

Banbridge New Cemetery - ABCFHA Cemetery Tour 21 March 2024

Research carried out by Tommy McClimonds

A selection of stories taken from Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) headstones and family headstones with military inscriptions.

Banbridge New Cemetery was opened in 1883. As we stand here beside the cemetery gate lodge, the oldest plots are off to our left and as you can see most of these are unmarked with few headstones or grave markers. The ornate headstones which line either side of the main avenue belong to some of the wealthier Banbridge families.

There are “officially” some 14 CWGC headstones in Banbridge New Cemetery, although the CWGC website cover page for the Cemetery states 15. However, when you download the actual individual details, there are only 14!

This is broken down as 4 from World War One, 8 from World War Two and 2 from the Irish War of Independence.

My plan today is to take you around the cemetery with a brief talk about 11 of the CWGC headstones and some 9 family headstones with some very interesting stories.

You will hear about tragedy, tales of bravery, loss, long service, medical negligence and, in my opinion, the story of the unluckiest soldier in World War Two.

Rifleman Hugh Bell (CWGC)



A simple CWGC headstone but quite an interesting story behind it. Hugh Bell from Rathfriland Street Banbridge married Maryanne Baird from Reilly Street, Banbridge on 13 July 1886 in Holy Trinity Parish Church. Between 1887 and 1901 they were to have 7 children, 6 living to adulthood.

On 02 October 1900, Hugh enlisted for service in the Royal Irish Rifles.

His youngest children, twins Alfred & Edmund, were born on 25 Feb 1901. Shortly after their birth on 05 April 1901 Hugh embarked for South Africa. Sadly, one of his twin sons Edmund died on 30 July 1901 whilst Hugh was serving in South Africa.

Hugh disembarked for home on 23 July 1902 having earned the Queens South African Medal with 4 Clasps.

As a member of the Special Reserve he was called up shortly after the outbreak of the Great War and found himself landing in France on 28 January 1915 to serve with D Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.

He was admitted to a Convalescent Camp for 25 days on 07 April 1915 suffering from fatigue, being discharged back to his unit on 01 May 1915. He subsequently returned home on 22 June 1915 and was posted to 5th (Extra Reserve) Battalion Royal Irish Rifles based at Holywood.

He was discharged from the army on 23 March 1916 as no longer fit for military service. He was entitled to the 1915 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal & Silver War Badge. In addition, he received a Long Service & Good Conduct Medal.

Sadly, Hugh died on 25th January 1917 of bronchitis and bronchial pneumonia attributed to his war service.

He has the distinction, at aged 49, of being the oldest soldier from Banbridge to die as a result of his service during the Great War.

Rifleman William Alexander Wilson (Family Headstone)



William Alexander Wilson was born in Seapatrick Village on 07 September 1896 to William & Sophia Wilson (nee MacMurray).

At the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted in the local D Company, 13th Battalion (1st County Down Volunteers) Royal Irish Rifles. He arrived in France on 05 October 1915 as part of the 36th Ulster Division.

He took part in the famous attack by the 36th (Ulster) Division on 1st July 1916 and indeed is listed as suffering from Shell Shock in the 13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles War Diary. Interestingly, his name on the list appears just two above my own grandfather, Thomas Carson Bingham, who was wounded on 1st July 1916.

William Alexander Wilson was initially reported as missing and was then presumed dead on 22 Nov 1917 whilst serving with the 12th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

He has no known grave and his name is recorded on the Cambrai Memorial, Louverval. He was only aged 20 when he was killed.

John Dennison Weir (Family Headstone)



John Dennison Weir was born at Ballydown Road, Banbridge on 16 August 1921, the son of Joseph & Mary E Weir (nee Dennison). His father had a thriving shoemaking business in Dromore Street, Banbridge.

John served on the destroyer HMS Somali. On 17 September 1942 she was part of Convoy QP14, homeward bound from Dvina in Russia. At 19.00 hours on the 20 September, HMS Somali, which was stationed on the convoy's port wing was torpedoed by U703. Most of her crew were taken on board HMS Middleton and HMS Opportune, leaving some 80 men aboard to see if the ship could be saved. HMS Ashanti then took her in tow.

HMS Ashanti towed HMS Somali for some 420 miles but during the night of 23/24 September the wind rose and a full gale ensued.

Unfortunately, early in the morning of 24 September, HMS Somali broke in two and sank. HMS Ashanti and HMS Middleton searched for survivors, rescuing 35 men. Some 47 sailors perished in the icy seas, Stoker 1st Class John Dennison Weir was one of them. The search continued until the next morning without further success.

John Dennison Weir has no known grave save the sea and his name is listed on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Banbridge War Memorial, Holy Trinity Parish War Memorial and of course the family plot here in the New Cemetery. He was only 21 years old when he was killed.

Lieutenant Alexander McDonald Nevin (Family Headstone & CWGC)



One of the most interesting headstones in Banbridge Cemetery and for many years baffled me as to why he was buried here. Eventually the mystery was solved in 2011.

Alexander McDonald Nevin was born on 25 July 1872, the son of Rev. Robert & Katherine Nevin (nee Manson) at 18 Queen Street, Londonderry. He studied medicine at the University of Glasgow and graduated on 23 July 1900 with an MB. He then moved to Birmingham where he became Medical Officer for Health for Yardley.

He married Mary Chancellor on 27 August 1902 in Belfast, and they had two children, Mary (Maureen) (b.1903 d.1987) and Catherine Dorothea (Doreen) (b.1905 d.1989).

Mary Chancellor was in fact the sister of Dr William Chancellor, who was the local doctor here in Bridge Street, Banbridge for many years. Indeed, he endorsed my grandfather's army medical enlistment forms.

In 1916, Alexander volunteered for service with the RAMC, as part of the Birmingham Hospital Unit and was attached to the Serbian Army. He arrived in the Salonica theatre on 14 June 1916 and appears to have worked at the No.36 General Hospital.

At some point during 1917 he contracted a severe bout of malaria but appeared to be making a recovery. He travelled back to Ireland to be with his family, who were then staying with his wife's brother, Dr William Chancellor, in Banbridge.

Despite the attendance of 3 doctors, Sir William Whitla, Dr Campbell and Dr Gardener Robb, he died on 28 June 1917 in Newcastle, Co Down, where he was possibly "taking the air" with his family. Newcastle was a popular destination for both holidays and soldiers, especially officers, recovering from wounds.

The informant on his death registration was a Miss Netta V Walshe, the owner of a boarding house called Marathon House. He had resigned his army commission just three weeks earlier.

His funeral in Newcastle was with full military honours with a detachment from the Royal Irish Rifles, complete with pipe band who accompanied the cortege to Newcastle Railway Station for the journey back to Banbridge.

He was not originally recognised by the CWGC but, after submission via the "In from the Cold Project", his grave is now listed on the CWGC website. His name is listed in the University of Glasgow's Roll of Honour, Birmingham City Roll of Honour and, although not originally listed on Banbridge War Memorial, his name was added to it on 25 June 2023.

George Murray Rogers (Family Headstone)



George Murray Rogers was born on 25 April 1892 at Hazelbank, Laurencetown, the son of George Murray & Ellen Isabella Rogers (nee Service). His father was a local magistrate JP and was also a prominent figure in the world flax trade.

He attended Campbell College in Belfast, entering in September 1905 and leaving in 1909.

Prior to the outbreak of war, he was a member of the Lenaderg Company, West Down Regiment, of the Ulster Volunteer Force.

George was in fact in Courtrai, Belgium, looking after his father's business affairs when the war broke out, but succeeded in getting away just before the German invasion.

On returning home he enlisted, joining the 36th Ulster Division, receiving his commission as a Second Lieutenant on the 12th November 1914.

He was prominently identified with the local 13th Battalion (1st Co Down Volunteers) of the Royal Irish Rifles.

He was killed on 1st July 1916 and is one of only four men from Banbridge killed on that day to have a known grave. He is buried near where he fell in Mill Road Cemetery, Thiepval, Somme, France which lies just to the east of the Ulster Tower. He was aged only 24.

His name is recorded on Banbridge War Memorial, Campbell College War Memorial and also on the War Memorial in Tullylish Presbyterian Church, where there is a brass plaque dedicated to him on the wall as well.

2nd Lieutenant Robert Alfred McCall (Family Headstone)



Robert Alfred McCall was the youngest son of Charles Hugh & Helen Isabella McCall (nee Reid) and he was born on 15 January 1892 at "Dunida", Lurgan Road, Banbridge.

The entrance to the family home of "Dunida" is just to the left of the back entrance to Banbridge Academy. Robert attended various schools, amongst them Weymouth College. His father was the manager in Hayes Mill, Seapatrick.

Prior to the war, Robert was much involved in the life of Seapatrick Parish Church, a Sunday School Teacher, Church Reader and Organist, having published some musical compositions.

At the outbreak of the Great War, Robert obtained a commission through the Public Schools Corps and was subsequently posted to the 9th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, landing at Boulogne on 19 July 1915.

The start of the Battle of Loos on 25 September 1915 was to be one of the bloodiest and costly battles of the First World War. The battle opened at 06.30 following the release of gas towards the German trenches at 05.50.

2nd Lieutenant Robert Alfred McCall was killed in action leading his men in a charge on the German trenches during the initial assault. He was aged 23.

He is buried in Brown's Road Military Cemetery, Festubert, some 8 kilometres northeast of the Bethune.

On 17 January 1917, at a private service due to the ill health of his mother Helen, a brass memorial plaque to him was unveiled in Holy Trinity Parish Church, Banbridge.

It was said that his mother never recovered from the death of her youngest son and, as you can see from the family headstone, she died some 9 months after the plaque was unveiled on 30 October 1917.

Robert is named on Banbridge War Memorial and the Great War Memorial in Holy Trinity Parish Church, Banbridge.

William Wilson (Family Headstone)



Sergeant Flight Engineer William John Wilson was born in 1923 and was the son of Robert H. Wilson & Mary J. Wilson, of Banbridge.

He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve and, after flight training, was posted to 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron of Bomber Command, flying Avro Lancasters out to RAF Spilsby in Lincolnshire, England.

He was killed on the night of 2/3 February 1945 during a raid on Karlsruhe in Germany. It is believed his plane was shot down by a German night fighter piloted by Hauptman Gerhard Friedrich southeast of the target.

He is buried alongside three of his comrades in Durnback War Cemetery, Germany. He was aged 22.

Sapper Clifford Loos Vickery (CWGC)



Clifford Loos Vickery was born on 17 September 1917 in Swansea, Wales. He was the son of William Henry & Elizabeth Jane Vickery (nee Ryan).

Tragically, his mother had died aged only 39 on 22 June 1934 at Tawe Lodge, Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, when Clifford was only 17.

By 1939, Clifford was working as builder's labourer and living at Dyvatty Street, Glamorganshire, Wales with his grandparents Henry and Martha Jane Vickery (nee Philips).

It was perhaps Clifford's experience in the construction trade that prompted him to join the Royal Engineers when the Second World War was declared.

The Royal Engineers were billeted at that stage in Finney's factory, where Fane Valley and part of the Creamery on the Rathfriland Road now stand.

Clifford Loos Vickery lost his life in a tragic accident on 08 May 1940. He was crossing the river Bann, near where the Belmont Hotel currently stands, on a punt with a fellow soldier called Evans, when it became waterlogged and capsized, throwing both men into the river. As they struggled in the water another soldier, Reginald Atkinson, plunged into the river and, with great difficulty, managed to save Evans.

He and other soldiers searched for Vickery, joined by a Samuel Orr from Kenlis Street, Banbridge. He managed to make some contact with Vickery, however he was compelled to return to the bank exhausted. Vickery was subsequently raised from the bed of the river, by then unconscious, and was rushed to Banbridge Hospital where he was placed in an iron lung. Despite the hospital's best efforts, it was to no avail.

Clifford Loos Vickery was afforded a full military funeral, complete with military band and carriage, from Banbridge Hospital to the New Cemetery. An accompanying Guard of Honour fired shots over the grave and the service was concluded with the Last Post and Reveille. A local firm of undertakers, William Bell and Co., had charge of the arrangements.

He was aged only 23 when he died.

Fusilier Albert Edward Kay (CWGC)



Albert Edward Kay was the son of Albert & Hannah Kay, of Denton, Lancashire.

In December 1939, the Royal Welch Fusiliers were the first part of the 53 (Welch) Division to arrive in Northern Ireland. By April 1940, the complete Division was concentrated in various parts across the southern half of Northern Ireland. This included a contingent based in and around Chinauley House, about 2 miles from Banbridge on the Castlewellan Road.

Across the road from Chinauley House was an army shooting range called the "Nut Bank", as well as a bridge across the river Bann and a military assault course used for training.

With the immediate threat of any invasion of Ireland diminishing, the majority of the 53 (Welch) Division returned to the mainland in early November 1941. As far as I can ascertain, the 15 Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers remained in Northern Ireland as part of Northern Ireland Command.

Fusilier Albert Edward Kay was killed on 04 May 1942, when he was struck by a military truck at Chinauley, on the Castlewellan Road.

Corporal R. H. Grainger and Fusilier A. E. Kay were walking along the road and had just reached the corner leading to the back yard when they heard a truck approaching from behind. The driver had sounded his horn and both Kay and Grainger stepped to the left-hand side of the road. As the lorry passed, Corporal Grainger heard Fusilier Kay cry out as the rear of the truck had struck him and he was lying under it. A doctor was called immediately, and he attended just a short time later but unfortunately found Fusilier Kay dead.

On making a superficial examination, the doctor found a fracture to the base of the skull but no other external injuries. At the inquest and based on the evidence, the cause of death was later accepted by the Coroner as shock and haemorrhage caused by the tail end of the 3-ton lorry striking Fusilier Kay.

He was aged 28 when he died.

Private Frederick Harrison Auch (CWGC)



The story of Frederick Harrison Auch is probably one of the saddest stories I have researched for World War Two. Apart from the details on the headstone the only other details CWGC offered up were that he had served in the 10th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Sadly, no details of any family members were recorded.

Following some further research, I learned that the 10th Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment largely trained reinforcements for the overseas battalions, except for two years between 1942-44 when they had an operational role. The 10th Battalion was part of 165th Infantry Brigade, of the 55th (West Lancashire) Infantry Division which, in December 1943, had transferred to Northern Ireland, under the command of British Troops Northern Ireland.

The Army Roll of Honour 1939-45 database stated he had been born in Nottinghamshire and his place of residence when he enlisted was given as Glamorgan. He was actually born in early 1926 in Southwell, Nottinghamshire, the son of John Raymond & Elizabeth Auch (nee Middleton).

The General Registry Office Northern Ireland (GRONI) records revealed he had in fact died in 24th (London) General Hospital Belfast from an overdose of adrenalin! The 24th (London) General Hospital Belfast was based at Campbell College on the Upper Newtownards Road between August 1940 and April 1944.

His death certificate was issued by a Dr H Lowe, City of Belfast Coroner, following an inquest held on 2nd Feb 1944.

A newspaper clipping from the Belfast Telegraph dated 3rd February 1944 confirmed Private Auch had been admitted to the military hospital in Belfast on 27th January suffering from acute abdominal pains. He collapsed in the operating theatre after a local anaesthetic containing novocaine and adrenalin had been administered. Efforts to resuscitate him failed, and he died about nine hours later on 28th January 1944.

It was stated during the inquest that at least 10ccs of adrenalin had been injected into the patient. The Belfast Coroner, Dr Herbert Lowe, said 10ccs would be 20 times a fatal dose.

Private Frederick Auch died from an overdose of adrenalin, in two solutions of local anaesthetic, one made by a Sister Margaret White and the other by a Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C Bryan, who had injected it into Private Auch. There had been a military inquiry into the fatality, however the result was not known at the time of the inquest, as it had been submitted to the appropriate military authorities.

The only other trace I could find for Private Frederick Harrison Auch was a Probate Will, his address recorded as Sun Spot, Wigfach, Glamorganshire. His estate of £10 16s 3d went to his mother Elizabeth.

I have, so far, been unable to establish if his name is recorded on any War Memorials in either his place of birth in Southwell, Northamptonshire or near where he was living in Glamorganshire.

At the time in 1944, his death would probably have been recorded as just another tragedy of war. In today's more litigious world it would, in all probability, fall under the classification of "medical negligence" or "medical malpractice". A tragic and needless end to a young life.

Corporal Frederick Cave



Frederick Rex/Rees Cave was born in January 1913 at Llandilofawr, Carmarthenshire, Wales, the son of Frederick & Rachel Cave (nee Davies).

We know that the 16 (Pioneer) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, was based in Northern Ireland from June 1940 albeit in the Dungannon and Cookstown areas.

He died on 27 May 1941 in Rostrevor Sanatorium from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Details on his Registration of Death gave his occupation as Ex Corporal and his "late" address was given as 16 Ferguson's Houses, Banbridge. The CWGC website has recorded his wife as Mary Alex Cave.

Although there are several family trees on Ancestry, none give any further details of Frederick's life other than his date of birth and his date of death.

The search continues!

His name however is recorded on Banbridge War Memorial.

Private Eric Charles Dennant



Eric Charles Dennant was the son of Son of Charles & Lucy Dennant and was originally from Pevensey Court, Curzon Crescent, London.

He was serving with the Pioneer Corps in Northern Ireland when he fell in love and married Kathleen Wilson from Milfort Terrace, Lurgan Road, Banbridge. The wedding took place in Holy Trinity Parish Church on 27 March 1941. Unfortunately, their marriage was to be cut very short indeed.

On the night of 4/5 May 1941 the Luftwaffe launched the second major raid of the war on Belfast.

One of the worst incidents happened in Eglinton Street, Belfast where the local school was being used as a billet for 173 Company, Royal Pioneer Company.

The school took a direct hit and four men immediately lost their lives there but many more men from 173 Company were injured. The wounded were brought to the 24th London General Hospital, which was based in the grounds of Campbell College.

There they sustained further bombing later in the air raid and it was there that Private Eric Dennant was killed along with nine other members of 173 Pioneer Company, including their Commanding Officer, Major Edward V Hemelryk.

He was aged 21 when he died.

His name was added to Banbridge War Memorial on 25 June 2023.

Rifleman John Arlow (Private)



John Arlow was born on 15 May 1919, the son of James & Ellen Arlow (nee McKenna) of Rathfriland Street, Banbridge.

He served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles, which was part of 9th Infantry Brigade, of the 3rd Infantry Division. The Division was heavily involved in the early fighting in 1940 in Belgium following the German invasion.

On 29th May 1940, the Battalion found itself in the vicinity of Woesten. The position they occupied was very exposed and was under fairly continuous artillery and machine-gun fire, which caused a number of casualties. Orders were given to withdraw around 2100 hours, just after dusk, towards Bulscamp, three miles south of Furnes. German shelling and machine-gun fire increased just before dusk and attempts were also made to infiltrate the Battalion position. The situation became very confused and almost hand-to-hand fighting ensued, the forward platoons only managing to extract themselves after some very hard fighting.

The exact circumstances surrounding the death of John Arlow are not clear, the only fact known is that he gave his life at some time during the course of the above action on 29th May 1940.

The remainder of the 2nd Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles eventually made it back to Dunkirk and were evacuated on the night of 31st May/1st June 1940.

His death was reported in the Banbridge Chronicle and Downshire Standard on Saturday 29th June 1940.

Rifleman John Arlow is buried in Bleuet Farm Cemetery, Ieper, Belgium, Plot 1, Row AA, Grave 3.

Interestingly, Bleuet Farm Cemetery was also a Dressing Station during the Flanders offensive of 1917.

The cemetery can be found to the northwest of the Belgian city of Ieper (Ypres) near the small village of Elverdinge. John Arlow was only 21 years old when he was killed.

L/Cpl G H Forsythe (CWGC)



George Henry Forsythe was born about 1890, the son of George & Margaret Forsythe (nee Graham). His parents were married on 02 Nov 1877 in Holy Trinity Parish Church here in Banbridge.

In 1901 and 1911, the family were by then living in Euston Street, Greenore, Co Louth. George was a scholar in 1901 and by 1911 was a Railway Porter and a relief signalman at Greenore.

At the outbreak of the Great War, George attested at Athlone on 18 September 1914 with the Royal Field Artillery. Prior to this he had been working as a Railway Shunter.

He initially served as a gunner with the Royal Field Artillery, going overseas with them from 07 July 1915 to War Theatre (2a) according to his Medal Index Card. According to other surviving service records, he served in Salonica. In his obituary in the L & N W Railway Gazette, he was recorded as serving with the Irish Division throughout Gallipoli and Serbian campaigns and afterwards served in Salonica and Palestine.

He transferred to the Mounted Military Police on 22 October 1916.

He was discharged from the army on 07 Jan 1919 as no longer physically fit for military service and died shortly afterwards in Celbridge, Dublin on 12 February 1919 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. He was aged 29.

His name is listed on the Presbyterian Church Roll of Honour for Carlingford and his name was added to Banbridge War Memorial on 25 June 2023.

Lieutenant William Arthur Herron



William Arthur Herron was born in Banbridge on 26 August 1893. He was the son of William & Sarah Herron, Reilly Street, and the husband of Sarah J (nee Carson) Herron, Hill Street.

William Herron was a member of the Ulster Volunteer Force and acted as a drill instructor to the Magherally and Drumnavaddy companies, having served for 2 years previously with the Royal Irish Rifles Reserve.

Just before the outbreak of war he had emigrated to Canada.

He was one of the first to volunteer with the First Canadian Contingent to go to France. He quickly attained the rank of sergeant and, shortly after, obtained a commission and returned to England for training.

He had been wounded four times previously and received what was to be his fatal wound whilst storming the Hindenburg Line. He died from wounds in a Canadian Red Cross Hospital in London on 21st March 1919.

His body was returned to Banbridge for burial. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Banbridge during the war.

A guard of honour of forty soldiers from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry preceded the hearse, which was followed closely by many local soldiers who had just been demobbed or were home on leave. Also present were members of the Royal Black Institution of which he was a member. His coffin was draped with the Union Flag on which had been placed a number of floral wreaths.

William Arthur Herron is listed on Banbridge War Memorial and also on the War Memorial in Holy Trinity Parish Church.

John Stevenson Hartley



John Stevenson Hartley was born on 16 July 1893 at Glascar, Loughbrickland, Banbridge. The son of John & Martha Hartley (nee Stevenson). His father John was a grocer and farmer and, by 1911, he had 9 brothers and sisters. So, by present day standards, a large family.

Little is known about John's earlier life other than that he signed the Ulster Covenant in Brookvale Presbyterian Church on 28 September 1912.

We cannot be sure exactly when he enlisted in the Royal Irish Rifles in Belfast but, from his number 19/959, we know he was with the 19th (Reserve) Battalion which was formed in Newcastle around October 1915 as a Reserve Battalion.

What we can glean from his Medal Index Card, entry on the Medal Rolls and CWGC details, he did not arrive in France until after January 1916, where he served with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

He died on 18th September 1918 and is buried in Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, close to Boulogne.

Terlincthun Cemetery was begun in June 1918 when the space available for service burials in the civil cemeteries of Boulogne and Wimereux was exhausted. It was used chiefly for burials from the base hospitals. The area around Boulogne and Wimereux housed numerous hospitals and other medical establishments during the course of the war.

John Hartley was aged 25 when he was killed.

His name is recorded on Rathfriland War Memorial and here on the family headstone in Banbridge.

I want to finish our tour today with these two soldiers, both killed during the Irish War of Independence in 1920. They are by far the most decorated soldiers from Banbridge and were awarded many and various citations for their service during the Great War.



Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Gerald Brice Ferguson Smyth

Born 07 September 1885

Royal Engineers

Awarded the following:

Distinguished Service Order & Bar

French Croix De Guerre

Belgium Croix De Guerre

Mentioned in Despatches (MID) 8 times.

Murdered in Cork 17 July 1920.



Major George Osbert Stirling Smyth

Born 27 January 1890

Royal Field Artillery

Awarded the following:

Distinguished Service Order

Military Cross

French Croix De Guerre

Mentioned in Despatches (MID) 4 times.

Murdered in Dublin 12 October 1920.