

**The New York Public Library  
Humanities and Social Sciences Library  
Manuscripts and Archives Division**

**Maloney Collection of Irish Historical Papers  
1857-1965  
MssCol 1854**

**Megan O'Shea  
June 2008**

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## Table of Contents

<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Provenance note</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>Related materials note</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>Biographical note</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>Scope and content note</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>Arrangement note</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>Series descriptions and container list</b> .....	<b>1</b>
SERIES I. SIR ROGER CASEMENT, 1882-1883, 1898-1900, 1904-1965, N.D. ....	1
I. A. Correspondence, 1904-1905, 1913-1916, 1945, n.d.....	2
I. B. Writings by Casement, 1882-1883, 1898-1900, 1905-1907, 1911-1916, n.d.....	3
I. C. Writings by Others, 1913-1965, n.d.....	3
I. D. Drawings and Photographs, 1914-1916, n.d.....	3
I. E. Miscellaneous, 1905-1916, 1938, n.d.....	4
SERIES II. FRIENDS OF IRISH FREEDOM CORRESPONDENCE, 1919-1922 .....	5
SERIES III. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, 1924-1929, 1940, N.D. ....	6
III. A. Correspondence, 1926-1928.....	6
III. B. Writings by the American Irish Historical Society, 1924, 1927 .....	6
III. C. Writings by others, 1924-1928, n.d.....	6
III. D. Miscellaneous, 1924, 1927-1929, 1940, n.d.....	6
SERIES IV. WILLIAM J. MALONEY, 1913-1929, 1932-1947, N.D. ....	7
IV. A. Correspondence, 1913-1929, 1932-1947, n.d. ....	8
IV. B. Writings by Maloney, 1921, 1941, n.d.....	8
IV. C. Writings by others, 1913-1915, 1928, 1919-1923, 1940-1941, n.d.....	8
IV. D. Miscellaneous, 1912, 1915, 1919-1923, 1937, n.d. ....	9
IV. E. Photographs, 1922, n.d.....	9
SERIES V. PATRICK McCARTAN, 1914-1929, 1932-1949, N.D. ....	10
V. A. Correspondence, 1914-1929, 1932-1949, n.d. ....	10
V. B. Writings by McCartan, 1915, 1921, 1926-1927, 1930, n.d.....	11
V. C. Miscellaneous, undated .....	11
SERIES VI. JOSEPH MCGARRITY, 1898-1937, N.D. ....	12
VI. A. Correspondence, 1905-1908, 1911-1924, 1929-1932, n.d. ....	12
VI. B. Writings by McGarrity, 1914-1916, 1919, n.d.....	13
VI. C. Writings by others, 1898-1937, n.d. ....	13
VI. D. Miscellaneous, 1912-1916 .....	13
SERIES VII. DAVID JAMES O'DONOGHUE LETTERS, 1888-1905, UNDATED.....	14
SERIES VIII. JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA, 1857-1872, 1875-1877, 1894-1895, 1903, N.D. ....	15
VIII. A. Correspondence, 1858-1872, 1875-1877, 1894, 1903, n.d. ....	15
VIII. B. Diary notes of O'Donovan Rossa, 1865, 1895 .....	16
VIII. C. Miscellaneous, 1857, 1866-1867, 1870-1871 .....	16

Maloney Collection of Irish Historical Papers

SERIES IX. COLLECTED CORRESPONDENCE, 1858-1859, 1883, 1887, 1892-1896, 1912-1927, 1933, N.D. .... 17

SERIES X. MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATERIAL, 1872, 1878, 1897, 1900, 1904, 1907-1909, 1914-1927, N.D. .... 18

SERIES XI. MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL, 1908, 1914-1916, 1919-1921, 1933..... 22

## Summary

- Main entry:** Maloney, William Joseph Marie Alois, b. 1881
- Title:** Maloney Collection of Irish Historical Papers, 1857-1965 (bulk 1913-1922)
- Size:** 4.51 linear feet (11 boxes, 2 volumes, 4 oversize folders)
- Source:** Donated by William J. Maloney 1938-1949, Alice Delehanty, 1938, Patrick McCartan, [1938?], James McGurrin, 1938-1939, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, 1939. Purchased from Emily Driscoll, 1967.
- Abstract:** The Maloney Collection of Irish Historical Papers contains material relating to the history of Ireland from the beginning of the Fenian movement to the proclamation of the Irish Republic. The collection includes papers by and about Sir Roger Casement, 1882-1965, reflecting his activities in the United States as a spokesman for Irish independence, and in Germany as a fundraiser for the Irish Volunteers and organizer of the Irish Brigade; papers of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, 1857-1903, relating to the history of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood and the Fenian Brotherhood; papers of Joseph McGarrity, 1898-1937, relating to the Irish Republican Movement in the United States; papers of Patrick McCartan, 1914-1949, including reports on conditions in Ireland after the Easter Rising in 1916 and copies of reports as envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland to the Soviet Union; letters to David James O'Donoghue, 1888-1905, regarding his writing; records of the Joint Committee on the Immigration Act of 1924; correspondence of the Friends of Irish Freedom, 1919-1922, relative to the Irish bond certificate campaign; papers of William J. Maloney relating to Sir Roger Casement, the Irish Volunteer movement, and Irish-American relations. The collection also includes numerous pamphlets, booklets, periodicals and press releases.
- Access:** Apply in the Special Collections Office for admission to the Manuscripts and Archives Division.
- Preferred citation:** Maloney Collection of Irish Historical Papers, Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.
- Special formats** Motion pictures (visual works), Photographs, Sketches.
- Alternate formats:** The Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa materials are available on microfilm and the George William Russell film is available in digital form.

### **Provenance note**

The bulk of the Maloney Collection of Irish Historical Papers was donated to the library by William J. Maloney over a period of eleven years. Smaller donations were made by Alice Delehanty, Patrick McCartan, James McGurrin, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary in the late 1930s at the suggestion of Dr. Maloney. A small portion of Roger Casement material was purchased by the library from Emily Driscoll in 1967. This material was at one point part of Dr. Maloney's collection.

### **Related materials note**

Maloney Collection of McKim-Garrison family papers. Manuscripts and Archives Division. The New York Public Library.

## **Biographical note**

William J. Maloney (1882-1952) was a neurologist and a member of the Irish independence movement in the United States. He was born in 1882 in Edinburgh, Scotland to Irish parents. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, Paris, London, and Munich before immigrating to the United States in 1911. He served in the British Army during World War I and was released in 1916 after being wounded at the battle of Gallipoli. His experiences in war and the executions resulting from the Easter Rising in Dublin turned Maloney against England and made him a supporter of Irish independence.

After the Easter Rising, Maloney resigned his commission in the British Army and befriended many prominent supporters of Irish independence. He joined the Clan-na-Gael and become one of the most prolific writers for its newspaper, The Irish Press. He published several books and pamphlets on Irish issues, American political issues, and medical topics.

Maloney felt that it was necessary to preserve the record of the fight for the Republic. For this reason, he donated his papers to the library and encouraged other members of the Irish-American political movement to do so as well.

## Scope and content note

The collection contains material relating to individuals and organizations involved in Irish and Irish-American politics and is arranged alphabetically. The earliest papers in the collection are from the mid-19th century and are those of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, one of the leaders of the Fenian movement in Ireland and America. The papers of Roger Casement document his work during World War I in the United States and Germany to solicit support for an Irish voluntary force. The material from the Friends of Irish Freedom, the Joint Committee on the Immigration Act of 1924, William J. Maloney, Patrick McCartan, Joseph McGarrity, the Collected Correspondence, and the Printed Material cover roughly twenty years of the work of these men in the United States and Ireland to achieve an independent Ireland, mainly through politics. The letters of David James O'Donoghue, while not as political as the rest of the collection, contain material on the history of Ireland.

The collection came to the library through the efforts of Dr. William J. Maloney, a neurologist in New York City and supporter of Ireland's fight for independence from England. Dr. Maloney donated the majority of the collection, but he convinced friends to donate material as well, by stressing the importance of saving these documents so that others would know of their struggle.

### Sources:

- D. George Boyce, "Casement, Roger David (1864-1916)," in *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. H. C. G. Matthew and Brian Harrison (Oxford: OUP, 2004); online ed., ed. Lawrence Goldman, January 2008, <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/32320> (accessed July, 2008).
- Casement, Roger. *The crime against Europe*. Dublin: C. J. Fallon Limited, 1958.
- Connolly, S. J., ed. *The Oxford companion to Irish history*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Cronin, Sean. *The McGarrity papers*. Tralee, Ireland: Anvil Books, 1972.
- Doorley, Michael. *Irish-American diaspora nationalism*. Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2005.
- Dudgeon, Jeffrey. *Roger Casement : the black diaries*. Belfast: Belfast Press, 2002.
- Foster, R. F., ed. *The Oxford history of Ireland*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- McCartan, Patrick. *With De Valera in America*. New York: Brentano, 1932.
- Mitchell, Angus. *Casement*. London: Haus Publishing Limited, 2003.
- National Library of Ireland. *The 1916 rising: personalities and perspectives*. 2006. <http://www.nli.ie/1916/> (accessed July, 2008).

## Arrangement note

The Maloney Collection of Irish Historical Papers are organized in the following series:

- Series I. Sir Roger Casement, 1882-1883, 1898-1900, 1904-1965, n.d.
- Series II. Friends of Irish Freedom correspondence, 1919-1922
- Series III. Joint Committee on the Immigration Act of 1924, 1924-1929, 1940
- Series IV. William J. Maloney, 1913-1929, 1932-1947
- Series V. Patrick McCartan, 1914-1929, 1932-1949
- Series VI. Joseph McGarrity, 1898-1937
- Series VII. David James O'Donoghue Letters, 1888-1905, undated
- Series VIII. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, 1857-1872, 1875-1877, 1894-1895, 1903
- Series IX. Collected correspondence, 1858-1859, 1883, 1887, 1892-1896, 1912-1927, 1933
- Series X. Manuscript and printed material, 1872, 1878, 1897, 1900, 1904, 1907-1909, 1914-1927
- Series XI. Miscellaneous material, 1908, 1914-1916, 1919-1921, 1933

## Series descriptions and container list

### **Series I. Sir Roger Casement, 1882-1883, 1898-1900, 1904-1965, n.d.**

3 boxes

Roger Casement was an Irish nationalist and revolutionary. He helped establish the Irish Volunteers, a volunteer force in defense of Ireland, in 1913, traveled in Germany and the United States during 1914-1916 working to secure aid for Ireland in her revolt against England, and was executed as a traitor by the British after the Easter Rising in 1916. He was born in Dublin in 1864, but moved to County Antrim as a teenager with his brothers and sister after the deaths of both of their parents. The Casement children were taken in by an uncle in the north of Ireland and were educated there and spent a great deal of time in Liverpool, England with a maternal aunt. Both households impressed upon Casement the glories of the British Empire, but he continued to identify with the Irish nationalists.

Between 1886 and 1892, Casement worked in Africa for various organizations, both commercial and imperial. He began to develop a reputation as one of the few competent colonialists for his honest recording of events and fair dealing with both the colonials and natives. He joined the British Foreign Office in 1892 and served as consul in Africa and South America for the next twenty years. During his long service, he published two well received reports on human rights abuses, the first in 1903 on the Congo and the second in 1911 on Peru. The latter garnered him a knighthood that same year, which he accepted with concern for its effect on his reputation as an Irish nationalist. In 1912 he left the consular service citing ill health.

Upon his return to Ireland in 1912, Casement dedicated all of his time to the nationalist movement. In 1913, he helped establish the Irish Volunteers with Eoin MacNeill, in response to the Ulster unionists' creation of the Ulster Volunteer Force the previous year. Both groups were organized to defend by force the position on Home Rule held by its creators.

With the outbreak of World War I, Casement began to travel to the United States and Germany looking to raise support for the Irish cause. In the States he worked with the Clan-na-Gael, a group of exiled nationalists, to raise money for the Volunteers. He traveled to Germany between 1914-1916 looking to gain the support of the German government in the forms of arms and men. He hoped to create an Irish Brigade, which was to be formed by Irish members of the British Army who were prisoners of war in Germany. He was granted permission to visit German camps and attempt to recruit the Irish POWs, but as they had all joined the British Army voluntarily, very few left with Casement. The amount of arms promised by the Germans was a fraction of what Casement had hoped to raise.

While Casement was in Germany, the Irish Republican Brotherhood covertly planned the Easter Rising while supporting the activities of the Irish Volunteers. Patrick Pearse and Tom Clarke, the leaders of the Rising, did not trust Casement to support their plan and kept him in the dark until the last moment. Once he learned of their plan, Casement did his best to put a stop to it, but was not successful. The arms he had raised from the Germans were sent to Ireland by sea, but the British intercepted the shipment. Casement traveled to Ireland separately and was captured by the British and tried for treason. He was hanged on August 3, 1916.



The Roger Casement papers contain correspondence, articles by and about Casement, poems, diary extracts, photographs, and other materials regarding his work in American and Germany to gain support for the Irish Volunteers. Some of the materials are copies of original documents in the National Library of Ireland.

**I. A. Correspondence, 1904-1905, 1913-1916, 1945, n.d.**

1.3 boxes

This subseries contains correspondence, arranged alphabetically, between Roger Casement and others regarding Irish politics and other topics. Included in the correspondence with prominent Irish figures is correspondence with Thomas St. John Gaffney regarding Casement's legal action against the New York World for libel, correspondence with Alice Stopford Green regarding Casement's work in Africa, his writings, and Ireland, copies of correspondence between Casement and Bulmer Hobson, and correspondence with Eoin MacNeill, which includes a letter to Casement officially naming him the representative of the Volunteers in charge of fundraising in America. Correspondence from Casement's work in the United States includes letters from John Devoy, a Clan-na-Gael leader, correspondence with Joseph McGarrity regarding Clan-na-Gael meetings in Philadelphia, Casement's work in the United States to raise money for the Volunteers, and meetings with John Quinn, including letters written in code, and correspondence with and about William Bourke Cockran and Quinn. This subseries also contains copies of correspondence and documents from German officials stating Germany's promise not to attack Ireland while at war with England and allowing Casement to interview Irish prisoners of war, letters from editors and reporters asking Casement to write for their publications, and copies of letters written while Casement was in prison.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
1	1	Bannister - Christensen, 1914-1915, n.d.
	2	Cockran - Devoy, 1914-1916
	3	Donnelly - Fortnightly, 1913-1916
	4	Gaffney, Thomas St. John, 1915-1916, 1945
	5	German Government Officials, 1914-1916
	6-10	Green, Alice Stopford, 1904-1916
	11	Grey - Hibernian, 1914-1915
	12-	Hobson, Bulmer, 1905-1914
	13	
	14	Karstensen - McCormick, 1914-1915
	15-	McGarrity, Joseph, 1914-1915, n.d.
	20	
	21	McLaughlin - Meyer, 1913-1916, n.d.
	2	1
2		Morel - New York, 1913-1916
3		Newman - O'Sheel, 1914-1915, n.d.
4		Papen - Quinn, 1913-1915, n.d.
5		Redmond - Sullivan, 1914-1915, n.d.
6		Wedel, George, 1915-1916
7		Wilson - unidentified, 1914-1915, n.d.

**I. B. Writings by Casement, 1882-1883, 1898-1900, 1905-1907, 1911-1916, n.d.**

1 box

This subseries contains clippings and essays written by Roger Casement. Included are copies of his diary kept while he was imprisoned in 1916, drafts of *The Crime Against Europe and Elsewhere Empire*, and drafts of his poetry.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
2	8	Article - Casement's, 1907, 1914
	9	The Crime Against Europe, 1911-1914
	10	Diary, 1882-1883, 1916
	11	Elsewhere - Germany, 1914, n.d.
	12	Give - Interview, 1914, n.d.
	13	Ireland - Language, 1905, 1913-1915, n.d.
	14-	A Last Page, 1916
	15	
	16	Manifesto - Memorandum, 1914-1915, n.d.
	17	Notes, 1914-1916, n.d.
	18	Objects - Orange, 1914-1915
	19	Poetry, 1898-1900, 1906, 1916, n.d.
	20	Proposal - Statement, 1913-1916, n.d.
3	1	This - Why, 1913-1916, n.d.

**I. C. Writings by Others, 1913-1965, n.d.**

0.75 box

This subseries contains articles, clippings, questionnaires, and other writings about Roger Casement. Half of this material is newspaper clippings. The other items include *Up the Amazon with Casement* by Herbert Spencer Dickey, *Recollections of Sir Roger Casement* by Ada MacNeill, and a questionnaire answered by Bernard Shaw regarding Casement's trial.

		Articles and Essays, 1914-1916, 1921-1922, 1927-1929, 1936-1938, n.d.
	2	An American - Duffy, 1916, 1921, 1938, n.d.
	3	Figgis - MacNeill, 1914, 1929, n.d.
	4	McGooey - O'Faolain, 1914-1915, 1927, 1936-1938
	5	Shaw, Bernard, 1922, n.d.
	6	unidentified, undated
		Newspaper clippings, 1913-1965, n.d.
	7-12	Loose clippings, 1913-1965, n.d.
4	1	Scrapbook, 1937-1938

**I. D. Drawings and Photographs, 1914-1916, n.d.**

1 folder

This subseries contains sketches by Roger Casement and Alice Stopford Green and photographs of Casement alone, with others, and photographs of people other than Casement. People other than Casement in the photographs include Adler Christiansen, Thomas St. John Gaffney, George B. McClellan, and Herbert Ward.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>
4	3

**I. E. Miscellaneous, 1905-1916, 1938, n.d.**  
1 folder

This subseries contains postcards with Roger Casement's photographs, a prayer card in memory of him, invoices, copies of his checkbook between 1905-1914, handbills, and other items.

Box      Fol  
4          4-9

**Series II. Friends of Irish Freedom correspondence, 1919-1922**  
0.5 box

The Friends of Irish Freedom was organized in 1916 by the Clan-na-Gael at the first Irish Race Convention in New York City. The group had four aims: to assist any group that worked to bring about the independence of Ireland, assist in the industrial development of Ireland, support the use and sale of Irish products, and revive Irish culture.

Fifteen members of the executive board of the Friends were members of the Clan, including Judge Daniel F. Cohalan, a member of the Supreme Court of New York. Cohalan was one of the most influential figures in Irish-American politics and he dominated the Friends. He exerted his power over the organization to raise money for issues he felt were important, the most important of which was to counter British propaganda in America. This provoked discord amongst other members of the Friends and the Clan, including William J. Maloney, Patrick McCartan, and Joseph McGarrity, who felt that the priority should be an independent Ireland.

In 1919, Eamonn De Valera, President of the Dáil Éireann, instituted a bond drive to raise funds for the new government in Ireland. The Friends initially assisted in this drive, but De Valera snubbed them during his visit to the United States that year. He also appointed another organization, the American Commission on Irish Independence, to run the bond drive in the United States. The Friends accepted donations from their members and forwarded them on to the Commission.

This series contains correspondence regarding the Irish bond issue and membership issues of the Friends of Irish Freedom. The majority of the correspondence is regarding donations to the bond drive instituted by Eamonn De Valera in 1919. The first half of the correspondence contains letters between Diarmuid Lynch, National Secretary of the Friends, and Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the American Commission on Irish Independence, who had been appointed by De Valera to raise funds for the bond drive. The second half of the series contains mostly correspondence between Lynch and members of the Friends who had not received their bonds; Lynch forwarded these letters on to the Commission.

**Series III. Joint Committee on the Immigration Act of 1924, 1924-1929, 1940, n.d.**

0.5 box

The Joint Committee on the Immigration Act of 1924 was formed in 1926 by the American Irish Historical Society, the Friends of Irish Freedom, the Clan-na-Gael, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and other organizations. Their aim was to have the Act repealed, their objection being the National Origins Quota. The Quota limited the number of immigrants from a given country allowed into the United States to 2% of the population of that group already in the country. The 1890 census was used to establish population numbers. The Committee felt that the Irish population numbers were wrong and that more Irish immigrants should be allowed into the United States. The Act was revised by Congress in 1952.

This series contains correspondence, articles, statistics, and invoices from the various organizations that constituted the Joint Committee on the Immigration Act of 1924.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>
4	10-13

**III. A. Correspondence, 1926-1928**

4 folders

This subseries contains correspondence between the organizations that formed the Joint Committee on the Immigration Act of 1924 as well as Congressmen and other leaders that supported the Committee's aims. The correspondence consists of letter campaigns to Congressmen, religious leaders, and members of Irish organizations on the National Origins Quota. Correspondents include Diarmuid Lynch, Edward F. McSweeney, Constantine E. McGuire, John J. Splain, and others.

4	14
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**III. B. Writings by the American Irish Historical Society, 1924, 1927**

1 folder

The subseries contains pamphlets and handbills by the American Irish Historical Society on the Immigration Act of 1924. These items were part of the letter writing campaign of the Joint Committee.

5	1
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**III. C. Writings by others, 1924-1928, n.d.**

1 folder

This subseries contains essays and Congressional reports on the Immigration Act of 1924.

5	2-4
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**III. D. Miscellaneous, 1924, 1927-1929, 1940, n.d.**

3 folders

This subseries contains receipts, invoices, newspapers clippings, and quota statistics compiled by the Joint Committee.

**Series IV. William J. Maloney, 1913-1929, 1932-1947, n.d.**

1.5 box

William J. Maloney was a neurologist and a member of the Irish independence movement in the United States. He was born in 1882 in Edinburgh, Scotland to Irish parents. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, Paris, London, and Munich before immigrating to the United States in 1911. He was a professor of nervous and mental diseases at Fordham University and the Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School in New York City. In 1913 he married Margaret McKim, the daughter of architect Charles Follen McKim. He served in the British Army during World War I and was released in 1916 after being wounded at the battle of Gallipoli. His experiences in war and the executions resulting from the Easter Rising in Dublin turned Maloney against England and made him a supporter of Irish independence.

After the Easter Rising, Maloney resigned his commission in the British Army and befriended Daniel F. Cohalan, John Devoy, Patrick McCartan, Joseph McGarrity, Frank Walsh, and other supporters of Irish independence. He joined the Clan-na-Gael and become one of the most prolific writers for its newspaper, *The Irish Press*. He worked with Eamonn De Valera and the American Commission for Irish Independence in 1919 to raise funds for the Irish bond drive. He supported McGarrity and De Valera in the controversy over the bond drive and, as a result, fell out of favor with Cohalan and Devoy. Devoy put about that Maloney was a British spy in an attempt to discredit him. Maloney denied the allegation.

In addition to his writing for *The Irish Press*, Maloney was also able to secure space for his opinions in the *New York Evening Post*, being related to its owner, Oswald Garrison Villard, through marriage. He published several books and pamphlets on political issues, including *The Book of the Prophet Wudro*, calling for the impeachment of Woodrow Wilson, and *The Reconquest of America*, a satire on British propaganda in America.

After the Irish Civil War and the creation of the Irish Free State, Maloney seems to have assumed a smaller role in Irish political circles in the United States. He maintained his friendships with the people he had met during that time and continued to follow the subject. He published *The Forged Casement Diaries* in 1936. In the Diaries, Maloney sought to prove that the Black Diaries presented during Roger Casement's trial were fake. The Black Diaries offered proof the Casement was a homosexual, which caused many of his friends and supporters to desert him during his trial.

The William J. Maloney series contains correspondence, articles, bond certificates, ephemera, photographs, and other material relating to Irish politics and other topics. The correspondence consists mainly of letters written to and from Maloney regarding his book, *The Forged Casement Diaries*, and relating to his work in the United States for the independence of Ireland. The articles include items written by Maloney and others on the struggle for Irish independence.

**IV. A. Correspondence, 1913-1929, 1932-1947, n.d.**

1.25 box

The correspondence subseries includes letters to and from William J. Maloney, regarding his book *The Forged Casement Diaries*, Irish politics, and personal matters. Included are letters from Mary Colum, Padraic Colum, Herbert Spencer Dickey, James G. Douglas, Michael Francis Doyle, Oliver St. John Gogarty, Francis Hackett, Bulmer Hobson, Rockwell Kent, Shane Leslie, Joseph McGarrity, Charles Murphy, Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, Gertrude Parry, George Russell, Albert Shaw, Bernard Shaw, Norman Thomas, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Frank Walsh.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
5	5	Addams - Angleman, 1915, 1920-1922, 1938
	6	Bennett - Bucky, 1913, 1917, 1921-1923, 1929, 1932-1933, 1938-1940, n.d.
	7	Citizens - Devoy, 1916-1922, 1926-1928, 1933, 1936-1937, 1946, n.d.
	8	Dickey - Douglas, 1921-1924, 1938-1939
	9	Doyle - Gaffney, 1913, 1918, 1921-1922, 1926, 1929, 1932-1934, 1942, n.d.
	10	Gallagher - Gosselin, 1919-1928, 1941-1942, n.d.
	11	Green - Heroux, 1917, 1921, 1926-1928, 1932-1934, 1937
	12	Hobson, Bulmer, 1932-1938
	13	Jones - Lynch, 1914, 1917-1920, 1925, 1932-1934, 1938, 1942-1945, n.d.
	14	MacNeill - Monahan, 1918-1922, 1927-1933, 1937-1938, n.d.
	15-	Murphy, Charles, 1925-1935
	16	
	17	Murray - Owen, 1919, 1922, 1925-1929, 1933-1934, 1939-1944, n.d.
6	1	Parry - Rogers, 1918, 1925-1926, 1929-1937, n.d.
	2	Roosevelt - Sexton, 1924?, 1930-1934, 1939
	3	Shaw - Wright, 1916-1919, 1922-1924, 1928-1930, 1933-1938, 1941-1947, n.d.

**IV. B. Writings by Maloney, 1921, 1941, n.d.**

1 folder

This subseries contains articles and notes written by William J. Maloney on Roger Casement and Irish politics.

**IV. C. Writings by others, 1913-1915, 1928, 1919-1923, 1940-1941, n.d.**

2 folders

This subseries contains articles, speeches, statements, and other items written by people other than William J. Maloney on Irish politics. Included are a speech given by Eamonn De Valera at Wrigley Field in 1919, copies of documents regarding the Friends of Irish Freedom in 1921-1922, and a copy of an article by George William Russell on Roger Casement.

6	5	De Valera - Newman, 1914, 1919-1923, n.d.
	6	Northern - Taft, unidentified, 1913-1915, 1940-1941, n.d.

Box    Fol

6        7        **IV. D. Miscellaneous, 1912, 1915, 1919-1923, 1937, n.d.**  
1 folder

This subseries contains postcards, a travel permit granting William J. Maloney permission to travel anywhere in Ireland, canceled checks paid by Maloney to Oswald Garrison Villard and the *Nation*, a bond certificate from the 1919 Irish bond drive, and other items.

6        8        **IV. E. Photographs, 1922, n.d.**  
1 folder

This subseries contains photographs of Irish peasantry and destroyed buildings in Balbriggan, Ireland used by William J. Maloney in his pamphlet, *A Summons to Service*, the committee that drafted the Irish Free State constitution, and William Howard Taft.



**Series V. Patrick McCartan, 1914-1929, 1932-1949, n.d.**

0.75 box

Patrick McCartan was an Irish doctor, politician, and republican born in 1878 in Carrickmore, Ireland. He traveled to Philadelphia in 1901 and renewed his friendship with Joseph McGarrity, who was also born in Carrickmore. He joined the Clan-na-Gael and worked on its newspaper, Irish Freedom. He returned to Ireland in 1905 to study medicine with the support of McGarrity. There he joined the Gaelic League and the Irish Republican Brotherhood, where he met Thomas Clarke, Bulmer Hobson, and Denis McCullough.

McCartan fell out with Clarke over the Easter Rising, refusing to deploy the County Tyrone branch of the Irish Volunteers without confirmation that Roger Casement had landed successfully with arms from Germany. McCartan was arrested soon after the Rising and was sent to an open prison in England, which he left in 1917. He was elected to the Dáil in 1918 and was nominated by Eamonn De Valera to be the representative in the United States of the Sinn Fein party. He returned to America that year and began to work with McGarrity, William J. Maloney, and other members of the Clan-na-Gael.

McCartan traveled to Russia at De Valera's request in 1920. He reprised his role as envoy and unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate a treaty with the Soviets. He returned to Ireland in 1921 and was reelected to office. He quit politics later that year over the ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the resulting Irish Civil War. He returned to politics in 1945, running unsuccessfully for President. He helped to establish the political party Clann na Poblachta in 1948 and was nominated to Seanad Éireann, the senate of Ireland, where he served until 1951.

In 1932 McCartan published *In America* with De Valera about his work for the recognition of the Irish Republic. He died in 1966.

This series contains correspondence between Patrick McCartan and others, a report on his trip to Russia in 1920-1921, and notes and clippings.

**V. A. Correspondence, 1914-1929, 1932-1949, n.d.**

0.70 box

This subseries contains correspondence between Patrick McCartan and others, mainly William J. Maloney, regarding Irish politics and other matters. Prominent correspondents include Roger Casement, Gavan Duffy, Eamonn De Valera, Oliver St. John Gogarty, Bulmer Hobson, Sean T. O'Kelly, and Norman Thomas. The bulk of the series is letters to Maloney and spans thirty years. Topics include their work together in the United States, McCartan's work in Russia and Ireland, Maloney's *The Forged Casement Diaries*, and personal matters.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
6	9	Casement - M, 1916-1929, 1932, 1936-1938, n.d.
	10-	Maloney, William J., 1918-1929, 1933-1949
	16	
7	1	McCarron - Walsh, 1914-1922, 1928, 1932, 1935, 1939, n.d.

**V. B. Writings by McCartan, 1915, 1921, 1926-1927, 1930, n.d.**

2 folders

This subseries contains a report on Patrick McCartan's time in Russia attempting to secure the support of the Soviet Union for Ireland and a speech on the volunteer movements in Ulster and the south of Ireland.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
X-14		Articles from <i>Honesty</i> , 1926-1927, 1930
7	2	Reports and speeches, 1915, 1921, n.d.

**V. C. Miscellaneous, undated**

7 3

1 folder

This subseries contains notes by Patrick McCartan, a bibliography of articles written by him in *The Separatist*, and a newspaper article about his work in the United States.

**Series VI. Joseph McGarrity, 1898-1937, n.d.**

1.5 boxes

Joseph McGarrity was a leader of the Irish independence movement in the United States. He was born in 1874 in Carrickmore, Ireland and immigrated to Philadelphia when he was sixteen. He joined the Clan-na-Gael in 1893 and was the leader of the Clan in Philadelphia by 1913. He supported Patrick McCartan, a friend from Carrickmore, when he came to Philadelphia in 1901. He also hosted Roger Casement during his American tour to raise funds for the Irish Volunteers in 1914 and Eamonn De Valera during his American tour to raise funds for the bond drive in 1919.

McGarrity was a member of the executive committee of the Friends of Irish Freedom, the chairman of the organizing committee for the Irish Race Convention in 1919, and worked closely with De Valera during the bond drive that year. Like McCartan and William J. Maloney, he felt that the Irish organizations in the United States should work for an independent Ireland first and then look for recognition of the republic in the States. He openly criticized Daniel F. Cohalan and John Devoy, other Clan-na-Gael leaders and supporters of Irish independence, for their Americanization of the Clan and the Irish struggle. The Clan split over this issue and McGarrity and other like-minded men joined Harry Boland in a reorganized Clan.

McGarrity and the re-organized Clan supported the anti-Treaty coalition in the Irish Civil War and worked closely with the Irish Republican Army after partition in 1921. He provided financial support for the IRA until his death in 1940. After his death and until 1969, the IRA signed all of its statements "J. McGarrity".

This series contains correspondence between Joseph McGarrity and other members of the struggle for Irish independence, articles written by McGarrity and others, a petition for McGarrity to run for election, and other material.

**VI. A. Correspondence, 1905-1908, 1911-1924, 1929-1932, n.d.**

1 box

This subseries contains correspondence between Joseph McGarrity and other people involved in the struggle for an independent Ireland. Included is correspondence with Roger Casement regarding Casement's work in Germany to raise funds and arms for the Irish Volunteers, letters from Eamonn De Valera about fighting between Irish and British troops, letters from John Devoy about their work in the Clan-na-Gael and other topics, and letters from Agnes C. Newman about her brother, Roger Casement.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
7	4	American - Casement, 1916-1916, 1919-1922
	5	Christensen - Connor, 1905, 1913-1918, 1921-1923
	6	Cousin - De Valera, 1914-1915, 1922-1924, n.d.
	7-10	Devoy, John, 1911-1918
	11	Dillon - Gaelic, 1914-1916, 1932, n.d.
	12	Gaffney - Holohan, 1913-1917, 1921, 1924, n.d.
	13	Irish - Larkin, 1912-1916, 1919-1920, n.d.
	14	MacCormick - McDonough, 1906, 1912-1915, 1920, n.d.
	15	Maginnis - National, 1913-1915, 1919, 1929-1931, 1940, n.d.
	16-17	Newman, Agnes C., 1915-1924
8	1	Nicholson - Pearse, 1912-1916, 1919-1921, n.d.
	2	Peterffy - Washington, unidentified, 1908, 1913-1916, 1921-1922, n.d.

**VI. B. Writings by McGarrity, 1914-1916, 1919, n.d.**

3 folders

This subseries contains memoranda and minutes from meetings of the Clan-na-Gael and notes by Joseph McGarrity. The notes include items in code with keys by McGarrity, notes on Roger Casement's plans to land German arms in Ireland, and other items regarding McGarrity's work with the Clan.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
8	3-4	Memoranda, minutes, and notes, 1914-1916, 1919, n.d.
X-14		Notes on the Easter Rising, 1916

**VI. C. Writings by others, 1898-1937, n.d.**

4 folders

This subseries contains statements by the Clan-na-Gael, speeches by Patrick Pearse and Bulmer Hobson, and newspaper clippings on various Irish topics.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
8	5	Articles and Statements, 1913-1914
	6-8	Newspaper clippings, 1898-1937, n.d.

**VI. D. Miscellaneous, 1912-1916**

1 folder

This subseries contains tickets for events possibly attended by Joseph McGarrity, invoices for purchases by the Clan-na-Gael, and documents nominating McGarrity as a candidate for the Pennsylvania State Congress.

**Series VII. David James O'Donoghue Letters, 1888-1905, undated**

2 folders.

David James O'Donoghue was born in 1866 in London to Irish parents. He was a literary historian and biographer. In 1892 he founded the Irish Literary Society with W. B. Yeats and published the Poets of Ireland, a biographical dictionary. He moved to Dublin in 1896 and became a bookseller. He became a librarian at University College Dublin in 1909. Between 1896 and 1906 he published biographies of Irish authors and political figures, including Robert Emmet, and edited volumes of other Irish writers, including William Carleton. O'Donoghue died in 1917.

This series contains letters sent to David James O'Donoghue praising his work, inviting him to lecture, and requesting he edit writings of others. Included are letters from Douglas Hyde, Standish O'Grady, George William Russell, and Timothy Daniel Sullivan.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
8	10	Boyle - Hyde, 1888-1904, n.d.
	11	Ingram - Wynne, 1888-1905, n.d.

**Series VIII. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, 1857-1872, 1875-1877, 1894-1895, 1903, n.d.**

0.6 box

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa was born in 1831 in Rosscarbery, County Cork, Ireland. He was a Fenian leader and a member of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. He was a teenager during the years of the Famine and his father died from "famine fever" in 1847. In 1856, he founded the Phoenix National and Literary Society, whose aim was to achieve the independence of Ireland by any means necessary. Two years later the Phoenix Society became part of James Stephens' Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. O'Donovan Rossa was arrested in December 1858, along with other leaders of the Brotherhood, after an informant reported on the organization to the police. He was held without trial until the following July.

In 1865 O'Donovan Rossa was convicted of planning the Fenian Rising and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. He was granted amnesty in 1870 on the condition that he leave Ireland forever. He immigrated to the United States in January of 1871 along with fellow Fenian John Devoy. Upon their arrival, both men joined the Clan-na-Gael. O'Donovan Rossa also joined the Fenian Brotherhood and worked on its newspaper, The United Irishman.

In 1875, O'Donovan Rossa established a fund to provide arms for republican forces in Ireland, suggesting dynamite as the chief weapon. This was the first bombing campaign in Britain by the Irish independence movement and was known as the "dynamite campaign". It lasted through the next decade and made him an infamous figure in Britain. The British government unsuccessfully called for his extradition. Devoy and O'Donovan Rossa disagreed over the dynamite campaign and O'Donovan Rossa left the Clan-na-Gael in 1880.

O'Donovan Rossa was allowed to return to Ireland twice, in 1894 and 1904. He published two autobiographies, *Irish Rebels in English Prisons* and *Rossa's Recollections, 1838-1898*. Upon his death in 1915, he was hailed as a hero and his body was returned to Ireland for burial.

This series contains correspondence, articles and essays, and other material relating to Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa and the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

Microfilm \*ZL-451 must be used in lieu of originals

**VIII. A. Correspondence, 1858-1872, 1875-1877, 1894, 1903, n.d.**

0.5 box

This subseries contains letters to Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, John O'Mahoney, and others regarding the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, the Fenian movement, and other aspects of the struggle for Irish independence. Many of the letters are accompanied by notes by O'Donovan Rossa and William J. Maloney. Included are a letter describing the arrest of James Stephens in 1865 to John O'Mahoney from William G. Halperin, a signed petition supporting Stephens and O'Mahoney as the leaders of the Fenian movement in 1860, letters to O'Donovan Rossa from John O'Leary, letters sent by O'Mahoney with instructions for members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and letters from Stephens, in one of which he states his idea for what was to become the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
8	12	Cantwell - Dungarvan, 1859-1860, 1864-1866, 1894
	13	Dunne - Kickham, 1860, 1865-1869, 1872

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
8	14	Limerick - Mulcahy, 1860-1866, 1871, 1894
X-14		O'Brien, Larry, 1866
9	1	O'Connor - O'Leary, 1859-1866, 1872, 1877, 1903, n.d.
	2	O'Mahoney - O'Reilly, 1864-1865, 1870-1872, 1875
	3-4	Stephens, James, 1858-1866
9	5	<b>VIII. B. Diary notes of O'Donovan Rossa, 1865, 1895</b> 1 folder

This subseries contains notes from a diary kept by Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa from his time in prison in 1865 and his travels in Britain in 1895. Entries include notes on how to keep writings hidden from British spies, speeches given by O'Donovan Rossa, and notes on people he spoke with while in Britain.

**VIII. C. Miscellaneous, 1857, 1866-1867, 1870-1871**  
2 folders

This subseries contains Irish bond certificates, ephemera, special orders from the Legion of St. Patrick, and other items.

9	6	Bond certificates, ephemera, etc., 1857, 1866-1867, 1870-1871
X-14		Notes on a Fenian council meeting, 1865

**Series IX. Collected correspondence, 1858-1859, 1883, 1887, 1892-1896, 1912-1927, 1933, n.d.**

0.3 box

This series contains correspondence collected by Alice Delehanty, William J. Maloney, James McGurrin, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary that was not part of any of the previous series. All of the letters relate to the work of organizations and people in the United States and Ireland for an Irish republic. Prominent people in this series include Daniel F. Cohalan, Eamonn De Valera, John Devoy, Thomas St. John Gaffney, Constance Markiewicz, George William Russell, and Frank Walsh.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
9	7	American - Bryce, 1892-1893, 1914-1918, 1921, 1925-1926, n.d.
	8	Clark - Devoy, 1895, 1914-1918, 1921-1922, 1927
	9	Downing - Irish Relief, 1896, 1913-1918, 1921-1923, n.d.
	10	Irish Republican - Markiewicz, 1859, 1892-1893, 1904, 1914, 1918-1923, n.d.
	11	McCarthy - O'Brien, 1883, 1915-1920, 1925-1927
	12	O'Connor - Rowell, 1912-1922, 1926, n.d.
	13	Rowntree - Wood, 1858, 1887, 1915-1921, 1924, 1927, 1933, n.d.



**Series X. Manuscript and printed material, 1872, 1878, 1897, 1900, 1904, 1907-1909, 1914-1927, n.d.**

1.5 box, 4 volumes

This series contains periodicals, pamphlets, flyers, press releases, manuscripts, and other printed material related to Irish independence collected by Alice Delehanty, William J. Maloney, James McGurrin, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary. Included are items from Ireland, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy. Titles include the constitution of the Clan-na-Gael adopted in 1926, the *Daily Bulletin* of the Irish Republican Army during the Irish Civil War, the *Irish Bulletin*, which was the official organ of the Irish forces in the Anglo-Irish War, a typescript of *Going Native*, a novel by Oliver St. John Gogarty, and press releases relating to the assassination of Thomas McCurtain, the Lord Mayor of Cork in 1920.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
9	14	Address to the President of the United States from the people of Ireland. Irish Progressive League, 1918. American Committee for Relief in Ireland: suggested plan for national organization. American Committee for Relief in Ireland, 1921. American shipping: its development and checks, with special reference to the Irish trade route. The Office of the Irish Consul-General, 1921. The Anglo-Irish treaty and Mr. De Valera's alternative. 1924. Archbishop Mannix's speech: printed and published by An Phoblacht-The Republic-31 Exchequer Street, Dublin. An Phoblacht, 1925. Are you a member of the F.O.I.F. for 1920? Friends of Irish Freedom, 1920.
<u>Vol</u>		
1		Autograph manuscripts and other contributions : forming the issue of "The Workers' Republic" published in Dublin, Saturday, September 25, 1915 under [James] Connolly's editorship. Also additional matter not included therein.
<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
9	14	Bulletin Irlandais. 1922. (Contains two issues: No. 178 and 179.) Can Ireland stand alone? Is she rich enough to set up as an independent nation? Irish Progressive League, [1918].
	15	Catalogue of an extensive and valuable collection of books relating to Ireland formed by Stephen J. Richardson of New York City to be sold at auction Tuesday, June 3rd and following days. Merwin Sales Company, 1913.
	16	Celebration of the 137th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet by the Clan-na-Gael at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Clan-na-Gael, 1915. The Celtic design or Carson in a melting mood. Epsilon, undated. The Chicago declaration for Irish independence. 1918. Citizens' monster mass meeting. 1920. The Clan-na-Gael Journal. 1915-1917. Contains three issues: February 27, 1915; June 27, 1915; July 4, 1917. Clause by clause : a comparison between "The Treaty" and Document No. 2. Erskine Childers, 1922. Coalition fatuity and the Irish question. Epsilon, 1920. La Commissione Americana sulla condizioni dell'Irlanda. American Commission on Conditions in Ireland, 1921. Constitution and branch by-laws of the Friends of Irish Freedom : revised by the Irish Race Convention, May 18 and 19, 1918. Friends of Irish Freedom, 1918. Constitution of the Clan-na-Gael : adopted at National Convention Atlantic City 1926. Clan-na-Gael, 1926.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
9	16	A contrast! Which side voices the spirit and determination of Washington and Pearse? [Friends of Irish Freedom, 1922].
	17	Daily Bulletin. Irish Republican Army, 1922-1923. Contains the following issues: No. 61-64, 126-127, 137-138, 145, 147-149, 183-187. One issue is numbered as Special Number for May 9, 1923. Numbering of the issues is irregular.
10	1	Daily Bulletin. Irish Republican Army, 1922-1923. Contains the following issues: No. 189-193, 195-200, 205, 244-248, 252-261. Numbering of the issues is irregular.
	2	Directory of District No. 12. 1900. Dr. McCartan's note : to the President and Congress of the United States. Patrick McCartan, [1917]. Eire etseana an Saogail. 1918. (Item is in Gaelic and contains a calendar. ) England's dilemma. Epsilon, [1918]. The English-made catastrophe in India : to the people of Great Britain and Ireland. Social-Democratic Federation, 1897. The Fenian. Irish Republican Army, 1922. (Contains three issues: No. 40-42.) A fragment of 1916 history. [Sinn Fein], 1916. Free State = An Saorstát. 1922. Contains two issues: July 20, 1922 and September 9, 1922. Germany pledges friendship to Ireland. 1916.
<u>Vol</u>		
2		Going native. Oliver St. John Gogarty, 1940. (Typescript of Gogarty's book, with notes in his hand.)
<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
10	3	The harp. Irish Socialist Federation in America, 1908-1909. Contains the following issues: Vol. 1, No. 1-12, Vol. 2, No. 1-5.
	4	Headquarters Irish National Brotherhood : Irish Nationalists stand together. Irish National Brotherhood, 1914.
X-14		Help stricken Erin! The Irish bazaar. Irish Relief Fund, 1916.
10	4	The Immigration Act of 1924 : fallacy of the "National Origins" Theory. American Irish Historical Society, [1924]. India and Ireland : an address by Hon. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh envoy of the Irish Republic, at banquet held in his honor at Fifth Avenue Restaurant New York, December 10th, 1924. Friends of Irish Freedom for India, 1924. Ireland = Éire go brát. 1916. (Contains one issue, Number One, August, 1916.) Ireland and the British Army. O, 1909.
	5-10	Irish bulletin. Dáil Éireann, 1920-1921. Contains the following issues: Vol. 3, No. 12-13, 16, 22, 24-26, 28-30, 32-34, [42]-[44], 50-51, 54-[55], 68; Vol. 4, No. 33-37, 87; Vol. 5, No. 2, 4-5, 9, 57, 60, 63-73, 75-76, 78- 89, 91-100; Vol. 6, No. 1, 6-27, 29, 33-35.
	11	Irish bulletin (London edition). Dáil Éireann, 1922. (Contains three issues: No. 18, 20-21.)
X-14		Irish freedom, 1911, 1914 (Contains two issues: No. 4 and No. 42.)
10	11	Irish international exhibition, 1907. Official souvenir. Irish International Exhibition Incorporated, 1907. Irish legion circular for international justice and peace. 1923. (Contains one issue, No. 6, April 2, 1923.)
X-14		Irish nation, 1916 (Contains one issue, Vol. 1, No. 1.)

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
10	11	Irish National Volunteers Association : urgent appeal to Irishmen and friends of Ireland. Irish National Volunteers Association, undated. Irish press, 1918 (Contains one issue, Vol. 1, No. 35.) The Irish Republic can pay its way. Friends of Irish Freedom, 1920. The Irish Republican Army. Alice Stopford Green, [1920]. Irish socialist republic. Socialist Party of Ireland, undated. Contains three handbills with the following titles: The Diamond Jubilee, Patriotism and labour, and To the Irish people.
X-14		The Irish volunteer, 1915 (Contains one issue: Vol. 2, No. 6.)
10	12	Irish Volunteers. First Convention. Official report issued from headquarters, 41 Kildare St., Dublin, October 26th, 1914. Irish Volunteers, 1914. The Irish Volunteers memorial meeting and Military Hall festival, October-November, 1877 together with a brief sketch of the Company, 1801-1878. Confederate States of America. Army. South Carolina Infantry Regiment, 1st., 1878. Irish war news. American Delegation of the Irish Republican Army, 1922. (Contains one issue No. 1, July 18, 1922.)
X-14		Irish war news. American Delegation of the Irish Republican Army, 1922. Contains one issue Vol. 1, Number 5, August 18, 1922.
10	12	Irishmen and the English Army : some reasons why no true Irishman can join the Army of England. Dungannon Club, undated. (Contains one issue, No. 1.) Is Ireland a danger to England? The strategical question examined. Dáil Éireann, 1921. The Leader : a review of current affairs, politics, literature, art and industry. 1921. Contains one issue, Vol. XLII, No. 9, April 9, 1921. Manifesto of the Irish Volunteers. Irish Volunteers, 1914.
X-14		Map of the Irish Republic showing result of general election, Dec., 1918. Friends of Irish Freedom, 1918.
10	12	Memorandum on the pending Anglo-American Treaty : presented to the State Department of the United States by the Provisional government of Ireland. February 17, 1918. Irish Free State, 1918. Misguided patriotism or Achilles' heel. Epsilon, undated. My connection with Fenianism. General [Gustave Paul] Cluseret, [1872]. The nation : a new weekly review. 1927. Contains one issue, Vol. I, No. 9, May 21, 1927, published in Dublin, Ireland.
	13	National headquarters bulletin. 1925. (Contains one issue, March 2, 1925.) News bulletin. Irish Republican Army, 1925. (Contains one issue, No. 1, February 10, 1925.) The O'Donovan Rossa Funeral Committee : Sub-committees. The O'Donovan Rossa Funeral Committee, 1915. Official documents from Ireland : including "Ireland's case for independence". Friends of Irish Freedom, 1919. Peace negotiations. 1648-1921. A parallel. Stair na h-Eireann, [1921]. A petition for the impeachment of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. 1919. Philadelphia Municipal Council, Irish Volunteers. Irish Volunteer Provisional Committee, 1914. Philadelphia's great anniversary celebration takes place at the Academy of Music Broad and Locust Streets : Rally in your thousands! Hear the Truth! Easter Sunday evening. 1922.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
X-14		Poblacht na h'Eireann : war news, 1922-1923 Contains the following issues: No. 19-26, 29, 34-37, 45-49, 52, 95-96, 101-107, 161, 166-169
		Poblacht na h'Eireann : southern edition, 1922 Contains the following issues: No. 3, 7, 10-11, 13-14.
10	14	Press releases regarding the Lord Mayor of Cork [Tomás Mac Curtain]. Art O'Brien, 1920-1921.
11	1	The proceedings and judgement of the Supreme Court of the Irish Republic on an application for the writ of Habeas Corpus in the matter of George Oliver Plunkett, a prisoner in Mountjoy Gaol. Saorstát na h'Éireann, 1922. Proceedings of the Second National Convention of the United Irish League of America. United Irish League of America, 1904. Public reception tendered to Jeremiah A. O'Leary recently released from the Tombs at Lexington Theatre. 1919. The rallying songs of the Irish Volunteers. Irish Industries Depot, undated. Report of the delegates to the United States of America : submitted to the General Council of the Irish White Cross and adopted 16th June, 1921. Irish White Cross, 1921. Reprint from the Northern Constitution (Coleraine, Co. Derry, Ireland.) of October 18, 1919. The republic, 1907 Contains one issue, Vol. I, No. 16, March 28, 1907. Republican courts in Ireland. W. H. Brayden, undated Resolutions by Ancient Order of Hibernians pledging support to the Irish National Volunteers. Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1914 The rights of Ireland and The faith of a felon. James Fintan Lalor, 1900 Scissors and paste, 1914 Contains one issue, Vol. I, No. 1, December 12, 1914. Sinn Fein and its enemies. William O'Brien, 1917
	2	Sinn Feiner, 1920 This item is the printer's original copy of the first issue with notes by Jeremiah A. O'Leary.
	3	The slave mind. Arthur Griffith, undated Statement of Hon. Daniel F. Cohalan taken from the official report of the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs House of Representatives on the Mason Resolution (H. R. 3404), December 12, 13, 1919. Friends of Irish Freedom, 1919 Subscriber to the first loan of the Republic of Ireland. [1919]. A summons to service from the women and children of Ireland. American Committee for Relief in Ireland, 1920. To each member of the Friends of Irish Freedom. Friends of Irish Freedom, 1923 Torture and terror. Benjamin Franklin Bureau, undated The truth about the treaty and the Irish Free State. John Joseph O'Kelly, 1921 Trois mois de represailles anglaises en Irlande d'après un journaliste anglais. La Delegation Irlandaise, [1920]
X-14		An Un-American view, 1923 This item is a handbill with a reprint of an editorial from the Nevada State Journal, March 22, 1923, and a reply from Carl W. Pendleton, J. D. Kelliher, and others.
11	3	The vital issue, 1915 Contains one issue, Vol. II, No. 9, February 27, 1915. What English authorities say of England's rule in Ireland. Irish Republic Bond Certificate Issue, undated

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
X-14		Weekly news bulletin. Friends of Irish Freedom, 1921 Contains the following issues: January 17, September 5, September 12, November 7, November 14, and November 21.
11	3	Who abandoned the Republic? / by a Western Priest, 1922 Would lead Republic back to England, [1909] Young Ireland = Éire óg, 1921 Contains one issue, Vol. VI, No.45, December 3, 1921.

**Series XI. Miscellaneous material, 1908, 1914-1916, 1919-1921, 1933**

1 folder, 1 film reel

This series contains ephemera, invoices, unidentified notes, and a silent film of George William Russell visiting a horse farm during his second tour of the United States in 1933.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
11	4	Ephemera, invoices, and unidentified notes, 1908, 1914-1916, 1919-1921

Unit ID  
DV003

Film of George William Russell on his second American tour, 1933