the O.T.C. did not receive cups. Of the N.C.O.'s and men attached during this period only the Colonial troops were awarded cups, possibly as they were more conspicuous. Such an anomalous distribution of the cups must have affected their significance.

The presentations were to take place on Saturday, 5 August, in the Provost's Garden. It turned out to be a bright, sunny day. Sir Maurice Dockrell, accompanied by J.P. Mahaffy (the Provost), and Generals Fry and Chapman, inspected the Corps. Following this Dockrell, as Chairman of the Commemoration Committee, presented the two large cups to Major Tate, who in turn handed them to the Provost as they were to form part of the College Plate. Mahaffy himself was given a special cup as a personal souvenir. Following this special award, Mahaffy presented on behalf of Sir Edward Carson, an antique Charles II silver cup to the Corps. Next came the presentation of swords. These were given to Major Harris, Captain Alton, Lieutenants A.W.W. Baker, G. Waterhouse, L.B. Smyth, W.E. Wylie and J.W.F. Crawford. The recipient's name was engraved on each sword handle, together with the following inscription:-

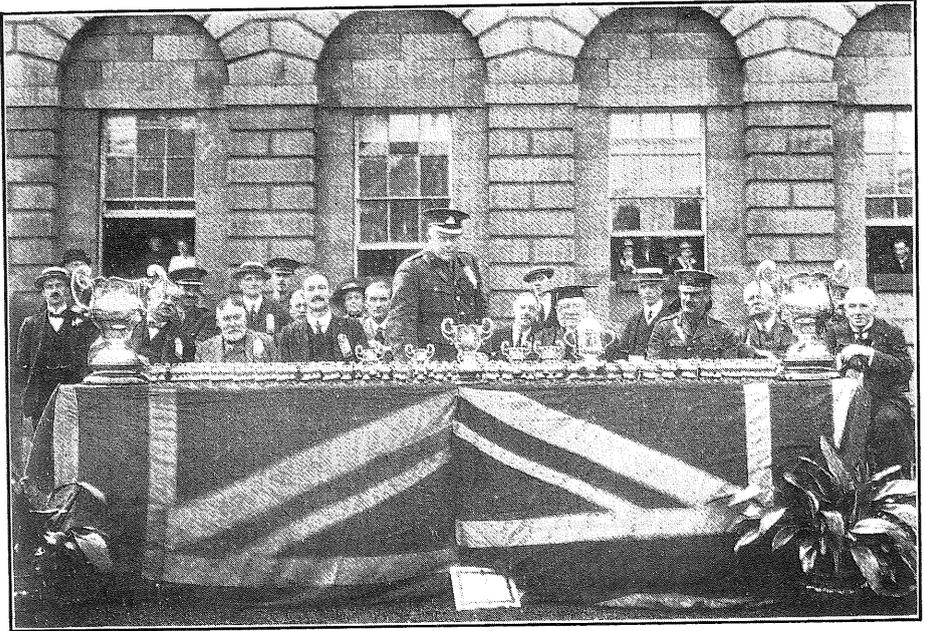
Presented by the Citizens of Dublin
in consideration of the services rendered by the
Dublin University Officers' Training Corps during
the Sinn Fein Rising, Easter 1916.

Tate, Harris, Alton and Lieut. C.L. Robinson (who had just been appointed Adjutant) were given special cups, again suitably engraved. The general presentation then took place. The small silver cups were engraved with the recipients name and the following inscription:-

DEFENCE OF T.C.D.
Sinn Fein Rebellion,
Easter, 1916.

The day finished off with refreshments which were provided by the Corps.⁶⁵

In January 1917 the War Office announced the names of those on whom decorations were to be conferred for services during Easter Week.⁶⁶ This list included several members of the O.T.C. Harris was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, while Alton received the Military Cross. Lieut. A.W.W. Baker and 2nd Lieut. W.E. Wylie were Mentioned in Despatches.



The 1916 Commemorative Presentations

During the Rising the College had suffered negligible property damage. The Dublin University Co-operative Society however had suffered serious financial losses. These were a consequence of their stores and provisions being commandeered to cater for the needs of the garrison. In February 1917 the War Office eventually allocated £200 to offset these losses.⁶⁷

From the above section it is clear that numerous people were grateful to the O.T.C. and the others who comprised the Trinity garrison during the Rising. To receive acknowledgement is gratifying. Nevertheless, disquiet existed among many of those within College over their actions. The Editor of *T.C.D.*, writing eight weeks after the events, described the feelings well when he wrote:-

...to be called on to defend our University against the attack of Irishmen, to be forced in self-defence to shoot down our countrymen these are things which even the knowledge of duty well fulfilled cannot render anything but sad and distasteful.⁶⁸

1917 - 1922

THE FINAL YEARS

Available information covering the period after the Easter Rising to late 1919 is extremely scanty. No archival material of relevance has been uncovered. *T.C.D.*, which previously regularly mentioned pertinent information, changed its editorial policy and decided to publish future 'war news' en masse in a special edition.⁶⁹ Unfortunately this never materialised.

The camp held in 1917 (for the Medical Unit only) was due to take place from 27 June to 10 July, so we are informed by a letter from an O.T.C. sergeant published in *T.C.D.*⁷⁰ As usual cadets would be eligible if they had attended some fifteen drills, then being held at 4.30p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Camp was to be at Birr, in barracks with Queen's University Belfast O.T.C. and Regulars.

This being the last significant mention of a major event in the O.T.C. calendar during the war period, it is now opportune to consider the contribution Trinity and the O.T.C. made to the war effort.

The *University of Dublin, Trinity College War List* (1922), which itself is not fully comprehensive, lists some 3,042 lecturers, graduates and undergraduates who served in the war. Of this number 1,040 were members of the O.T.C. and 454 were casualties. 869 were undergraduates who gave up their courses to serve. The medical services, chiefly the R.A.M.C., absorbed the largest number of Trinity men and women, some 993 (who were principally members of the Medical School). 231 graduates of the Engineering School enlisted, chiefly in the R.E., although many served in other branches. 193 men became chaplains.⁷¹

A total of 696 British and Foreign medals and decorations for gallantry distinguished service were distributed, while a further 390 Mentions in Despatches were recorded.⁷² Several among those so honoured deserve specific mention. Clement Robertson, an Engineering graduate, was awarded a posthumous V.C. for gallantry with the Tank Corps at Paschendale. This was the first V.C. to the Tank Corps and the only one to a member of Trinity for the First World War. Sidney Edward Cowan, an Engineering student, became a distinguished fighter pilot in the R.F.C. winning a M.C. with two bars. He was killed in an air combat in November 1917. James Henry Fletcher, a Medical graduate, survived the war having won a D.S.O. with bar, and an M.C. with bar serving with the R.A.M.C. John Thom as an Army Chaplain won an M.C. with two bars and a Belgian Croix de Guerre. He also survived the war.

In addition to the 1,040 members of the College who were also members of the

O.T.C. (as above), the *University of Dublin, Trinity College War List (1922)* records a further 450 names of non-university men trained by the Corps who served in the war. The details recorded about these men are far from complete.

The end of the war resulted in a large increase in the student population. This increase included many ex-servicemen, some resuming their interrupted studies, while others entered College for the first time.

T.C.D. announced, on 26 November, 1919, that the O.T.C. was once again on a peace time footing.⁷³ It went on to say that all the units required recruits, that Easter and Whitsuntide musketry camps and route marches had been organised as had the summer camp.

The same issue of *T.C.D.* recorded the very successful Service Dinner held in the Dining Hall, on 11 November, for Trinity men who had served in the war.⁷⁴ Among those present was Lord French, then Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, Lt. Col. J. Hunt, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., previously a Sergeant Instructor in the O.T.C., and Capt. M. Stacey, late of the Royal Munster Fusiliers and like Hunt a former Sergeant Instructor. Now, he held a new appointment, as Adjutant of the O.T.C., having taken over from Robinson around the end of the war.

At Whitsuntide in 1920, just over 50 cadets went on the promised route march to North Wales.⁷⁵ The small group travelled over now familiar routes, around Bangor, Conway, Bettws-y-Coed and Bethesda. There is no information on the summer camp held in 1920, although a December issue of *T.C.D.* which contains a brief article soliciting undergraduates to join the O.T.C. refers to a camp or camps at Ballykinlar/Slieve Donard.⁷⁶

The only other event of note in 1920 was the award to Tate of the K.B.E., thus making him Sir Robert Tate.⁷⁷ It was a well deserved reward for ten years service as the commanding officer of the O.T.C.

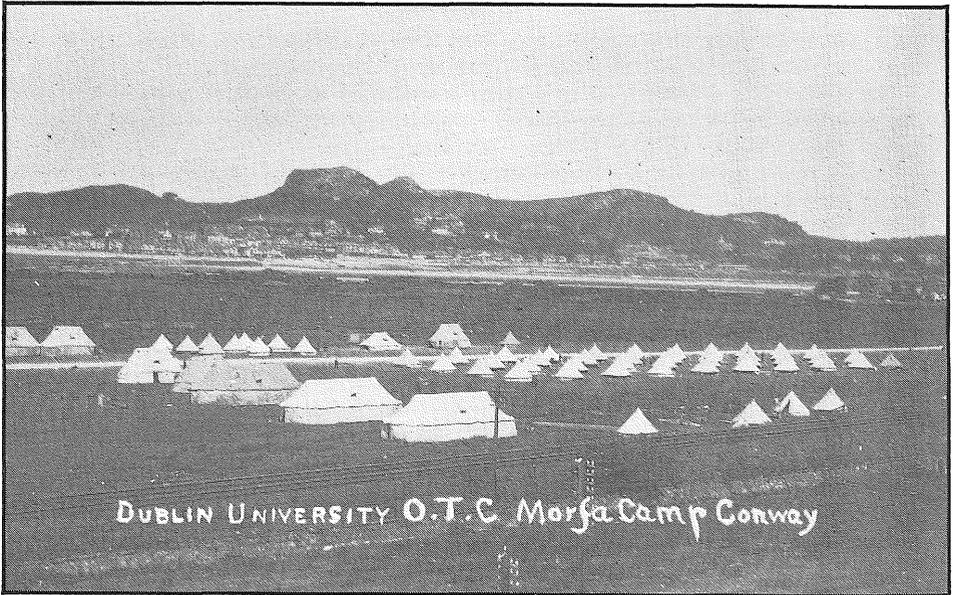
The following year in May 1921, Sgt. Mjr. Dixon left to be replaced by Sgt. Mjr. E. J. O'Hare, D.C.M., of the Irish Guards.⁷⁸ Very shortly after this, on Thursday 12 May, a party of some 200 cadets travelled over to Holyhead for that years route march.⁷⁹ The itinerary was similar to that of the previous year, Bangor, Conway, and Bodorgan, with some manoeuvres planned for the camp at Conway. Details of the 1921 summer camp have not been discovered, apart from the fact that 230 cadets attended.⁸⁰

Bailey (1947) records that in 1921, £1,465 was given to the College Board to assist children of members of the College who had died in the war, with their education.⁸¹ This sum had been raised as a result of numerous Gold Medallists of the University donating their medals to be sold for the purpose. Donors were given bronze replicas of their medals.

Outside the University political events had by this stage determined the fate of the O.T.C. In December 1921 the Treaty founding the Irish Free State was signed. The O.T.C. was to suffer the fate of many of the other Irish units and be disbanded.

Bailey (1947) mentions that the Corps was disbanded in April 1922.⁸² The Discharge documents of those cadets in the Corps at this stage are preserved in Trinity College.⁸³ The majority of these are dated 30 June 1922. The discrepancy in the dates however is not of consequence.

The Sergeant Instructors as Permanent Staff were of great importance to the Corps. As a souvenir of their services each was at this time presented with a malacca walking cane with engraved silver chased top made by J.R. Gaunt of Birmingham.⁸⁴ Below are the names of those last four Instructors, with the inscriptions as they appeared on their canes:



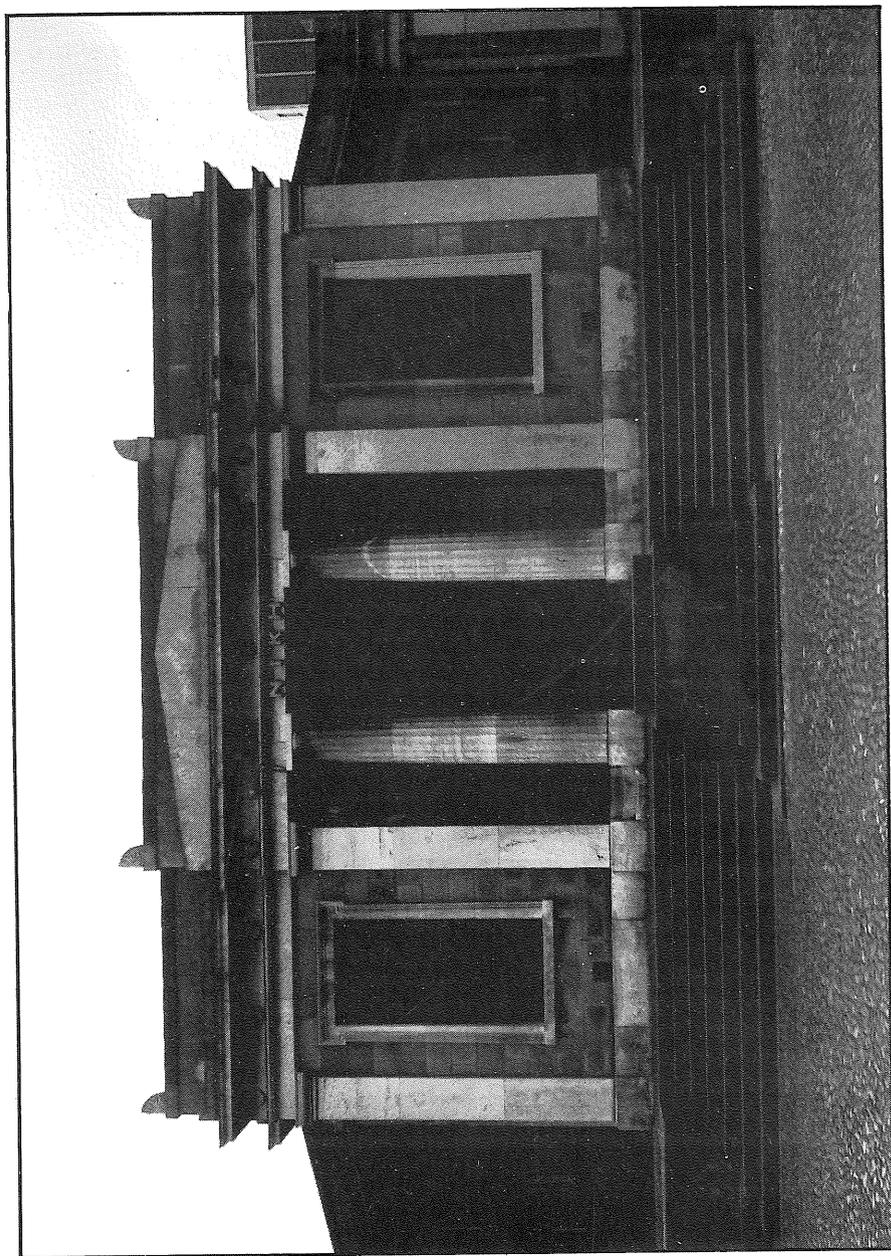
A Camp at Morfa, Conway

1. Presented to Sgt. Major E.J. O'Hare, D.C.M., Irish Guards, by the Officers and Members, D.U.O.T.C., May 1922
2. Presented to Q.M.S. H.R.M. Rodman, D.C.M., M.M., R.A.M.C., etc.
3. Presented to C.S.M. H. Read, R.E., etc.
4. Presented to Sgt. R. Dexter, R.A.S.C., etc.

At the same time Tate was, according to Bailey (1947), presented with one of the O.T.C. cups 'in recognition of his distinguished service as commanding the Contingent from its establishment to its disbandment.'⁸⁵ Exactly what this cup was is not stated, although it appears likely that it was one of the perpetual trophies awarded for proficiency at drill, or rifle practice, etc. Whether some of the other officers received similar presentations is not clear.

The final act in the life of the D.U.O.T.C. was the Disbandment Dinner, held in the Dining Hall at 8p.m. on Saturday 10 June. 160 members and ex-members were present. Capt A.W.W. Baker, M.D., proposed the first toast, 'the Guests', which was replied to by Lt. Col. Drew, D.S.O. The Lord Chancellor then proposed the next toast, 'the O.T.C.', to which Tate replied. The evening concluded with a selection of musical numbers.⁸⁶

During its twelve brief years of existence the O.T.C. had trained many hundreds of men. To these men it provided, at times an interesting leisure activity, and at other times a more serious preparation for army life and the war. At all times however it provided a strong feeling of camaraderie, much enjoyed by its members.



The Hall of Honour

Much of the O.T.C.'s success can be attributed to the calibre of its officers and the Sergeant Instructors. Several of these were to distinguish themselves. Thus for example Sir Robert Tate continued his career in Trinity, being made Senior Fellow in 1941 and a Doctor of Literature in 1943. He died in 1952. Ernest Henry Alton became a member of Dail Eireann, serving from 1922-1937 and a member of the Senate from 1938-1943. He was Provost of Trinity from 1942 until his death in 1952. John Hunt and Michael Stacey remained in the military area, both men assisting in the formation of the newly created Irish Defence Forces.

EPILOGUE

After several years planning and construction a war memorial, known as the Hall of Honour, was formally opened on Saturday afternoon, 10 November 1928. Inside the Hall of Honour are carved in gold letters the names of 463 graduates and students of the College who died during the war.⁸⁷ The building was in 1937 expanded to form part of the library, and is now known as the 1937 Reading Room. Bailey (1947, p.64) gives a good description of the Hall of Honour and a photograph of the opening ceremony.

In 1930 a new Officers Training Corps was formed in Trinity, this time as part of the Reserve of the Irish Defence Forces. Although achieving a high state of efficiency this unit never proved as popular with students as the previous O.T.C. It went out of existence during the Second World War.⁸⁸

The O.T.C. Headquarters building has recently been demolished to make way for the O'Reilly Institute. The Parade Ground, reduced in size as a result of building, is now a car park. Only a few old men who served in the O.T.C. now survive.

APPENDIX A

THE 1911 CORONATION PARTY

There is no official list of those cadets who took part in the Coronation. Bailey (1947, p.158) says that Tate and a party of 30 cadets attended, however gives no reference as to his source. *The Irish Times* (21/6/1911, p.9) published a photograph of the Coronation parties from the D.U.O.T.C. and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland's O.T.C. Those illustrated were named, although their initials or first names were not given in all cases. Of the 36 men thus listed I have positively identified 27 excluding Tate, by reference to TCD : MS 2775, as belonging to the D.U.O.T.C. The identity of one further man, a Cadet Flood has been narrowed down to either Frederick or Robert Flood (who were incidentally brothers). Both have, for the sake of completeness, been included in the following list.

NAME	RANK	UNIT
Becher, John Hedges	Q.M.S.	Engineer
Bousfield, Arnold Edmund Harker	Corpl.	Engineer
Campbell, Theophilus Francis	L/Cpl.	Infantry
Chaloner, John Cole	Cadet	Infantry
Crealock, William Etienne Wyse	Sgt.	Engineer
Drury, Kenneth Kirkpatrick	Sgt.	Medical
Duggan, George Grant	Q.M.S.	Infantry
Evans, William Francis	Corpl.	Infantry
Flood, Frederick George	Cadet	Medical
Flood, Robert Alexander	Cadet	Medical
Foley, Hubert Frank	Corpl.	Infantry
Graham, Thomas Ottiwell	Staff Sgt.	Medical
Harris, George Armor	Corpl.	Engineer
Kidd, George Montgomery	Col.Sgt.	Infantry
Low, Gavin	C.S.M.	Engineer
Lyons, Robert Henry Cummins	Sgt.	Medical
McCarter, Frederick Buick	Staff Sgt.	Medical
Myles, Charles William Chester	Sgt.	Medical
Nash, Edgar Llewellyn Foot	L/Cpl.	Infantry
O'Donoghue, Richard	Corpl.	Infantry
Pile, Charles Devereux	Corpl.	Medical
Shaw, Douglas Gordon	Sgt.	Infantry
Smyth, Reginald Osborne	Sgt.	Infantry
Taylor, James Benjamin	Sgt.	Medical
Trayner, Hugh George	Sgt.	Medical
Weir, John Alexander Gordon	Col.Sgt.	Infantry
West, Reginald Francis	Corpl.	Infantry
Wilson, Charles	Sgt.	Infantry
Young, Lawrence Kingston Lindsay	Q.M.S.	Infantry

The D.U.O.T.C. was allocated four 1911 Coronation Medals, the largest allocation to an Irish O.T.C. These are recorded on the official roll preserved in the Public Records Office, London, (PRO : WO 330/1, f.150), as being awarded to Major R.W. Tate, Captain G.A. Harris, Lieutenant W.C. Ramsden and Staff Sergeant H.W. Wilkins, R.A.M.C.

APPENDIX B

RECIPIENTS OF THE 1916 COMMEMORATIVE CUPS

The first part of the following roll details all those recorded as receiving the 1916 cups. It has been based on the rolls preserved in Trinity College Dublin (MS 2783, ff. 28, 87) and cross checked against the (incomplete) rolls published in *A Souvenir of Presentations to the Officers Training Corps, Trinity College Dublin* (1916) and the *Sinn Fein Rebellion Handbook* (1917). Some 138 people received cups who were *nominally* connected with the O.T.C. This association in the case of Luce, Glen, Mullan and possibly several others was more historical than contemporary, as though once members of the O.T.C. they were at the time of the Rising members of the regular army. Cups were also given to 14 Colonial troops, 21 College employees and 6 women.

Added to the above roll are the names of O.T.C. members who (according to TCD: MS 2783, ff. 91, 105) took an *active* part in the Rising yet did not receive cups.

THE O.T.C. STAFF

RANK	NAME
Major	R.W. Tate
Major	G.A. Harris
Sgt.-Maj.	G.A. Howell
Q.M.S.	T. Hoyes
C.S.M.	J.E. Bosonnet
Pipe Maj.	W. Andrews

OFFICERS

Captain	E.H. Alton
Captain	G.H. Wood
Lieut.	A.W.W. Baker
Lieut.	A.A. Luce
Lieut.	C.L. Robinson
Lieut.	L.B. Smyth
Lieut.	G. Waterhouse
Lieut.	W.E. Wylie
2/Lieut.	J.W.F. Crawford
2/Lieut.	J.M. Mitchell

HONORARY MEMBERS

H. Canning (Ex-Lieut. D.U.O.T.C.), F.T.C.D.
 J. Joly, Professor, T.C.D.
 J.S. Pope, Professor, T.C.D.

OTHER RANKS

Cadet A.R. Aidin	Cadet J.A. Harvey	Cadet W.A. Moran
Cadet W.S. Allardyce	Cadet Piper A.W.V. Hendy	2/Lieut. C.S. Mullan
Cadet Corpl. M. Ashley	Cadet F.C. Hoey	Cadet N. Murphy
Cadet Corpl. D.H. Bailey	Cadet Sgt. R.H. Howell	Cadet Corpl. E.R. Murray
Cadet R.V. Barnes	Cadet S.W. Jamison	Cadet J. Neale
Cadet C.D. Beckett	Cadet T.C. Jones-Nowlan	Cadet H.J. O'Meara
Cadet T.M. Bentley	Cadet J.K. Johnston	Cadet W. Orr
Cadet A.D. Bolton	Cadet G.J.L. Jordan	Cadet H.H. Parker
Cadet G.W. Bowesman	Cadet Sgt. G.F. Keatinge	Cadet Corpl. B.J. Peirce
Cadet W.S. Boxwell	Cadet Corpl. W. Keegan	Cadet J.P. Phipps
Cadet R.D. Boyd	Cadet H.B. Kennedy	Cadet E. Pinion
Cadet A.V. Bridge	Cadet Corpl. P.J. Killen	Cadet G.H. Powell
Cadet W.O. Buchanan	Cadet - King	Cadet P.L. Powell
Cadet Corpl. R.O'N Butler	Cadet J. Kirker	Cadet J.C. Price
Cadet J.N. Callaghan	Cadet Sgt. C.N. Kough	Cadet Q.M.S. F.W. Price
Cadet R.St.G Chadwick	Cadet D.J. Lane	Cadet W. Purcell
Cadet - Chapman	Cadet J.M. Lawther	Cadet P.F. Quinlan
Cadet W.A. Cheeke	Cadet W.E. Leslie	Cadet J.S. Quinn
Cadet C.J.F. Chute	Cadet E. Long	Cadet F.W. Robertson
Cadet W. Collen	Cadet W.P. Lubbe	Cadet J.H.S. Russell
Cadet R.H.M. Corbett	Cadet C.J. Lynn-Grant	Cadet W.J.A. Russell
Cadet A.E. Cox	Cadet M.E. McBrien	Cadet Q.M.S. W. Rutter
Cadet Sgt. J.C. Davison	Cadet M.R. McCaig	Cadet D.S. Salazar
Cadet E.R. Despard	Cadet P.S. McCann	Cadet Corpl. R.T. Scallan
Cadet Sgt. C.H. Dickenson	Cadet L.S. McCullagh	Cadet - Scanlon
Cadet H.C. Dundon	Cadet Corpl. F.W. McElroy	Cadet W.V. Seddall
Cadet J. Edwards	Cadet Corpl. W.N. McFeely	Cadet W.A. Shannon
Cadet W.P. Elford	Cadet C.E. McQuade	Cadet - Smith
Cadet L. Fenelon	Cadet T. Madill	Cadet V. Smythe
Cadet W.J. Ferguson	Cadet H.A. Maginness	Cadet Corpl. W.N. Spence
Cadet Corpl.G.E. Fitzgerald	Cadet Sgt. D.McC. Mahony	Cadet I.G. Sutherland
Cadet Sgt. G. Fitzgibbon	Cadet A. Malcomson	Cadet Sgt. R.W. Tweedy
Cadet E.H. Frazer	Cadet J.J. Malone	Cadet Corpl. W.O. Varian
Cadet Corpl. C.H. Freeman	Cadet Corpl. A.H. Mathews	Cadet H.B. Weldon
Cadet Corpl. J.A. French	Cadet Sgt. C.B. Mein	Cadet C.W. Welland
2/Lieut. J.A. Glen	Cadet E.T. Molyneux	Cadet Corpl. J.H. Weir
Cadet G.M. Goodbody	Cadet H.L. Mooney	Cadet Corpl. R.H. L. Wigoder
Cadet G. Griffin	Cadet J.G. Moore	Cadet E.F. Wilson
Cadet Corpl. S. Gurney	Cadet T.C.K. Moore	

O.T.C. EMPLOYEES

P. Dowling, Storeman
Miss. G.V. Webb, Lady Clerk

COLONIAL TROOPS			
NUMBER	RANK	NAME	UNIT
454045	Pte.	H. Cassidy	39th Reserve Canadian Infy.
9343	Pte.	B.R.B. Charlton	3rd South African Infy.
2/1745	Corpl.	- Don	N.Z.F.A.
3/1315	Corpl.	J.G. Garland	N.Z.M.C.
9405	Pte.	S.G. Gibson	3rd South African Infy.
9208	Pte.	G.D. King	South African Scottish
2521	Pte.	- Kinnahan	3rd South African Infy.
1985	Pte.	M.J. McHugh	9th A.I.F.
4/666	L/Cpl.	F.H. McLeod	2nd N.Z.R.E.
9435	Pte.	G.S. Moffitt	3rd South African Infy.
3/1347	Sgt.	F.L. Nevin	N.Z.M.C.
7625	Pte.	- Russell	South African Infy.
12/1253	Pte.	E. Waring	6th N.Z.R.
447766	Bugler	G.A. Webb	56th Canadian Infy.

T.C.D. EMPLOYEES

POSITION	NAME
Book Porter	Walter Browning
Plumber	Frederick Cassidy
Acting Porter	George Crawford
Carpenter	James Deacon
Gate Porter	Philip Donovan
Book Porter	Richard Halpin
Chapel Porter	William Henry
Bursar's Porter	Thomas Jones
Chief Steward	Joseph Marshall
Carter	John O'Donnell
Foreman Gardener	Robert Polly
Foreman Labourer	Joseph Rankin
Locksmith	William T. Richardson
Book Porter	John Sheppard
Gate Porter	Edward Smith
Porter	William Talbot
General Porter	George Thomson
Night Watchman	F.L. Walsh
Labourer	Michael Walsh
Gate Porter	Joseph Willson
Gate Porter	William Wilmot

WOMEN

Mrs. Dorothy Hignett
 Miss. Elsie Mahaffy
 Miss. Rachel Mahaffy
 Mrs. - Molesworth
 Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Payne
 Miss. Renny Tailyour

O.T.C. MEMBERS ACTIVE DURING THE RISING WHO DID NOT RECEIVE CUPS

RANK	NAME
Cadet	R. Archer
Cadet Corpl.	C.P. Ball
Cadet	B.S. Beale
Cadet	F.Byrne
Cadet	P.A. Campsie
Cadet Corpl.	J.C. Davis
Cadet Corpl.	J.C. Dunham
Cadet	J.C.D.B. Dunne
Cadet Sgt.	J. Dyas
Cadet	R.W. Fitzpatrick
C.S.M	R.G.A. Ford
Cadet	- Goldie
Cadet	P.J. Gueret
Cadet	A.B.P. Hadden
Cadet	W.E. Hanrette
Cadet	G. Harty
Cadet	- Hasley
Cadet Corpl.	W. Hearn
Lieut	J.D. Kelly
Cadet	H. Lisney
Cadet	A.McConnell
Cadet	R.C.(?) McDermott
Cadet	T.M. McFerran
Cadet	G.J. Mathews
Cadet Sgt.	De C. Millar
Cadet	C. O'Grady
Cadet	- O'Neill
Cadet Corpl.	P.C. Parr
Cadet	- Phillips
Cadet Sgt.	A.J.Sharley
Cadet	E. Solomons
Cadet Sgt.	J.H.J. Stewart (Stuart?)
Cadet	K.W. Switzer
Cadet	E. Tyndall
Cadet	L.T.P. Witz
Cadet Corpl.	L. White

APPENDIX C

REGULAR OFFICERS AND MEN ATTACHED TO THE D.U.O.T.C. DURING THE RISING

The following roll is a record of those men who were 'attached' to the O.T.C. during the Rising. Some were awarded 1916 cups and are thus also recorded in the previous appendix. Those who have been definitely identified as having been T.C.D. students are denoted by an asterisk (*) placed after their names, while those who were one time members of the O.T.C. have been denoted by a cross (†). The primary source of this roll has been TCD : MS 2783, ff. 58,59.

OFFICERS

RANK	NAME	REGIMENT	DATE ATTACHED
2/Lieut.	T.D.M. Bartley *†	6th Lanc. Fus.	26/4/1916
2/Lieut.	C.R. Betts	9th West Surrey Regt.	2/5/1916
2/Lieut.	L. Blood	Rl. Dublin Fus.	24/4/1916
2/Lieut.	- Byrne	R.F.A. & R.F.C.	28/4/1916
Lieut.	I.W. Corkey *†	R.A.M.C.	1/5/1916
Capt.	A.F.H. Crowe	4th Leinster Regt.	25/4/1916
2/Lieut.	A.L.L. Earles	5th Rl. Irish Regt.	24/4/1916
2/Lieut.	L.R.Elliott	5th Rl. Dublin Fus.	24/4/1916
2/Lieut.	T.H.H. Fuge	Rl. Irish Regt.	28/4/1916
2/Lieut.	J.A. Glen *†	R.G.A.	24/4/1916
2/Lieut.	P.D. Lovett	3rd Rl. Dublin Fus. (attached)	2/5/1916
Lieut.	A.A. Luce *†	12th Rl. Irish Rifles	24/4/1916
Surg. Prob.	H.L. Mooney †	R.N.V.R.	24/4/1916
2/Lieut.	C.S. Mullan *†	R.G.A.	24/4/1916
2/Lieut.	A.C. Vigors *†	7th Rl. Munster Fus.	24/4/1916
2/Lieut.	J.O'D. Wade	3rd Rl. Dublin Fus.	25/4/1916
2/Lieut.	- Wheeler	A.S.C.	2/5/1916
Capt.	G.H. Wood	R.A.M.C.	24/4/1916

OTHER RANKS

NUMBER	RANK	NAME	REGIMENT	DATE ATTACHED - DISCHARGED
1529	Tpr.	-Bertram	South. Irish Horse	25/4/1916 - 4/5/1916
1914	L/Cpl.	-Bickerstaff	17th Rl. Irish Regt.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916
13163	Pte.	-Blair	A.O.C.	25/4/1916 - 4/5/1916
17727	Sgt.	-Blundell	Rl. Irish Fus.	25/4/1916 - 6/5/1916
4311	Tpr.	E.T. Brennan	Middx. Imp. Yeo.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
4476	L/Cpl.	-Bush	M.P. Staff	25/4/1916 - 27/4/1916
119729	Gnr.	-Campion	R.F.A.	25/4/1916 - 29/4/1916
8758	L/Cpl.	-Canning	5th Rl. Dublin Fus.	25/4/1916 - 27/4/1916
454045	Pte.	H. Cassidy	39th Res. Can. Infy.	24/4/1916 - 5/5/1916
9343	Pte.	B.R.B. Charlton	3rd S.A. Infy.	24/4/1916 - 2/5/1916
25261	Pte.	-Clark	4th Rl. Dublin Fus.	25/4/1916 - 4/5/1916
2608	Pte.	-Collins	2nd Manchester Regt.	25/4/1916 - 5/5/1916
25363	Cpl.	-Cooke	10th Rl. Dublin Fus.	25/4/1916 - 27/4/1916
3129	Sgt.	-Cox	Rl. Irish Fus.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
5509	Pte.	-Delaney	4th Rl. Irish Regt.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916
5239	Pte.	-Dillon	3rd Rl. Irish Rifles	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
2/1745	Cpl.	-Don	N.Z.F.A.	24/4/1916 - 5/5/1916
216	Pte.	-Dooley	2nd Rl. Irish Regt.	27/4/1916 - 29/4/1916
4686	Tpr.	F.T. Elson	Middx. Imp. Yeo.	24/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
61	Cadet	-Ferris	7th Cadet Btn.	24/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
54759	L/Cpl.	-Field	2nd Garrison Regt.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916
5113	Pte.	-Freeburn	R.A.M.C.	25/4/1916 - 27/4/1916
3/1315	L/Cpl.	-Freeman	Irish Guards	25/4/1916 - 29/4/1916
7518	Cpl.	J.G. Garland	N.Z. Med. Corps.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916
	L/Cpl.	-Gavin	3rd Rl. Irish Regt.	24/4/1916 - 2/5/1916

NUMBER	RANK	NAME	REGIMENT	DATE	ATTACHED - DISCHARGED
27827	L/Cpl.	- Gibbons	Rl. Inniskil. Fus.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916	
9405	Pte.	S.G. Gibson	3rd S.A. Infy.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916	
28084	Cpl.	- Gregson	R.A.M.C.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916	
16063	Pte.	- Grennell	5th Lancers	24/4/1916 - 2/5/1916	
3362	L/Cpl.	- Haddick	4th Rl. Inniskil. Fus.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916	
10247	Tpr.	- Hannigan	5th Lancers	24/4/1916 - 3/5/1916	
1113	Tpr.	- Hayden	South Irish Horse	25/4/1916 - 5/5/1916	
8313	Pte.	- Hills	A.C.C.	24/4/1916 - 10/5/1916	
8398	L/Cpl.	- Hudson	3rd Rl. Irish Rifles	27/4/1916 - 3/5/1916	
3701	Cpl.	- Johnstone	3rd Lincolns	25/4/1916 - 6/5/1916	
101504	Gnr.	- Kelledy	R.F.A.	24/4/1916 - 2/5/1916	
4398	Tpr.	K.A. Kennedy (or Kenny)	Middx. Imp Yeo.	24/4/1916 - 4/5/1916	
25041	Sgt.	- Keogh	R.A.M.C.	25/4/1916 - 4/5/1916	
2521	Pte.	- Kinahan	3rd S.A. Infy.	25/4/1916 - 5/5/1916	
9208	Pte.	G.D. King	S.A. Scottish	24/4/1916 - 2/5/1916	
	Tpr.	- Logan	South Irish Horse	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916	
	Cadet Cpl.	A. Malcomson †	7th Cadet Btn.	24/4/1916 - 2/5/1916	
	Dvr.	- Martin	A.S.C.	24/4/1916 - 26/4/1916	
	Cpl.	- Mitchell	Rl. Dublin Fus.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916	
9435	Pte.	G.S. Moffitt	3rd S.A. Infy.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916	
4130	Tpr.	S.C. Monk	Middx. Imp. Yeo.	24/4/1916 - 6/5/1916	
2416	Pte.	- Moore	5th Leinster Regt.	24/4/1916 - 3/5/1916	

NUMBER	RANK	NAME	REGIMENT	DATE ATTACHED - DISCHARGED
23246	L/Cpl.	-Mulhall	4th Rl. Dublin Fus.	25/4/1916 - 27/4/1916
3/1347	Sgt.	F.L. Neven	N.Z.M.C.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
1867	Pte.	-O'Connor	2nd Hampshire Regt.	24/4/1916 - 5/5/1916
	Cadet	E. Pinion †	7th Cadet Btn.	25/4/1916 - 2/5/1916
7967	Pte.	-Rafferty	3rd Rl. Irish Regt.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
10444	Pte.	-Reynolds	2nd Rl. Inniskil. Fus.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
41381	Pte.	-Robinson	R.A.M.C.	27/4/1916 - 4/5/1916
163200	Pte.	-Rogers	R.E.	26/4/1916 - 29/4/1916
1936	Tpr.	-Rowe	South Irish Horse	24/4/1916 - 1/5/1916
7625	Pte.	-Russell	S.A.F.A.	26/4/1916 - 8/5/1916
4456	Tpr.	J.A. Smith	Middx. Imp. Yeo.	24/4/1916 - 6/5/1916
10963	Pte.	-Smith	A.O.C.	25/4/1916 - 4/5/1916
	Pte.	-Smith	A.O.C.	25/4/1916 - 4/5/1916
106961	Pte.	-Smithson	A.O.C.	24/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
12/1523	Pte.	E. Waring	6th N.Z.R.	24/4/1916 - 5/5/1916
447766	Bugler	G.A. Webb	56th Can. Infy.	25/4/1916 - 3/5/1916
	Pte.	-Wilson	R.A.M.C.	26/4/1916 - 4/5/1916

NOTES

1. *T.C.D. : A College Miscellany*, 9 February, 1910, p. 2.
2. *ibid.*, 16 February, p. 1.
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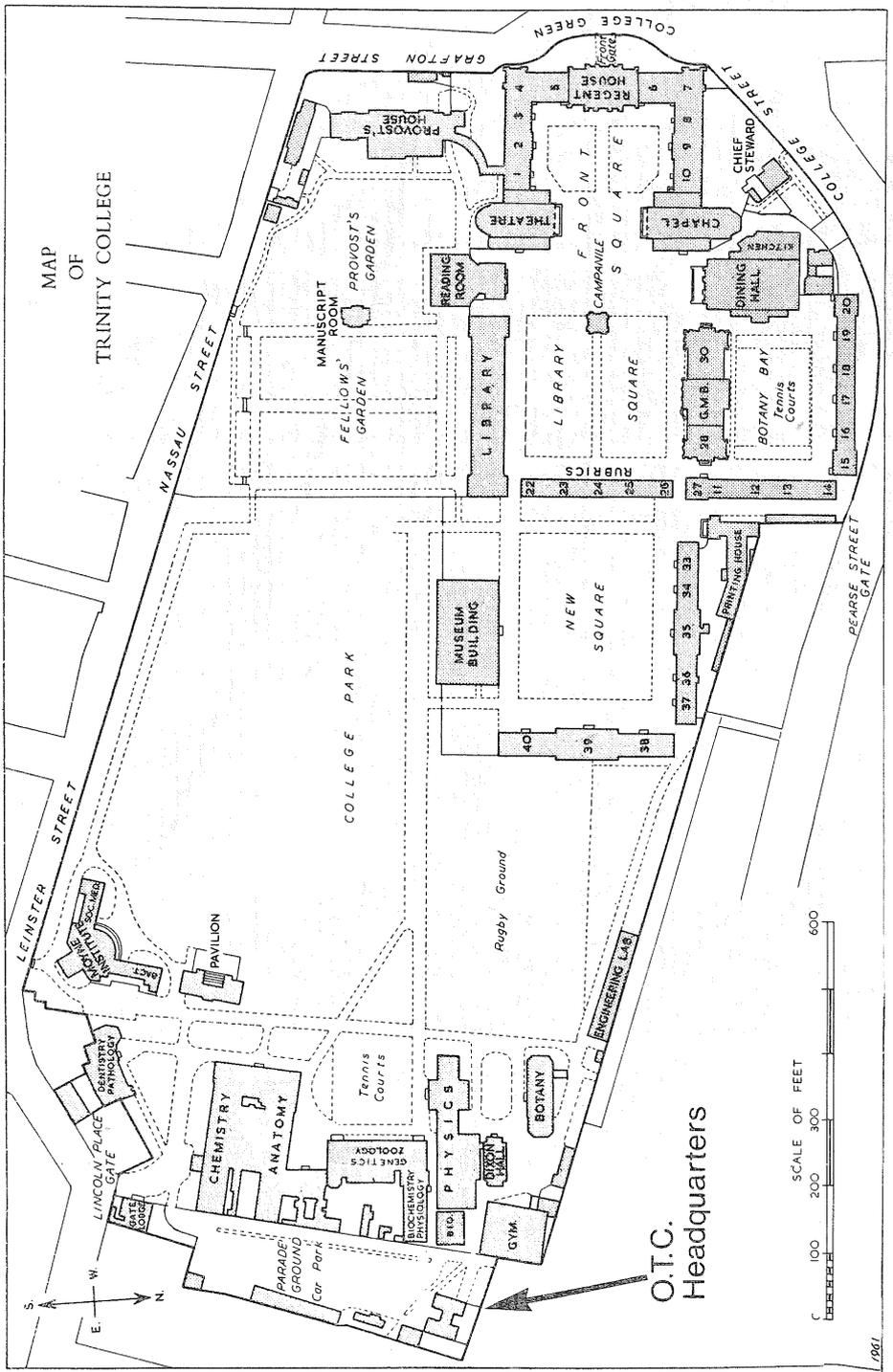
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MAP
OF
TRINITY COLLEGE



O.T.C.
Headquarters

SCALE OF FEET
0 100 200 300 600

The Dublin University Officers Training Corps (D.U.O.T.C.) founded in 1910 existed for only a few short years being disbanded in 1922. Its life coincided with the most significant events in modern Irish history, the Home Rule Movement, the Easter Rising, the Troubles, Partition and the foundation of the Irish Free State. The Ascendancy was in decline. Trinity College Dublin, itself an Ascendancy institution, reacted in a variety of ways to the political situation. One of these was the formation of, and success enjoyed by, the D.U.O.T.C., which can be seen as emphasising *some* of the values and loyalties of its supporters. This book details the history of the D.U.O.T.C. and other contemporaneous items of a military nature connected with the College.

Roger Willoughby was born in New York, U.S.A., and grew up in Ireland. A graduate of Trinity College Dublin, he is currently doing a Master's degree in the University of Nottingham. He is a collector of military medals and ephemera. A member of the Orders and Medals Research Society he was a founder member of the Medal Society of Ireland in 1986.

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