

Clare County Council's Archives' Service

# Roger Casement Papers

## Descriptive List



Comhairle Contae an Chláir  
Clare County Council

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## IDENTITY STATEMENT

**Reference code:**

IE CLCCA/PP/1

**Title:**

Roger Casement Papers

**Date(s):**

1913-1916

**Level of description:**

Item

**Extent and medium:**

1 box

## CONTEXT

**Name of creator(s):**

Ignatius Houlihan

**Administrative / Biographical history:**

Roger Casement was born in Dublin on 1 September 1864, the son of a Protestant father, also Roger Casement (1819-1877), and a Catholic mother, Anne Casement (née Jephson, 1834-1873). Casement's mother passed away during childbirth when Casement was aged just nine years, followed by his father four years later, leaving behind four children, Casement, his sister Agnes and two brothers Tom and Charles. The children were taken in by their Uncle John in Antrim and Casement attended Ballymena High School. On leaving school, Casement was employed by the Elder Dempster Shipping Company in Liverpool until 1883 when he experienced his first taste of Africa, working as a purser on board an African trading vessel. Casement secured other positions in Africa during the 1880s and in 1892, was recruited by the British Foreign Office to serve in the Oil Rivers Protectorate at Old Calabar. Casement's consular work took him to Mozambique, Angola, the Congo Free State and Brazil, and he gained international respect for his reports exposing the atrocities inflicted on native workers in the Congo and the Amazon, by European traders. Casement's humanitarian work was rewarded in 1911 with a knighthood. He resigned from the Foreign Office in 1913 due to ill health and returned home to Ireland.<sup>1</sup>

With his arrival in Ireland, Casement turned his attention towards matters closer to home, renewing friendships with nationalists and considering the issue of Irish independence. A man of strong nationalist sympathies, Casement helped to form the Irish Volunteers in 1913. The following year, Casement travelled to New York to deliver lectures and collect funds for the new organisation. With the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914, Casement saw the need to keep the Irish out of the war and to get assistance from Germany and the United States to provide arms for the Irish Volunteers in preparation for the fight for independence.<sup>2</sup> By late September, Casement was in talks with the German military about the formation of an Irish Brigade made up of Irish prisoners of war held in German war camps. Casement left the United States in October and began his journey to

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<sup>1</sup> Mitchell, A., *Casement*, 2003, pp. 9-16.

<sup>2</sup> Gwynn, D., *The Life and Death of Roger Casement*, 1934, p. 11.

Berlin, Germany. His mission was supported financially by a sum of \$3000 in gold, provided by Clan na Gael.<sup>3</sup> Casement travelled under the name 'James Landy' to Christiania, Norway, steering clear of British warships, and reached Berlin on 31 October 1914. He was accompanied by Richard Meyer, a representative of the German Foreign Office, and Adler Christensen, a Norwegian sailor<sup>4</sup> who was to become his servant and travelling companion.

As Casement engaged in discussions with the German Foreign Office, he began to put his plans in place for an Irish Brigade, assembling Irishmen from different prison camps at Limburg, a special camp in the Lahn Valley. Casement recognised the need for priests to provide for the spiritual care of the prisoners, requesting an Irish priest if possible. Three priests were located, Father John Thomas Crotty, a Dominican, Father John Thomas Nicholson from Philadelphia, and Father Canice O'Gorman who came through Clan na Gael. It was Father Crotty who was to become an invaluable source of help and support for Casement.

Casement began to call for volunteers from the Irish prisoners of war to join an Irish Brigade and fight for Irish independence; however, the results were not positive, and often hostile. Casement was also concerned with locating more suitable military officers and even turned to the United States in his quest, however, only one man got through, Robert Monteith. Relations between Casement and the men continued to deteriorate in 1915. His relationship with the German Foreign Office was also considerably cooler as Casement's efforts to build an Irish combat unit yielded little results. Casement realized that the Germans had little interest in Ireland or her liberation.<sup>5</sup>

By 1916, it was clear that the Germans were only willing to send a small consignment of arms to Ireland as a feeble gesture to keep their Irish-American friends happy, and to perhaps cause a military diversion. Only one ship, the *Aud*, would be sent to Tralee, carrying a cargo of 20,000 rifles captured from the enemy instead of the requested 100,000. Casement became increasingly concerned about the prospect of an armed rising without sufficient military cover. Greatly opposed to the plan, Casement now focused on how to reach Ireland before the rising scheduled to take place on Easter Sunday to call off the rebellion. Casement eventually persuaded the Germans to allow him to travel to Ireland by submarine prior to the sailing of the *Aud* and the planned rising. The U-19 carrying Casement, Monteith and Irish Brigadier, Daniel Bailey, arrived at Tralee Bay on 21 April 1916.<sup>6</sup> Roger Casement was captured and subsequently sentenced to death by the British authorities. He was executed in Pentonville prison on 3 August 1916.

### Archival history:

The papers were donated by Ignatius M. Houlihan to Clare County Council in 1969.

### Immediate source of acquisition or transfer:

Clare Local Studies Library 2003.

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<sup>3</sup> Mitchell, A., *Ibid*, p. 97.

<sup>4</sup> Doerries, R.R., *Prelude to the Easter Rising – Sir Roger Casement in Imperial Germany*, 2000, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Doerries, R.R., *Ibid*, pp. 11-12.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 17-24.

## CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

### Scope and content:

The Roger Casement papers were deposited in Clare County Library by the late Ignatius M. Houlihan, Solicitor, Ennis, in 1969. Houlihan had received a gift of the papers by a member of one of the noble families in Europe. This collection was finally transferred to Clare County Archives in October 2003.

Divided into three sections, the collection has been arranged according to document type. The documents are then arranged chronologically within each section. Section One addresses correspondence and receipts (1913-1916) and forms one of the most interesting parts of the collection. It includes correspondence mostly between Casement and an old German friend from his days in Africa, Count Gebhard Blücher. Blücher was the great-great-grandson of Marshal Blücher, saviour of the British at Waterloo, and heir to a better title and considerable landholdings in Germany. His wife, Evelyn Stapleton-Bretherton, came from an old Lancashire family in England. The couple lived in England until the war when they had to return to Germany. Countess Blücher later published her memoirs entitled 'An English Wife in Berlin' referring to meetings with Casement during more troubled times<sup>7</sup>. Casement relied on Blücher for support and also for his connections with many leading German diplomats.

The correspondence reveals Casement's feelings on the war, as he notes in a letter to Blücher 'The only cheering thing is that the Irish are not enlisting. That is killed anyhow - & the 200,000 men they had expected from Ireland to cut the German throat will not come up to the knife' (12 January 1914). The collection also reflects Casement's passionate dislike of British Ambassador in Norway, Mansfeldt Findlay. Casement was determined to reveal that Findlay had attempted to bribe his Norwegian companion, Christensen, to hand over Casement for the sum of £10,000, even supplying him with a receipt. Casement states '...even with the evidence already in my possession...I could make out a case against the Br. Govt. that would gravely impair its moral prestige in English-speaking communities', referring to the British Government as a 'conspiracy of criminals' (3 December 1914). A number of letters in the collection address the subject of Father Crotty including letters between Casement and Count Georg von Wedel, Chief of the English Department in the German Foreign Office, Richard Meyer, also of the German Foreign Office, and Countess Blücher. These documents refer to issues such as funding, securing a permit to visit prisoners, finding a place of worship, and the prospect of leaving Germany. Two letters from Crotty to Casement are included in the collection. In addition, an extract from one of Crotty's letters copied in Casement's own hand, is of particular interest, providing an insight into the relationship between the Dominican priest and the Irish prisoners of war. It states '...I should regret leaving the poor boys who assure me that Germany could do them any greater injury than to deprive them of my ministrations. They would live on bread and water and work night and day if I should be left with them to the end. The poor fellows cried like children when I announced to them the news of my recall...' (4 February 1916).

Possibly one of the most intriguing documents in this body of material, however, is a letter from Casement to Countess Blücher, which addresses the subject of keeping a diary, 'You know the charm of a diary is its simplicity. Its reality and the sense of daily life it conveys to the reader depends not on style, but on truth and sincerity. It should tell of things - but still more of the writer and his (or her) outlook on those things...I kept one for the first three months or so of my stay in this country, & then I gave it up because I became too personal! I found myself writing things best left unwritten -

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<sup>7</sup> Reid, B.L., *The Lives of Roger Casement*, 1976, pp. 236, 337.

even unthought - & since I could not tell the truth, even to myself, I dropped the [pen] - a year ago!' (1 February 1916).

Section Two of the collection focuses on printed material [1914-1916], and includes one of Casement's printed pamphlets entitled 'Ireland, Germany and Freedom of the Seas', a printed leaflet advertising a lecture by Dr. Chatterton-Hill, and two newspaper clippings. The third section contains other documents [1915-1916] including one of Casement's essays entitled 'A PACIFIC BLOCKADE' which was published in the *Continental Times* as 'War Depression - A Pacific Blockade' on 13 December 1915 under the pseudonym 'Diplomaticus'. In addition, there is a typescript document on Casement, and a note containing the name and address of Count Blücher.

The Roger Casement Papers document one of the most exciting periods in Irish history, the period leading up to the 1916 Rising and Ireland's claim to political independence. The collection provides us with a glimpse of the Irish-German background of the Easter Rising. The letters date from Casement's arrival in Germany in 1914 to the very month he leaves Germany in 1916 on the U-19 bound for Ireland. The documents address a range of different subjects including the enlisting of Irishmen in the First World War, the appointment of an envoy from England to the Vatican, the Findlay affair, the work of Father Crotty in German prison camps, writing articles for the press, keeping a diary, and the desire for peace. Casement's concern for the spiritual welfare of Irish prisoners of war in Germany is reflected very clearly in this part of the collection, as is his contempt for the British Government and his desire to see it undermined. In addition, moments of loneliness and paranoia are expressed, as Casement became increasingly isolated from Irish nationalists and the German Foreign Office. His deteriorating health is also referred to. What comes across particularly strongly, however, is Casement's inextinguishable passion and drive for the cause of Irish independence, reflected also in his writings from the period. Casement continues to be one of Irish history's most enigmatic figures.

### **Accruals:**

None expected

### **System of arrangement:**

Chronological

**I. Correspondence and receipts (1913-1916)**

1. 14 November 1913 (incorrectly dated by Casement) Letter from [Whiptin N. Haywood], Junior United Services Club, London, to Count Gebhard Blücher on the subject of iron deposits.  
3pp.
2. 12 January 1914 Letter from Casement (signed Roddie), [Nassauer Hof, Limburg], to Count Blücher referring to the health of the Countess' brother, his own health, the weather, his plans to travel to Vienna, and affairs at home in Ireland, stating 'The only cheering thing is that the Irish are not enlisting. That is killed any how - & the 200,000 men they expected from Ireland to cut the German throat will not come up to the knife. They admit too, I see, that it is due to the "seditious" propaganda of the extremists.'  
4pp.
3. 23 November 1914 Letter from Count Botho von Wedel, Auswärtiges Amt to [Count Blücher] in German, stating that Casement is in the Continental Hotel under the name Mr. Hammond.  
2pp.
4. 25 November 1914 Letter from Casement to Count Blücher referring to his appeal to the Irish people noting 'My advice is being acted on in Ireland - & that is why they are prosecuting the patriotic papers.' Also refers to telegram in Italian paper *Corriere Della Sera* regarding the subject of appointing an envoy from England to the Vatican, stating 'This is fine - they may send the Duke of Norfolk! Anyhow, it shows how the wind is blowing in Ireland and that they now (as in Parnell's time) want to get the Pope on the side of British tyranny in Ireland - & to suppress the later nationalists as they tried to get an earlier Pope to suppress the 1880-81 nationalists...Do you know many influential Catholics at Rome? I shall need their help on [the] side of Ireland - and peace.'  
4pp.
5. 27 November 1914 Letter from Casement, Continental Hotel, Berlin, to Countess Blücher referring to the enclosure of the declaration of the German government about Ireland, and Casement's appeal to the Irish to stay at home, stating 'the parts in italics are quotations from Mr Redmond's recruiting appeal when he wanted the Irish boys to go out and get killed in Belgium or kill [these] German boys. I think the Irish are following my advice rather than Redmond's.'  
2pp.
6. 3 December 1914  
(see PP/1/7) Letter from Casement, Frankfurt, to Count Blücher referring to the importance of public opinion, his feelings regarding Mansfeldt Findlay, British Minister in Norway, and states 'In fact, I go so far as to say that even with the evidence already in my possession, did I get no fresh, I could make out a case against the Br.Govt. that would gravely impair its moral prestige in English-speaking communities, and entirely convince a great number of Irishmen in Ireland and pro-Irish & pro-German opinion in U.S.A.', and refers to the British government as being a 'conspiracy of criminals'. In addition, Casement refers to Adler Christensen, his 'faithful "ruffian"'.  
5pp.

7. n.d.  
(see PP/1/6) Typescript copy of extract from a letter to Count Blücher from Casement.  
Contains some handwritten amendments. 2pp.
8. 5 December 1914 Letter in German from Georg von Wedel, Chief of the English  
Department in German Foreign Office, to Count [Blücher], referring to Casement and an  
article in *Spectator*. 2pp.
9. 14 December 1914 Typescript letter in German from [Erzberger, leader of Catholic  
Centre Party in the Reichstag], Hotel Esplanade, Budapesterstrasse 132, Berlin, to [Count  
Blücher], in German, regarding the organisation of a meeting, and the Irish clergyman,  
[Father Crotty]. 1p.
10. 4 January 1915 Typescript letter in German to Mr. Erzberger, referring to Father  
Crotty, a very worthy clergyman. 1p.
11. 19 January 1915 Letter from Casement, Limburg, to Count Blücher referring to hotel  
arrangements in Berlin, the weather, and developments in the war, stating 'The French are  
getting it "in the neck." The Turks were fools (as I said at the outset) to go to the Caucasus.  
They should have simply held their frontier there...'  
4pp.
12. 31 January 1915 Letter from Casement to Count Blücher regarding the inclusion of a  
letter in the Berlin press translated with 'a photo of F's "guarantee" ...' and referring to the  
British parliament, he states 'If the Enemy has got any inkling of the step I am taking then they  
surely forestall me by a public pronouncement in Parliament declaring me a traitor...I feel that  
the Enemy I am thus openly attacking is indeed the King of Beasts & has sharp claws - but I  
must go into the Lion's Den openly & boldly to make good my case...' Casement concludes  
'They will possibly try ...to get the Norwegian Govt. to give me up to them on some [trumped]  
up charge, faked for the purpose - Anyhow adieu & may it be au revoir...'  
4pp.
13. 2 February 1915 Letter from Casement to Count Blücher stating that stating that he is  
lying low and requesting a lady typist. 2pp.
14. 29 [March] 1915 Letter from Casement, Berlin, to Count Blücher referring to his stay  
with the Baroness von Nordenflycht and arranging to meet. 3pp.
15. 5 November 1915 Letter from Casement, Christliches Hotel, Berlin, to Count Blücher,  
referring to his article printed with 'all of the usual printers' errors and omissions in the English  
text as published.' 2pp.
16. 9 December 1915 Receipt acknowledging the payment of 200 marks to Casement by  
Count Blücher for four articles written at Blücher's request, and documenting the transfer of

these funds to Father T.J. Crotty, OP, at the Missionhaus, Limburg, 'to be expended as Father Crotty finds useful in his mission to the Irish soldiers in Germany...'

2pp.

17. 16 December 1915 Draft of letter from Casement, Fossen, to Count Georg von Wedel, Auswärtiges Amt, Berlin, on the matter of Father Crotty, which includes extracts from recent letters received from the priest, and refers to visiting prisoners of war and funding. Some lines are crossed out.

2pp.

18. 22 December 1915 Letter to Casement from Richard Meyer, Auswärtiges Amt referring to the forwarding of letters by Casement for transmittance to America, and payment of expenses by Foreign Office for any expenses incurred by Father Crotty in Limburg. In addition, refers to problems in securing a permit for Crotty acknowledging 'some difficulties from the military authorities.' Some lines are underlined in pencil.

4pp.

19. 23 December 1915 Letter from Father J.T. Crotty, Limburg, Mission House, to Casement, Fossen, referring to various publications, and to the matter of his mission in Germany with Irish Prisoners of War and its coverage in the press. Also requests that Casement proposes to Count von Wedel or the [Kriegsministerium] that all Irish Catholic Prisoners of War be brought to one camp, that permission be granted for Crotty to visit his fellow countrymen in the various German camps, and that a suitable place of worship be given.

4pp.

20. 2 January 1916 Letter from Casement, Hotel zum Goldenen Lowen, to Blücher requesting that he does not mention his name in the matter of Father Crotty, and referring to the priest's requests, stating 'The pretence set up is that Fr. Crotty is a "Redmondite" - but that is absolutely false to begin with...' In addition, addresses other matters including the settling of bills, passing the time and travel plans.

8pp.

21. 4 January 1916 Letter from Casement to Blücher from Fossen, repeating the request to keep his name out of the Father Crotty affair, confirming that the money issue has been settled and acknowledging the remaining matter relating to a permit for Crotty to visit his flock.

4pp.

22. 9 January 1916 Letter from Casement, Hotel zum Goldenen Lowen, to Countess Blücher referring to the enclosure of a letter from Father Crotty to be given to Count Blücher, stating 'I hope G. will succeed in getting the matter settled in accordance with Father C's wishes and what is undoubtedly in the interest of Germany.'

3pp.

23. 13 January 1916 Letter from Casement, Hotel zum Goldenen Lowen, to Count Blücher, Berlin, stating that he has asked Father Crotty to call on the Count whilst in Berlin.

1p.

24. 26 January 1916 Letter from Casement, carer of Dr. Rudolf V. Hoesselin, Kuranstalt, Neuwittelsbach, München, to Blücher referring to his ill health and the publication of his articles in the German and French press. Casement opens the letter by stating 'I am forced to lie up for a long spell I fear owing to a complete breakdown - In my loneliness I think of still doing what I can to help.'
- 4pp.
25. 1 February 1916 Letter from Casement, Kuranstalt, following Neuwittelsbach, Munich, to Countess Blücher, stating the about Father Crotty, 'I am so sorry about Father Crotty - it is a great pity and I feel much for him - and for the poor men he will leave behind - now without a friend.' On the subject of keeping a diary he notes 'You know the charm of a diary is its simplicity. Its reality and the sense of daily life it conveys to the reader depends not on style, but on truth and sincerity. It should tell of things - but still more of the writer and his (or her) outlook on those things...I kept one for the first three months or so of my stay in this country, & then I gave it up because I became too personal! I found myself writing things best left unwritten - even unthought - & since I could not tell the truth, even to myself, I dropped the [pen] - a year ago!'
- 4pp.
26. 1 February 1916 Letter from Casement, Kuranstalt, Neuwittelsbach, Roman Strasse, München, to Count Blücher, referring to an article he sent the Count on Ireland for Peace, and also noting his poor health.
- 2pp.
27. 3 February 1916 Letter from Casement, Kuranstalt, Neuwittelsbach, München, to Count Blücher, referring to an article to be typed up, the release of Chatterton Hill, material requested by the Count.
- 2pp.
28. 4 February 1916 Extract from a letter by Reverend T.J. Crotty, O.P., Limburg, copied in Casement's handwriting, referring to Crotty's return to Rome, his intention to request that the authorities reconsider their decision, travel arrangements, the response of Irish prisoners to the news and his concerns regarding safe access to other countries. On the matter of leaving he notes that he has many enemies and states 'I must, however, say that I should regret leaving the poor boys who assure me that Germany could do them any greater injury than to deprive them of my ministrations. They would live on bread and water and work night and day if I should be left with them to the end. The poor fellows cried like children when I announced to them the news of my recall...' In addition, Crotty's fears about his movements after Germany are expressed 'You are aware of the feelings my coming here excited in the minds of the people in England, and...you know of the letter which was published in the Press concerning my mission to an enemies country and of the warning of the writer to the authorities to look upon my action as treasonable, and of regarding me as a traitor.'
- 2pp.
29. 7 February 1916 Typescript letter from Father John Thomas Crotty, Missionshaus, Limburg, to Countess [Blücher], reporting that he has secured a special hall as a place of worship for the Irish prisoners from the Commandant of the Lager, and that the government no longer requests his departure from Germany.
- 1p.

30. 9 February 1916 Letter from Casement, Munich, to Count Blücher, referring to his improving health, his feelings on the War, returning his typed material, and the question of a portrait by Fraulein [Bercthold]. On the subject of war, he states 'The only thing I really want is peace - peace all round. I am sick to death of all the rest - the hopeless folly of the whole thing - the organised madness - the scientific insanity - called "war" - "victory" - "glory" - how vain and hopeless it is.'
- 2pp.
31. 9 February 1916 Letter from Casement to Count Blücher, on the Subject of Father Crotty and the question of his Departure from Germany, stating 'In May last they (the military) were "down" on Fr C because he wd not be a recruiting sergeant for my Irish Brigade - He could not be. That wd. have been a very wrongful thing for him to attempt & against his orders from the Pope. Then, because he would not do that, the military men said he was "no use" & they wanted to get him packed off.'
- 3pp.
32. 15 February 1916 Letter from Casement, Munich, to Count Blücher, referring to a trip to Berlin, stating 'I got a letter last night urging me strongly to go...some alleged important business I can deal with it is said, only there.'
- 2pp.
33. 1 March 1916 Letter from Casement, Neuwittelsbach, Munich, to Count Blücher, Wahlstatt, Hotel Esplanade, written in someone else's handwriting and marked with the word 'Dictated'. Refers to his health and helping the Count with his work.
- 2pp.
34. 12 March 1916 Letter from Casement to Count Blücher apologizing for being unable to assist him in his good work since his return, referring to an article in the 'Times' and his health.
- 2pp.
35. 4 April 1916 Letter from Casement to Count Blücher enclosing a receipt for fifty marks received by Casement from Blücher for the Irish Fund, received for article written by request. Notes that he is travelling to Fossen with Father Crotty.
- 2 items
36. 8 April 1916 Letter from Father Crotty O.P., Missionhaus, Limburg, to Count Blücher, referring to the proposed arrival of English Catholic soldiers to the camp, Casement's health, Crotty's journey back to Limburg and the subject of the war. Crotty states the following about the new additions to the camp 'Since my return I have heard that some few hundred English soldiers (all Catholics) are to come to this camp. Of course I shall look after them just as I do after my own countrymen although I came here for the Irish Prisoners only. A missionary has no choice of subjects.' Referring to the war, he says 'I sincerely trust we are near the end of this terrible war. We can hear the canon at Verdun - a distance of 250 kilometers. What a fearful slaughter must be taking place around the fortress!'
- 4pp.
37. c.1916 Letter from Casement, Eden Hotel, Berlin, to Count Blücher referring to meeting arrangements and his health.

- 4pp.
38. c.1916 Letter from Casement, [Hospiz am Brandenburger], to Count Blücher, referring to calling to see him, having a wounded hand, an article in a Munich paper, and states 'Gaffney from Munich is here on his way to U.S.A...I hope he will be another nail in Wilson's coffin.'
- 3pp.
39. c.1916 Letter from Casement to Count Blücher referring to arrangements to meet and getting advice on his 'plan'.
- 3pp.
40. c.1916 Letter from Casement, Hotel Esplanade, Berlin, to Count Blücher, asking him to come to lunch, and referring to developments in Poland, stating 'The news from Poland is excellent - and if the victory is as great as is believed then it should do much to bring this damnable war within sight of an end.'
- 4pp.
41. c.1916 Letter from Casement, Continental Hotel, Berlin, to [Count Blücher] referring to an article in the "Daily Mail" on the declaration of the German Government and states 'This is good! The news appeared on the chief page of the issue - they must be in a fury. They followed it promptly by suspending my Irish papers - as a military measure. They did not prosecute - that would have raised a scandal & given further proof to the world...'
- 7pp.
42. c.1916 Letter signed M. referring to Frank and his companion who is an artist and French scholar.
- 3pp.
43. c.1916 Letter signed M. from Guildford to [Gippy] referring to the arrival of Frank stating '...he says he feels the whole country (Germany) is friendly to us...'
- 2pp.

**II. Printed Material [1914 - 1916]**

44. [1914] Printed pamphlet by Casement entitled 'Ireland, Germany and Freedom of the Seas'. Contains enclosure which reads 'Presented by Mr. Ignatius Houlihan Solicitor Bindon St., Ennis 1970'.  
2 items
45. 23 June 1916 Printed leaflet in German advertising a lecture by Dr. Chatterton-Hill on Friday 30 June at Bernburger Strasse 22-23, entitled 'Irland und seine Bedeutung im Weltkrieg'.  
1p.
46. [October 1914] Newspaper cutting entitled 'SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S VISIT TO BERLIN. "OFFER" BY KAISER'S GOVERNMENT.' The article begins 'For the past week *The Daily Mail*, in common with other British journals which have regular access to the columns of German newspapers...'  
1p.
47. 2 August 1969 Newspaper cutting from *Clare Champion* entitled 'HISTORIC CASEMENT LETTERS PRESENTED TO LIBRARY' which begins 'Some fifty original letters to and from Sir Roger Casement during his stay in Germany from July 1914 to April 1916...'  
1p.

**III. Other Documents [1915-1916]**

48. 27 November 1915                      Typescript copy of an essay entitled 'A PACIFIC BLOCKADE' by Casement which begins 'A new disease appears to have been discovered in London', referring to 'war Depression', and the issue of the neutrality of Greece. Paginated and contains a handwritten note which reads 'Sir Roger Casement 27/11/15'.  
3pp.
49. 29 April 1916                      Typescript document in German regarding Roger Casement referring to his capture, outlining his career in the British Consulate in Central and South America between 1901 and 1913, his examination of the rubber industry and associated abuses, Mr. Morel of the Anti-Congo Society and the Union of Democratic Control, Casement's knighthood, the Putumayo Indians, Catholic Committee in England, Count Blücher, the non-conformist element in English religious life and the role of Dr. Harris, and the whereabouts of Count Blücher.  
4pp.
50. n.d.                      Note containing the name and address of Count Blücher.  
1p
51. n.d.                      Folder which contained the collection of letters with a handwritten note in German on the cover which reads 'Briefwechsel mit Roger Casement'.  
1 item

## CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE

### Conditions governing access:

Access through Clare County Archives

### Conditions governing reproduction:

Photocopying not allowed

### Language/scripts of material:

English, German

### Finding aids:

Available on Clare County Archives website

## ALLIED MATERIALS

### Existence and location of originals:

Clare County Archives

## NOTES AREA

### Archivist's Note:

Roisin Berry, 2006

### Rules or Conventions:

ISAD(G)

### Date(s) of descriptions:

March 2016 to ISAD (G)