

The 'Spanish Influenza' in Limerick, 1918-1919

An 'Fliú Spáinneach' i Luimneach, 1918-1919



Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae **Luimnigh**
Limerick City
& County Council



An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,
Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán
Department of Tourism, Culture,
Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

The Spanish Flu

An Fliú Spáinneach



Emergency hospital at Camp Funston, Kansas, 1918 • Ospidéal éigeandála i gCampa Funston, Kansas, 1918



Predictably, many Americans blamed the German enemy for the virus (Washington Times, 6 Oct. 1918)
Chuir go leor Meiriceánach an milleán ar a namhaid, an Ghearmáin, as an víreas

The 'Spanish Influenza' pandemic of 1918-19 was so-called because of a contemporary misapprehension. Reportage of the disease was suppressed in belligerent countries to maintain Great War-time morale. But its spread was documented uncensored in neutral Spain's press (including the infection of the king and swathes of his court), giving rise to the mistaken belief that it originated there.

The Spanish Flu's actual origin remains speculative. Majority historical opinion traditionally placed it in Kansas, USA. There an influenza epidemic, the features of which strongly resembled the pandemic disease, struck Haskell County in late January 1918 and by March, incontrovertible cases of Spanish Flu were being recorded at a large United States Army base 300 miles away in Funston. While recent research has cast doubt on this episode as an 'origin theory', it was highly significant in terms of spread as troop movements from Funston saw the virus transmitted to other US states. By the end of April, two-thirds of the country's major army bases had been struck, as had 30 of its 50 largest cities. The virus was then carried to Europe through the ongoing deployment of American soldiers to France, from where it spread throughout the continent and wider world.

Tugtar an 'Fliú Spáinneach' ar an bpaindéim a tharla in 1919-19 de bharr míthuiscint a bhí ann ag an am. Cuireadh cosc ar thuairisciú ar an ngalar i dtíortha a bhí i mbun troda chun meanma na ndaoine a choimeád suas le linn an Chogaidh Mhóir. Ach sa Spáinn bhí tuairisciú oscailte ag dul ar aghaidh maidir le scaipeadh an ghalair (tuairiscíodh fiú go raibh sé tolgtha ag an Rí agus ag daoine eile sa chúirt ríoga), rud a bhí mar thoradh air ná gur cheap daoine gur as an Spáinn a tháinig an galar.

Ní fios go cruinn cad as a dtáinig an Fliú Spáinneach. Go traidisiúnta, meastar gur i Kansas, SAM a thosaigh sé, i gContae Haskell ina raibh eipidéim fliú ann a raibh an-chosúlacht aici leis an ngalar paindéime ag deireadh Eanáir 1918. I Márta, taifíodh cásanna a bhí doshéanta i mbunáit airm de chuid Arm Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá 300 míle ar shiúl i Funston agus de bharr gluaiseachtaí trúpaí, scaip an víreas go dtí stáiteanna eile. Faoi dheireadh Aibreáin, bhí dhá thrían de bhunáiteanna airm na tíre buailte leis an víreas chomh maith le 30 as 50 de na cathracha is mó sa tír. De réir na teoirice seo (agus tá amhras suntasach caite air seo le déanaí), ba iad saighdiúirí Meiriceánacha a bhí á gcur go dtí an Eoraip a thug an víreas leo go dtí an Fhrainc agus ansin scaip sé ar fud na mór-roinne and an domhain.

PUBLIC NOTICE

In view of the severity of the present

Epidemic of Influenza

and in order that all efforts may be concentrated on the stamping out of the disease, the local Board of Health, after consultation with Kingston Medical Society and the Mayor, has enacted that after Oct. 16th, and until further notice,

1. Theatres and Moving Picture Houses shall be closed and remain closed.
2. Churches and Chapels of all denominations shall be closed and remain closed on Sundays.
3. All Schools, Public or Private, including Sunday Schools, shall close and remain closed.
4. Hospitals shall be closed to visitors.
5. No public shall be admitted to courts except those essential to the prosecution of the cases called.
6. The Board advises the public most strongly not to crowd into street cars and to avoid as much as possible any crowded train or an assembly of any kind.

Provisions have been made by the Kingston Medical Society whereby all cases applying for assistance will receive the same either by registered practitioners or by final year medical students acting under instructions. Therefore every case of illness should send in a call to a physician.

A. R. B. WILLIAMSON,
Medical Health Officer.

By the time the pandemic had ended in the early summer of 1919, between one-fifth and one half of the world's population had been infected. An estimated 40-50 million had died, the worst death toll of any disease outbreak in human history, and one greater than the total number of military and civilian deaths that resulted from the Great War.

Faoin am a bhí deireadh leis an bpaindéim go luath sa samhradh in 1919, bhí idir aon chúigiú agus leath de dhaonra an domhain buailte leis an víreas. Meastar go bhfuair 40-50 milliún duine bás, an líon daoine is mó a fuair bás de bharr ráige galair i stair an chine daonna, agus uimhir atá níos airde ná líon iomlán na ndaoine, idir shaighdiúirí agus shibhialtaigh, a maraíodh sa Chogadh Mór.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA (SPANISH)

This Disease is Highly Communicable. It May Develop Into a Severe Pneumonia.

There is no medicine which will prevent it. Keep away from public meetings, theatres and other places where crowds are assembled. Keep the mouth and nose covered while coughing or sneezing. When a member of the household becomes ill, place him in a room by himself. The room should be warm, but well ventilated. The attendant should put on a mask before entering the room of those ill of the disease.

TO MAKE A MASK

Take a piece of ordinary cheesecloth 8 x 16 inches, fold it to make it 8 x 8 inches. Next fold this to make it 8 x 4 inches. The cords about 10 inches long at each corner. Apply over mouth and nose as shown in the picture.

ISSUED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CITY OF NEW YORK

Public health is purchasable. Within natural limitations a community can determine its own death rate.

Published weekly by the Department of Health, City of New York, 120 Centre St., New York, N. Y. Under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription, 10 cents per annum.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. OCTOBER 15, 1918. No. 42

"SPANISH INFLUENZA"—"THE FLU"—"THREE-DAY FEVER."

The disease now spreading over this city is highly catching and may invade your home and attack you and your family unless you are very careful.

INFLUENZA is a crowd disease. Therefore: Keep out of crowds as much as possible. INFLUENZA spreads mostly by inhaling some of the tiny droplets of germ-laden sputum. Therefore: Cover up each cough and sneeze. INFLUENZA is probably spread by the filthy habit of spitting on sidewalks, and other public places. Therefore: Do not spit on the floor or anywhere else. INFLUENZA is probably spread also by the use of common drinking cups. Shun the common drinking cup.

Help Bar Deadly Influenza From Seattle

By DR. J. D. TUTTLE, State Health Commissioner

Don't get into crowds, don't cough or sneeze without using a handkerchief, get plenty of fresh air, and when the symptoms of a cold appear isolate yourself as far as possible from others.

By SURGEON GENERAL RUPERT BLUE, U. S. Public Health Service

First there is a chill, then fever, headache, backache, reddening of the eyes, aches all over the body and general prostration. Persons so attacked should go to bed at once and call a physician.

NIGHT EXTRA FOR INFORMATION on our subject—this issue of day, assortment of trains, etc. Call Main 300

The Seattle Daily Times

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

12 Pages. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1918. Price 3c. U. S. Post Office.

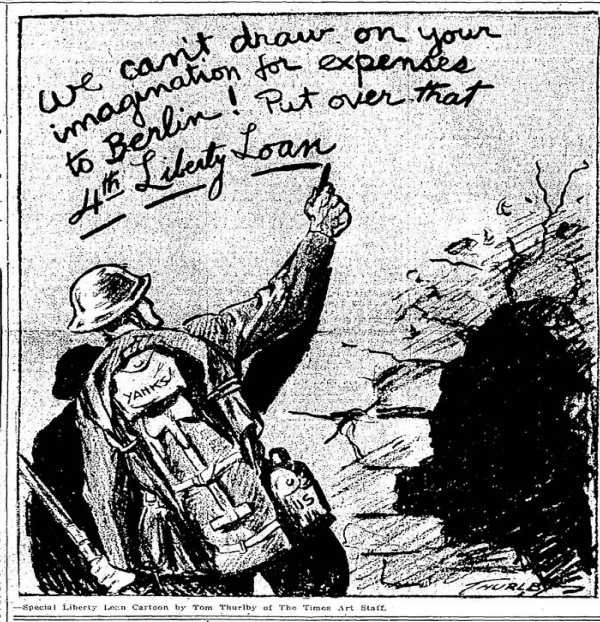
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, SHOWS CLOSED EPIDEMIC PUTS BAN ON ALL PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

MR. LOVERING'S COMMENT

Best in history. The Liberty Bonds!

SEATTLE TO MAKE FIGHT ON DISEASE

Mayor and City Health Officer Will Permit None but Gatherings in Open Air.



AMERICANS AND FRENCH SMASH FOE

Associated Press Summary.

FRENCH and American troops are pushing into the German position in Champagne and have forced the enemy to withdraw from valuable ground in the hill country near the St. Mihiel, very lately abandoned Press territory of some from the theatre of war.

U.S. TROOPS SMASH HUNS IN ARGONNE

Americans Attack Along Extended Front and Capture Several Villages From Fo.

The Wisconsin State Journal

MADISON, WIS., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 10, 1918. Latest Edition PRICE TWO CENTS

1,000 "FLU" CASES IN MADISON; CLOSE SCHOOLS AND THEATRES

ALLIES TAKE 10 VILLAGES; FOE ROUTED

Yank Major of Trapped Battalion Instructs Hun in Destination.

"GO TO HELL"

Yank Major of Trapped Battalion Instructs Hun in Destination.

KRIEMHILDE LINE WIPED OUT BY YANKS

Americans Wreck Defenses on Four-Mile Front; Argonne Pocket is Eliminated.

"FLU" VICTIM

Private Ness, Who succumbed Here Yesterday To Spanish Influenza.

DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN TO DRIVE MALADY FROM STATE

ALL PUBLIC GATHERINGS PROHIBITED

Harper Calls "Flu" Purcell Still Refuses to Admit It.

Where Dr. C. A. Purcell still refuses to admit it.

Public Schools Will Not Reopen For More Than a Week; Edge in Doubt About University.

DEATHS IN MADISON

Miss Julia McCarty, 1883, died of influenza.

Miss Mary E. O'Connell, 1883, died of influenza.

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Arrival in Ireland

Tagann an Víreas go hÉirinn

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Irish 'Spanish Flu' historians Ida Milne, Caitriona Foley, and Patricia Marsh have documented the arrival and spread of the virus in Ireland. Returning Irish soldiers were primarily responsible for bringing it in. The first recorded infections occurred on board the USS Dixie in Cobh in May 1918. But its spread across the country originated in Belfast where, on 10 June 1918, the local press flagged an 'epidemic' of influenza amongst servicemen and factory girls. Ten days later, the Irish Independent reported that this 'mysterious scourge' had stricken entire families and work forces, and noted 'a similar state of affairs' in urban centres in Derry, Galway, Tipperary, Westmeath, and Cork.

Rinne staraíthe Éireannacha an fhlíú Ida Milne, Caitriona Foley, agus Patricia Marsh doiciméadú ar theacht agus leathadh an víris in Éirinn. Ba iad saighdiúirí a bhí ag filladh abhaile a bhí freagrach as an aicíd a thabhairt isteach. Is ar bord an USS Dixie a taifeadadh na chéad chásanna sa Chóbh i mBealtaine 1918. Ach is i mBéal Feirste a thosaigh sé ag scaipeadh ar fud na tíre nuair a tuairiscíodh ar 10 Meitheamh 1918 sa phreas áitiúil go raibh 'epidéim' den fhlíú ann i measc saighdiúirí agus cailíní na monarchana. Deich lá ina dhiaidh sin, tuairiscíodh san Irish Independent go raibh teacht iomlána agus fórsaí saothair buailte go holc ag an 'céasadh mistéireach' seo, agus scríobh siad faoin 'scéal céanna' in ionaid uirbeacha i nDoire, i nGaillimh, i dTiobriod Árann, san Iarmhí agus i gCorcaigh.

AN EPIDEMIC IN BELFAST

No Cause for Alarm.

There is no cause for alarm regarding the epidemic of an influenza type which is prevalent in Belfast. The symptoms are a feverish cold with sore throat, elevation of temperature, and slightly inflamed eyes. No fatal cases have been reported, and the illness appears to run its course in about three days. It is understood that a number of soldiers have been affected, and in one instance a local manufacturing concern has been obliged to close a department for a few days owing to many of the girls employed there being indisposed. A leading medical man stated to a representative of this newspaper last night that the point as to whether the ailment is carried through the air or conveyed by food has not yet been settled, adding that the hot weather and the dust may have something to do with the spread of the disease. Many exaggerated stories have been circulated in the city regarding the outbreak, but, as already stated, there is absolutely no cause for alarm upon the part of the public. In the cases investigated there is nothing in the nature of trench fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or the mysterious botulism.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The outbreak of influenza in Belfast shows no sign of abating, the reports to hand rather confirming the impression generally held that the disease has now spread to all parts of the city. Following on the closing early in the week of a number of national schools in the Ballymacarrett area, the Lord Bishop of the diocese (Right Rev. Dr. d'Arcy) has suggested to clergymen and superintendents the desirability of closing the Sunday schools of the city temporarily, and this course will be extensively adopted to-morrow. As illustrating the difficulties which have arisen in many commercial and industrial establishments owing to the large number of cases which have occurred among the employees, the experience of a leading firm of chemists may be cited. On Thursday they were called upon to compound 450 prescriptions—a record number—and they successfully coped with the task, despite the fact that of the staff of eighteen assistants no less than fourteen were absentees, victims of the prevailing ailment. The members of the medical profession, already considerably overburdened with work, do not by any means relish the present development, under which they are being seriously over-taxed. One well-known medical man passed forty-eight influenza patients through his hands on Thursday, and at night found that he himself had become a victim of the disease.

Arrival in Ireland Tagann an Víreas go hÉirinn

Dublin's chief medical officer, Sir Charles Cameron, was reporting 200 cases by 25 June, although he advised that 'the disease [was] not serious enough to cause alarm'. Concerns began mounting in early July, when schools and many businesses were closed. However, this first, relatively mild wave of infection largely abated by the month's end.

Faoi 25 Meitheamh, bhí príomhoifigeach leighis Bhaile Átha Cliath, Charles Cameron, ag tuairisciú go raibh 200 cás ann, cé gur thug sé an chomhairle 'nár chóir go mbeadh an aicid ina chúis imní toisc nach raibh sí chomh tromchúiseach sin'. Bhí an imní ag bhí ar dhaoine ag géarú go luath i mí Iúil nuair a dúnadh cuid mhaith de na scoileanna agus na gnólachtaí. Tháinig maolú, áfach, ar an gcéad ráig seo den infhabhtú a bhí measartha éadtom roimh dheireadh na míosa.

EPIDEMIC SPREADING

Dublin Schools Closing Owing to Influenza.

On inquiry yesterday at the offices of the Public Health Department of the Dublin Corporation, our representative was informed that the influenza epidemic is still expanding. The malady, however, is not serious, and precautions are being duly taken. Several more schools have closed in accordance with Sir Charles Cameron's suggestion.

The influenza epidemic is spreading in the North of Ireland. At Strabane several cases are reported, including female factory-workers.

THE MALADY AT BALLINASLOE

Dear Sir—With reference to the letter of Mr. J. J. Whyte, Clerk to the Ballinasloe Urban Council, I have merely to say that my report was perfectly correct as to the state of things existing when it was written. The malady was there, the panic was there, the mystery as to hitherto unknown symptoms was there, as both the Urban Council and its Clerk know. Happily, the epidemic has practically run its course, and the large numbers affected by it have all recovered from the attack. They regard it as anything but a myth.

YOUR BALLINASLOE CORRESPONDENT.

29 June 1918

A second, more virulent wave of infection began in October with hundreds of cases reported by mid-month. All counties were this time affected, Ulster and Leinster the worst hit. The Poor Law system, already struggling with war-related shortages of personnel and resources, became overwhelmed: hospitals were quickly overcrowded and hundreds of continually exposed healthcare workers became ill. Across the country, schools and other public buildings were shut down in an effort to contain the virus's spread. Streets were brushed down with disinfectant and concerts, court sittings, and sports fixtures (including the All-Ireland finals) were cancelled or postponed.

Thosaigh an dara ráig ionfhabhtaithe, a bhí níos nimhní, i nDeireadh Fómhair agus faoi lár na míosa bhí na céadta cás á dtuairisciú. Bhí gach contae buailte ag an ngalar an uair seo agus ba iad Ulaidh agus Laighin is mó a bhí thíos leis. Ní raibh córas Dhlí na mBocht, a bhí ag streachailt cheana féin le ganntanas foirne agus acmhainní de bharr an chogaidh, in ann an t-éileamh a láimhseáil: bhí na hospidéal róphlódaithe agus d'éirigh na céadta oibrí cúram sláinte tinn, toisc go raibh siad gan chosaint ar an ngalar. Ar fud na tíre, dúnadh na céadta scoil agus foirgneamh poiblí eile chun iarracht a dhéanamh scaipeadh an víris a chosc. Scuabadh na sráideanna le dífhabhtán, agus cuireadh ceolchoirmeacha, seisiúin chúirte agus cluichí spóirt (Cluiche Ceannais na hÉireann san áireamh) ar ceal nó cuireadh siar iad.

29 June 1918

THE FATAL INFLUENZA SCOURGE

Views of Sir Charles Cameron.

SCHOOLS A SOURCE OF INFECTION.

Sir Charles Cameron, interviewed yesterday, said the influenza epidemic was still at its height in Dublin, and the number of serious cases ran well into four figures. The disease was of a most virulent type, and very contagious. He strongly advocated the closing of all places where people congregate, including theatres, cinemas, and churches, for at least a week, or until the epidemic shows signs of abating. This would greatly obviate the risk of infection and would unquestionably be the means of saving many lives. With regard to schools, Sir Charles said he had heard that some still remained open and that some which had closed had re-opened, and an inspection of all the Dublin schools was now being made with a view to having them all shut down. The schools were a fruitful source of infection. Sir Charles mentioned that he had received a communication from the military authorities stating that, after yesterday, no more military patients would be sent to general hospitals in Dublin during the continuance of the epidemic. The adoption of this course would considerably relieve the congestion at present existing in these institutions. With regard to the recently discovered vaccine, Sir Charles said, so far as Dublin experience went, the use of vaccine had had very favourable results; but he did not think any positive opinion could yet be formed on the subject. The bacillus of influenza had been discovered, and the vaccine modified the disease when the micro-organism had been absorbed into the system. The treatment had been satisfactorily tried in a great many cases in Dublin. In the opinion of Sir Charles, the epidemic arose not from sanitary but from atmospheric causes. It was a curious fact that the epidemic is worse in the townships than even the poorest portions of Dublin. Even more curious still was it that the present outbreak has been traced to Howth, and from whence it had spread to Dublin and townships.

The pneumonia, as pointed out, is of an obscure but very malignant type, and in four out of five cases it has a fatal termination. The onset is very sudden, and cases are known where death supervened within four hours after the first symptoms were observed. It is stated that over 20 employees of the works staff of the Dublin Corporation have succumbed to the disease. A pathetic case is reported from the Clontarf district. A father, after burying two sons, returned to his home to find his wife dead. Of two other members of his family who were then ill a son has since passed away.

25 Oct. 1918

29 June 1918

29 June 1918

25 Oct. 1918

Arrival in Ireland Tagann an Víreas go hÉirinn

By the start of November, the situation in Dublin was so grave that the Catholic archbishop appealed to his flock to ignore the traditional All Saints Day fast so as not to compromise their strength and funeral services were shortened to reduce the risk of infection. Nonetheless, by mid-month, practically every ward in the city's Mater and Adelaide hospitals were given over to Spanish flu cases, while the coffins of victims in the Dublin Union Hospital (today St James's) were stacked eighteen-high. In terms of rural infection, the use of Lough Swilly as a Royal Navy base saw Donegal assume the status of a Spanish Flu blackspot while Clare recorded the lowest death toll in the country. Rates of infection receded towards the month's end and, by mid-December, the disease had all but disappeared.

Faoi thús mhí na Samhna, bhí cúrsaí i mBaile Átha Cliath chomh dona sin go ndearna an t-ardeaspag Caitliceach achainí ar dhaoine neamhaird a thabhairt ar thoscadh traidisiúnta Lá Fhéile na Naomh Uile ionas nach gcuirfidís neart a gcorp i mbaol agus bhí seirbhísí sochraide níos giorra ná mar ba ghnách chun an riosca maidir le ionfhabhrú a laghdú. Mar sin féin, faoi lár na míosa, bhí beagnach gach barda in ospidéal na cathrach an Mater and an Adelaide ag gabháil do chásanna den fhliú Spáinneach, agus bhí ocht déag gcónra de chuid na n-íospartaigh carntha suas ar a chéile in Ospidéal Aontais Bhaile Átha Cliath (Ospidéal San Séamas inniu). Maidir leis an ionfhabhtú i gceantair thuaithe, toisc gur úsáideadh Loch Súilí mar bhunáit don Chabhlaigh Ríoga, bhí Dún na nGall ina bhall dubh maidir leis an bhFliú Spáinneach agus ba sa Chlár a bhí an ráta is ísle sa tír. Ag druidim i dtreo dheireadh na míosa, chuaigh na rátaí ionfhabhtaithe ar gcúl agus faoi lár mhí na Nollag, bhí an galar beagnach imithe.

23 Nov. 1918

The Influenza Epidemic

SEVERAL DEATHS IN SLIGO.

The prevalence of the influenza epidemic is casting the shadow of gloom and depression all over the town. We had hoped that the disease in the mild form we had known it at first would pass away without fatal consequences. The opposite has been the result, and this week it is our sad duty to record a number of deaths as a result of this deadly malady.

In some cases whole families were stricken down, and a feeling of nervousness and depression has spread all over. No one seems immune from attack. Even those who were formerly seized with this grip cannot feel secure in the thought that their first illness is an inoculation against a second attack.

There have been over twenty funerals since Sunday last, and many who are at present on the sick list cannot be regarded as out of danger; indeed there are many whose conditions are anything but hopeful, and only extreme care is being made to pull them through. The doctors, nurses, and chemists are having a busy time, and every effort is being made to cope with the plague, as it has been justly described. The deaths which have taken place are particularly sad. One shudders to think of young men who, a week ago, were the embodiment of youthful vitality now lying cold in death. A gloom has been cast over the town by the death on Thursday of Mr. Tom McDonald, of the firm of Messrs. Higgins and Keighron, but there appears to be no exceptions where the malady takes a deadly grip.

The result is, as we have already stated, a feeling of depression has settled down on the people. When the war has ended, and when conscription has been averted, we have another enemy to face, and the death roll through the ravages of this enemy is not to be made light of all over Ireland. There has been many sorrowful homes since the war began, but there has been many sorrowful homes in Ireland within the past few months. The prayer of all is that we may speedily see the end of this spectre of sickness and sorrow in our midst.

FRESH INFLUENZA OUTBREAK STRONG MEASURES RECOMMENDED IN DUBLIN.

Influenza is again rife in Dublin and throughout the provinces, and is causing considerable anxiety. On the occasion of the two previous outbreaks last year this modern plague was, says the Dublin "Evening Herald," responsible for terrible ravages on a world-wide scale. It was stated by an authority on the subject that the influenza-pneumonia scourge caused as many deaths as were attributable to the war itself.

Medical science has so far been unable to isolate the germ of the septic pneumonia which so frequently supervenes in cases of influenza, and is the cause of the vast majority of the deaths that result. If the bacillus could be identified, the discovery of effective treatment would doubtless speedily follow, and the plague be successfully fought. As matters stand, however, and pending the prosecution of further research work, the best that can be done is for the public to adopt the precautions that are now being advocated by the health authorities.

The English Local Government Board has already taken the step of declaring influenza-pneumonia to be compulsorily notifiable. This is an obvious precaution which should be universally adopted in this country. The decision as to whether the disease should be compulsorily notifiable rests with the municipal councils and other local bodies charged with the superintendence of the public health. We note with satisfaction that the Belfast Corporation has already made notification of all cases compulsory, and that the Dublin Municipal Council will be invited at the next meeting to follow this example. It has also been announced that at a conference of physicians of Dublin hospitals and of representatives of our Public Health Department it has been unanimously resolved that it would be desirable if the schools, theatres, and picture houses were closed for the present, and also that dances, even for benevolent purposes, should be postponed. There is no doubt that the nefarious traffic of the microbe flourishes most where masses of people are kept in close proximity. Those who would protect their health should, therefore, spend as little time as possible in crowded assemblies. In October and November last many schools were closed for a period of several weeks, and we think that a similar measure is now demanded in the interests of the health of the community.

Sir Charles Cameron states that the disease was undoubtedly spreading in the city. Asked as to the nature and extent of the epidemic, Sir Charles replied: "It is too early in the epidemic to form an opinion as to its virulence, but so far as I can judge from what I hear from the officials of the Public Health Department, it is of a milder form than the epidemic that was in the city before." Asked if he meant that the mischief was with regard to the individual cases or to the extent of the outbreak, Sir Charles said: "With regard to the individual cases it is of a milder form, but it is too early yet to express a definite opinion—there are not enough cases. The death-rate is, after all, the real test of virulence—the proportion out of every 100 attacked who die—and it is impossible to come to any safe conclusion yet about it." He added that the fact that influenza and pneumonia were not notifiable made it difficult to ascertain the extent of the epidemic. The necessary data would be available next week if the special meeting of the Dublin Corporation to be held on Tuesday next decided to make the disease notifiable.

24 Feb. 1919

However, a third wave of infection erupted in late January 1919 as more Irish troops returned home from the war. Once again Dublin was severely affected, as was the northern west coast. Research by Ida Milne indicates that, by the time it waned in early May, some 800,000 people (one-fifth of Ireland's total population) had been infected with Spanish Flu. Of these, approximately 23,000 had died, a figure comprising the 20,057 flu deaths officially certified and 3,300 excess fatalities from pneumonia, the great majority of which were attributable to the virus. However, given the pressure under which the medical profession was operating, which likely resulted in misdiagnosis and non-registration, the actual death toll was undoubtedly higher.

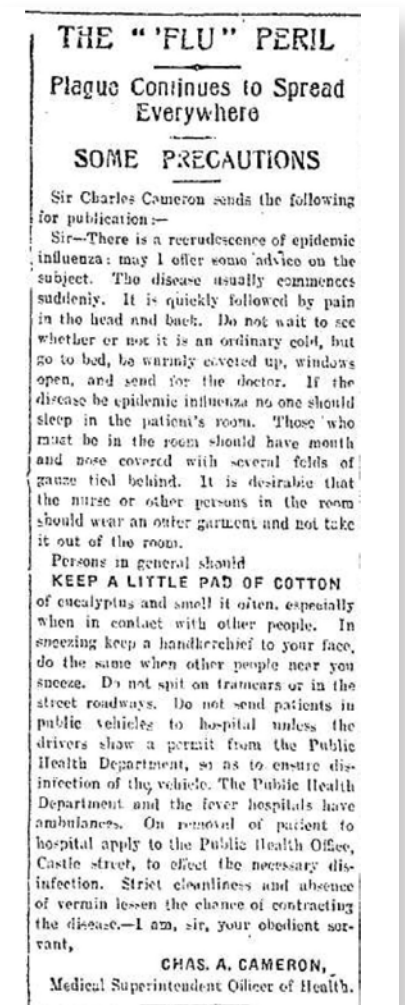
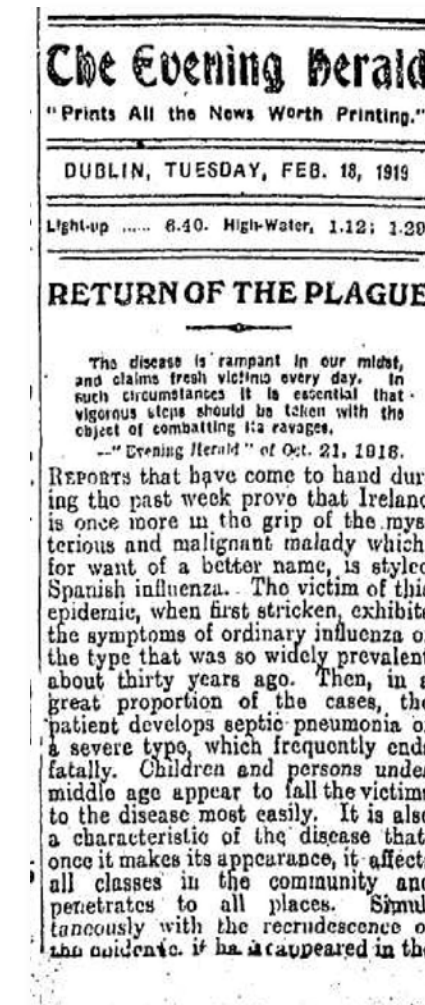
Bhris an tríú ráig ionfhabhtaithe amach, afach, go déanach i mí Eanáir 1919 nuair a bhí tuilleadh trúpaí Éireannacha ag filleadh abhaile ón gcogadh. Arís, bhí Baile Átha Cliath buailte go dona leis mar aon leis an gcósta thiar thuaidh. De réir Ida Milne, staraí a bhfuil taighde déanta aici ar an bhFliú Spáinneach, faoin am a bhí sé ag dul i léig go luath i mBealtaine, bhí thart ar 800,000 duine (aon chúigiú de dhaonra iomlán na hÉireann) ionfhabhtaithe leis an ngalar. Díobh siúd, fuair thart ar 23,000 bás, figiúr a bhí déanta suas de líon na marbh a bhí teastastaithe go hoifigiúil, i.e. 20,057 agus 3,300 bás breise de bharr níúmóine, a raibh formhór mór díobh le cur i leith an ghalair. É sin ráite, i bhfianaise an bhrú a bhí ar ghairm an leighis agus an seans mór go ndearnadh cásanna a dhiaghnóisiú go mícheart agus nár cláraíodh básanna eile, is cinnte go raibh líon na marbh i bhfad níos airde.



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Arrival in Limerick

Tagann an Víreas go Luimneach



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Department of Tourism, Culture,
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LIMERICK NEWS

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.—The influenza epidemic has taken hold of the city, but so far it is satisfactory to be able to say that it is of a mild description. While there is no overcrowding at the hospitals provision has been made to cope with the cases as they arrive for treatment. At the present time nearly all the patients are being treated in their homes, and within the past few days some deaths have occurred.

DEATH OF POLICE CONSTABLE.—The death, which is greatly regretted by his colleagues in the force and the citizens, took place in Barrington's Hospital on Tuesday night of Constable Thomas Ashe, at the age of 26 years. The deceased had been ailing only a week, and the cause of death was pneumonia following an attack of influenza. He was a native of Tuam, and was seven years in the force, the greater portion of which he served in Limerick.

Isolated cases of non-seasonal influenza occurred in Limerick during the period of the Spanish Flu's first wave which were possibly attributable to the virus. But certain and, indeed, significant infection only commenced with the second wave in early October; the first definitive Spanish Flu death occurred on the 15th when RIC Constable Thomas Ashe from William Street barracks succumbed.

Bhí cásanna aonair ann den fhliú neamh-séasúrach i Luimneach i rith na céad ráige den fhliú Spáinneach and seans go bféadfaí iad a chur i leith an víris. Ach níor deimhníodh aon chás, agus go deimhin, ní raibh aon ionfhabhtú suntasach ann go dtí gur thosaigh an dara ráig go luath i nDeireadh Fómhair; fuair Thomas Ashe ó Dhún Sráid Liam bás, Constábla de chuid Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (RIC) ar an 15 Deireadh Fómhair agus ba é sin an chéad bás a deimhníodh.



The Military Hospital at Limerick's New Barracks treated the majority of soldiers who contracted Spanish Flu
Cuireadh cóir leighis ar fhormhór na saighdiúirí i gcathair Luimnigh a raibh an galar orthu san Ospidéal Míleata sa Bheairic Nua (1)



Most British Army casualties of Spanish Flu in Limerick are buried in King's Island military cemetery
Tá an chuid is mó de na saighdiúirí a fuair bás ón ngalar i gCathair Luimnigh curtha sa Reilig mhíleata, Oileán an Rí (2)

That returning soldiers were primarily responsible for this wave's transmission to Limerick was confirmed by a contemporaneous outbreak amongst the city's military: four members of the British Army garrison died within one week of Constable Ashe. The disease claimed a further 20 soldiers by the end of November and at least 12 more by the time the third wave abated in early summer 1919.

Nuair a bhris ráig chomhaimseartha amach i measc saighdiúirí na cathrach, dearbhaíodh an tuairim gurbh iad saighdiúirí ag filleadh ón gcogadh a bhí freagrach den chuid is mó as an ngalar a scaipeadh go dtí Luimneach: fuair ceathrar ball de gharastún Arm na Breataine bás sa tseachtain chéanna inar cailleadh an Constábla Ashe. Fuair 22 duine eile bás faoi dheireadh mhí na Samhna and 15 eile faoin am a chuaigh an tríú ráig i léig go luath sa samhradh in 1919.

Arrival in Limerick *Tagann an Víreas go Luimneach*

One of the soldiers infected was the future poet and classicist, Robert Graves, who was stationed with the 3rd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers in the New [today Sarsfield] Barracks in 1918. He related in his autobiography that he 'woke up with a sudden chill' in early November which he recognized as the first symptoms of Spanish influenza. Graves immediately absconded to London, believing that 'I should at least have my influenza in an English, and not an Irish, hospital'. Fourteen of his Limerick-stationed regimental comrades died of the disease.

Ba é ceann de na saighdiúirí a tholg an víreas ná Robert Graves, a bheadh ina scríbhneoir agus ina scoláire clasaiceach níos faid anonn. Bhí sé lonnaithe leis an 3ú Cathlán de chuid Fiúsailéirí Ríoga na Breataine Bige sa Dhún Nua [Dún an tSáirséalaigh inniu] go luath i mí na Samhna nuair a dhúsigh sé 'go tobann le fuarallas' agus d'aithin sé gur 'ceann de na chéad shiomptóim den fhliú Spáinneach a bhí ann'. Theith Graves láithreach go dtí Londain mar chreid sé 'go mba chóir go mbeadh mo fliú agam in ospidéal Sasanach agus ní in ospidéal Éireannach'. D'éag ceithre dhuine dhéag dá chomrádaithe a bhí lonnaithe i Luimneach de bharr na haicíde.



Ch. xxvi AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY 347

over two hundred pounds. Next day the senior lieutenant in the company that I was to have taken over went off with the company cash-box, and I would have been legally responsible. Before the war he used to give displays at Blackpool Pier as *The Handcuff King*; he got away safely to America.

I went out a few miles from Limerick to visit my uncle, Robert Cooper, at Cooper's Hill. He was a farmer, a retired naval officer, and had been having his ricks burnt and cattle driven. He was very despondent. Through the window he showed me distant cattle grazing beside the Shannon. 'They have been out there all winter,' he said, 'and I haven't had the heart to go out and look at them these three months.' I spent the night at Cooper's Hill and woke up with a chill. I knew that it was the beginning of influenza. At the barracks I found that the War Office telegram had come through for my demobilization, but that all demobilization among troops in Ireland was to be stopped on the following day for an indefinite period because of the troubles there. The adjutant, showing me the telegram, said: 'We're not going to let you go. You promised to help us with those theatricals.' I protested, but he was firm. I did not intend to have my influenza out in an Irish military hospital with my lungs in their present state.

I had to think quickly. I decided to make a run for it. The orderly-room sergeant had made my papers out on receipt of the telegram. I had all my kit ready packed. There only remained two things to get: the colonel's signature to the statement that I had handled no company moneys, and the secret code-marks which only the battalion demobilization officer could supply – but he was hand-in-glove with the adjutant, so it was no use asking him for them. The last

348 GOOD-BYE TO ALL THAT Ch. xxvi

train before demobilization ended was the six-fifteen from Limerick the same evening, February 13th. I decided to wait until the adjutant had left the orderly room and then casually ask the colonel to sign the statement, without mentioning the adjutant's objection to my going. The adjutant remained in the orderly room until five minutes past six. As soon as he was out of sight I hurried in, saluted, got the colonel's signature, saluted, hurried out to collect my baggage. I had counted on a jaunting-car at the barrack gates but none was to be seen. I had about five minutes left now and the station was a good distance away. I saw a corporal who had been with me in the First Battalion. I shouted to him: 'Corporal Summers, quick! Get a squad of men. I've got *my ticket* and I want to catch the last train back.' Summers promptly called four men; they picked up my stuff and doubled off with it, left, right, left, to the station. I tumbled into the train as it was moving out of the station and threw a pound-note to Corporal Summers. 'Good-bye, corporal, drink my health.'

But still I had not my demobilization code-marks and knew that when I reached the demobilization centre at Wimbledon they would refuse to pass me out. I did not care very much. Wimbledon was in England, and I would at least have my influenza out in an English and not an Irish hospital. My temperature was running high now and my mind was working clearly as it always does in fever. My visual imagery, which is cloudy and partial at ordinary times, becomes defined and complete. At Fishguard I bought a copy of the *South Wales Echo* and read in it that there would be a strike of London Electric Railways the next day, 14th February, if the railway directors would not meet the men's demands. So when the train steamed into Paddington

The Virus Spreads

Scaipeann an Víreas

Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Luimnigh
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

THE Limerick Poor Law Board have appointed the following Members of the Board to act as a Committee with plenary powers to extend immediate relief arising out of the epidemic of influenza:—Messrs P Bourke (Chairman of Committee), James Burke, J Reidy, J Doyle, James Ledden, Thomas Donnellan, Joseph Keane (Chairman of Board).

The Committee is empowered to grant Poor Law Medical Relief and other essential assistance to deserving cases during the continuance of the epidemic.

Applicants for relief should apply at once to any Member of the Committee above-mentioned.

The Committee invite the services of young women, with some experience of nursing, who will be liberally paid.

The Committee will meet in the Mayor's Office Town Hall, each evening at 7 o'clock, when applications will be considered.

By Order of Committee,

T RYAN, Clerk of Union.

October 30th, 1918

LIMERICK COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Spanish Flu's march through Limerick more generally was documented in the local press. On 30 October, the Limerick Leader reported that it was 'attacking all classes of people without exception, old and young, rich and poor, going down without distinction ... sickness, and frequently death, exacts its toll alike from the dweller in the open, well-ventilated country mansion and the denizen of the city slum'. The city's health infrastructure was 'working at the highest tension, working in fact practically to breaking point', leading Limerick Union's Board of Guardians to form an Emergency Committee to relieve disease-related municipal distress.

Bhí an Fliú Spáinneach ag treabadh roimhe i Luimneach agus bhí cásanna á dtaifeadh sa phreas áitiúil. Ar 30 Deireadh Fómhair, thuiriscigh an Limerick Leader go raibh sé 'ag ionsaí gach aicme sa tsochaí gan eisceacht, idir óg agus aosta, idir shaibhir agus dhaibhir, gan idirdhealú a dhéanamh eatarthu... déanann an tinneas, agus go hiondúil an bás, an scrios céanna ar an gcónaitheoir sa teach mór faoin tuath, é galánta agus aeráilte go maith, agus a dhéanann sé ar dheinisín slumaí na cathrach'. Bhí infreastruchtúr sláinte na cathrach 'ag obair ag an leibhéal teannais is airde, go deimhin, tá siad i ndeireadh na feide', agus ní raibh de rogha an an mBord Bardachta ach Coiste Éigeandála a chruthú chun an cruachás bardasach a mhaolú.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The influenza is still very prevalent in Limerick, though not so acute as in other cities. Some fatalities from the disease, or from pneumonia and complications following on pneumonia, have taken place. As a precautionary measure most of the city schools remain closed. There were some twenty cases of influenza in Ennis hospital on Saturday. The outbreak in that town is not as virulent as reported elsewhere.

1 Nov. 1918

LIMERICK LEADER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1918

The Epidemic

It is, perhaps, well, at present, that the mind of the people is to a great extent occupied with matters of war, peace, and future settlements of the world's great affairs, and more particularly the future of our own people as a nation, for otherwise the great scare of what almost deserves the name of plague would probably have the effect of driving us to panic. Day by day the alarming death rate is ascending, and still the epidemic remains a puzzle to some of the best medical opinion of the country. Up to the present the attack shows little sign of abating in its severity, while in some places, such as Dublin, the disease gives certain indications of an increasing malignity. Early last summer this influenza began to make its appearance amongst the populations of Southern France and Spain, and quickly spread to many parts of Europe, including these islands, beginning here with England. Shortly afterwards it communicated itself to this country, attacking all classes of people without exception, old and young, rich and poor, going down without distinction. In previous epidemics a single class of people was sometimes attacked, but in the present virulent outbreak, sickness, and frequently death, exacts its toll alike from the dweller in the open, well ventilated country mansion and the denizen of the city slum, where fresh air and sunshine seldom penetrate. Dublin seems to be the metropolis in this as in all things, for the greatest force of the attack is breaking on its people. The daily accounts contain alarming records of the track of the new plague, hospitals full to overflowing, citizens dropping down in the streets and dying before reaching home or proper shelter; whole families practically wiped out in a few days; burials taking place where marriages had been arranged for and all the tidings of a terror almost reminiscent of some of the country's black days of the hungry forties. Up and down the country rings the same peal but only as a faint echo of the Dublin tolling, except here and there a town is attacked with exceptional virulence as instances Ness or Thurles where it is said the majority of the populations are prostrate and the death rate unprecedentedly high. Fortunately for us in Limerick, the disease, although virtually as prevalent as elsewhere, is not attacking its victims with that malignant virulence so common in other cities. None the less the city medical force is working at the highest tension, working in fact practically to the breaking point, a single medical man in some days making hundreds of examinations. In this there may be a good deal of unnecessary wear and people who are suffering from ordinary slight colds are rushing for medical examination and

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Arrangements for Believing the Sick Poor

Mr T Donnellan, B.C., presided at to-day's meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians. The other members present were—Messrs P Bourke, O Quilligan, J M Inerney, B.O.; J Costy, James Bourke, P Walsh, B.O. The officials present were—Messrs T Ryan, Clerk, and E Dundon, Master.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board, dated 5th November, stating that they consented to the Guardians making the best possible arrangements for medical treatment of the sick poor in the city and throughout the Union during the continuance of the influenza epidemic. The claim of the temporary medical officers for remuneration should be submitted in due course for sanction. They also wrote stating that relieving officers under their provisional powers can afford the relief set out in poster, and they would doubtless be guided by the advice of the committee, and if on account of urgency the latter did not act in a strictly legal manner, the Board could be appealed to to remit any surcharge if made.

The Clerk submitted the minutes of the committee appointed to afford relief to the people suffering from the influenza epidemic, and it went to show that Dr Mulcahy was employed to attend to a number of patients on red tickets where the other doctors were unable to attend in consequence of the unusually large number of cases of influenza, at present so prevalent in the city. A resolution was adopted requisitioning the services of Dr Mulcahy at one guinea per day to attend to cases which could not be attended to by the other doctors.

Mr P Coffey was appointed at the remuneration of 7s per day to show the doctors to the houses of the sick so that the medical aid would be rendered more expeditiously.

Mr P Bourke, referring to the influenza epidemic and the attendance of the Guardians at the meetings, said it was an extraordinary state of affairs to say that notwithstanding the abnormal condition of the poor people at the present time who were suffering from the distressing crisis of the influenza epidemic that they had such a limited Board to deal with such trying conditions. Up to 12.30 they had not a quorum, which was a disgrace, and would be sufficient to make a quorum. The Committee formed to give relief to sufferers from the epidemic invited and continue to invite the co-operation of all their fellow-citizens and expect to receive all the assistance possible, and he wished it to go forth that there was no intention on the part of the committee to confine its working. They would be glad if the Mayor had taken it on himself to co-operate with them and give them help, and he then referred to some misunderstanding by which the committee were refused the use of the Town Hall, and was sorry that the Mayor and public men were not taking more interest in the matter, as the more they had the better it was for all.

The meeting then adjourned.

8 Nov. 1918

The Virus Spreads Scaipeann an Víreas

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Guardians to administer relief in urgent cases during the influenza epidemic met last night at the Catholic Institute for the purpose of concluding their business.

Mr. P. Bourke (Chairman of the Committee) said they had met to consider whether their continued existence was essential in view of the great diminution in the number of cases arising out of the epidemic. He believed they would be warranted in winding up their functions now. They had relieved 280 families, and in some cases six and eight people were affected in some houses. There were in all 1,000 citizens relieved by the Committee during that troubled crisis. Bread, milk, and beef tea, were given in liberal quantities. Some little overlapping occurred but that was quickly stopped. In conclusion he could say safely that the Committee could congratulate themselves on their efforts to bring some relief and assistance into 280 homes during the terrible time of sickness, now so happily passing away.

Mr. Joseph Keane (Chairman of the Board of Guardians) moved that the Committee be dissolved from Saturday, as the urgency for relief had passed and the Relieving Officers could deal with the number of cases now to be dealt with.

Mr. John Reidy seconded.

The Committee accordingly dissolved.

28/11/1918.

Minutes of meeting of Board of Guardians: Limerick Union, 16 Nov. 1918
Miontuairiscí cruinnithe den Bhord Caomhnóirí: Luimneach, 16 Samhain 1918 (3)

Across the city and county, schools and theatres closed their doors, and fairs and markets were cancelled, in an effort to contain the virus's spread. Nonetheless, the epidemic was soon county-wide. By mid-November, the Limerick Leader was reporting that it had 'established a strong position in Abbeyfeale and outlying areas', while the Board of Guardians of Newcastle West was complaining of 'the shortage of doctors in the fight against influenza in the Union'. However, the situation soon showed such signs of improvement that the Emergency Committee was dissolved, having assisted 280 city families comprising over 1,000 souls. By the month's end, 293 flu deaths had been recorded across Limerick city and county.

Dúnadh scoileanna agus amharclanna ar fud na cathrach agus an chontae, cuireadh aonaigh agus margaí ar ceal, mar iarracht an víris a choimeád faoi smacht. Mar sin féin, faoin dara seachtain i mí na Samhna, bhí an epidéim scaipthe ar fud na tíre ar fad. Faoi lár mhí na Samhna, bhí an Limerick Leader ag tuairisciú go raibh 'an lámh in uachtar aige i Mainistir na Féile agus sna sráidbhailte imeallacha', agus bhí Bord Bardachta an Chaisleáin Nua ag gearáin mar gheall ar an 'easpa dochtúirí sa troid in aghaidh an fhlíú san Aontas'. Tháinig feabhas ar chúrsaí go luath, áfach, sa mhéid go rabhtas ábalta an Coiste Éigeandála a dhíscaoileadh, tar éis cúnamh a bheith tugtha aige do 280 teaghlach sa chathair a chuimsigh os cionn 1,000 duine. Faoi dheireadh na míosa, bhí 293 bás fhlíú taifeadta ar fud chathair agus chontae Luimnigh.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The influenza epidemic is still very prevalent in Limerick, many people being laid up, but it is hoped the attack is on the down grade, especially with the advent of hard and dry weather. In Ennis the hospital is full to excess, but the patients are doing well. Dr Coghlan, the Medical Officer, who has had a most strenuous time day and night for some weeks, has at last been attacked, and his work in the hospital has been undertaken by Drs MacClanay, Conliffe, and Duggan.

16 Nov. 1918

The following Medical Certificate has been received from Dr. William Lane, M.O., Clarina Dispensary District:-

"Croom."

"This is to certify that Dr. W.F. Lane has been suffering from influenza since 1/11/18 and unable to attend to his duties.

"William Hedderman, L.R.C.P.S.I."
"5th. November 1918."

The following is a copy of letter received from Dr. William Hedderman:-

"Croom."
"5/11/18."

"Clerk of Union,
Limerick."

"In consequence of Dr. Lane's illness and at his request I took up duty in Clarina Dispensary District on the 1/11/18.

"William Hedderman."

Minute. Doctor Hedderman to do duty at £4 :4: 0 per week.

Sanction of the Local Government Board requested.

Influenza Plague

The following resolution of the Galway Union was unanimously adopted viz

"That owing to the gravity of the Influenza Plague and the admitted shortage of medical aid in this country, we demand the immediate release of all medical practitioners interned or imprisoned, so that their services may be availed of in this awful crisis"

Minutes of meeting of Board of Guardians: Limerick Union 6 Nov. 1918 and Newcastle West Union, 14 Nov. 1918

Miontuairiscí cruinnithe den Bhord Caomhnóirí: Luimneach, 6 Samhain 1918 agus An Caisleán Nua Thiar, 14 Samhain 1918 (4)

INFLUENZA IN WEST LIMERICK

The influenza has now established a strong position in Abbeyfeale and outlying places (writes our Abbeyfeale correspondent). In many instances entire households have been stricken, but happily with no fatal consequences. The local doctors are moving night and day, and as a precautionary measure the schools have been closed.

13 Dec. 1918

SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS

IN NEWCASTLE WEST UNION

The Fight Against Influenza.

At Thursday's meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians, Mr T Hurley, J.P., Co C, Chairman, presiding, the shortage of doctors in the fight against influenza in the union was referred to.

A resolution was received from Galway Union urging that, owing to the gravity of the influenza plague and the shortage of medical aid in the country, the Irish doctors interned should be released immediately.

On the motion of Mr J Quaid, seconded by Mr Irwin, the resolution was adopted.

Mr O Fitzgibbon said they were very short of doctors. On Tuesday they were very hard hit for a doctor.

Mr Quaid—Have you any cases of influenza?
R O—Plenty of them.

Mr O Harnett wrote stating that Dr W'Carthy informed him that he was ill and could not do duty. He wired to five doctors, and could not get any of them to do duty less than £7 7s a week.

Dr Cremin stated that owing to the action of the military in occupying the fever hospital this week, simultaneous with the outbreak of the influenza epidemic, it looked as if they would be crowded out in the hospital. He supposed they could not get the military to give up the place again. He would ask the relieving officers to send in only very bad cases.

Chairman—The relieving officers are not the judges, but the doctors.

Dr Cremin—Well, you could ask the doctors. There were nine cases to come in that day, and where they would put them he did not know.

Mr Quaid—How long is it since the military took up the place?

Master—To-day. They cleared us out of it on Monday.

Dr Cremin said most of the cases were not so bad, and many of them need not be sent to the hospital.

It was decided that the Clerk send a circular to the doctors pointing out that in consequence of the lack of room serious cases only should be sent to the hospital.

Arising out of a further discussion, Dr Cremin stated he believed the epidemic would pass over in about a fortnight.

18 Nov. 1918

WEST LIMERICK TEACHERS

Succumb to Influenza

The influenza epidemic is still rife in parts of West Limerick. Among the latest victims are three teachers—Mr Timothy O'Sullivan (26) and Mr Patrick O'Sullivan (30) brothers, natives of Atha, whose deaths are widely regretted, as also that of Mrs William Quirke, N T, Mountcollin.

13 Dec. 1918

The Virus Spreads *Scaipeann an Víreas*

Although the worst was now over, the Limerick death toll continued to mount. By the time the Spanish Flu's second wave was exhausted in mid-December, another 97 had died, while the third wave's arrival in late January 1919 ultimately resulted in over 280 additional deaths.

Cé go raibh an chuid is measa thart, bhí méadú leanúnach ann i líon na marbh i Luimneach. Faoi lár mhí na Nollag, nuair a bhí an dara ráig den fhliú Spáinneach ídithe, bhí 97 duine eile tar éis bás a fháil, agus mar thoradh ar an tríú ráig go déanach i mí Eanáir 1919, bhásaigh 280 duine eile.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA

Four deaths from influenza have taken place in Oola district within the past couple of weeks. Eight members of one family were prostrated by the malady, and two of the children have succumbed. The epidemic has also claimed some further victims in the Glin district.

16 Nov. 1918

INFLUENZA IN EAST LIMERICK

In the Bulgaden district (writes our Kilmallock correspondent) three children of one family have died from influenza while other children and the mother are suffering from it. The epidemic is also very severe in the Kilmisane and Hospital districts.

24 Jan. 1919

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA

The influenza epidemic is rampant in Doon, Pallas, Ballyneety, Cappamore, and other parts of East Limerick bordering on Tipperary. Whole families are laid up, and there have been several deaths.

17 Feb. 1919

LIMERICK LEADER.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14.

Influenza Again

INFLUENZA has again broken out in several districts throughout Ireland and in London and other centres across the Channel. The epidemic on this occasion, happily, is not very widespread so far, and appears to be on the whole of a rather mild character up to the present. In some places, however, the visitation is understood to be of even a more virulent type than that which proved so fatal during the months of October, November, and December of last year. The town of Charleville and the surrounding country, for instance, are reported to be badly in the grip of the strange malady, and most of fifty patients suffering from it in Kilmallock Hospital are from the districts mentioned. Three deaths, according to our Kilmallock correspondent, have taken place in one family in Ballingaddy, and two young men from Charleville died on yesterday. In Limerick city at present many persons are also laid up from the malady, but in the majority of cases the attacks are light. Reports from other parts of the country are of a somewhat serious nature, as they show that the disease is making its unwelcome appearance in a rather acute form in a number of widely separated districts. At Killooty, County Wexford, four children of a labourer died within a few days of each other, two daughters being buried on the one day. In Castlebar several patients have been removed to hospital and all the schools have again been closed. While panic regarding the epidemic is both unwise and unnecessary every reasonable precaution should be taken in time against infection by the germs of the disease. Crowding is said to be the greatest source of danger, and it should be avoided as far as possible. The medical correspondent of the "Daily News" says:—"Apparently the infection carries but a short distance, and is short-lived unless it meets with a new host. It has not affected the well-to-do nursery very much; nor has it spread so badly in those households which allow of separate bedrooms for their members. The chief victims have been those of working age who travel back and forth to their work, and the spreading has been among the households of the overcrowded London workers." The medical correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" gives a number of hints as to how to avoid infection. "The inside of the nose," he says, "should be washed with soap and water, and the throat should be gargled with some mild antiseptic. Where nothing better is available, soap and water should be used for this purpose as well as for the nose. People should wear masks to cover their nose and mouth, especially in crowded assemblies. Progressive medical men will certainly not associate themselves with the view that chills have anything to do with the cause of the complaint. The fear of chills leads to the windows being closed, and stuffy atmosphere is more provocative of influenza than

THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

Influenza has again broken out in various parts of Ireland. In some places it is severe, but so far as can be gathered it is not nearly so violent as the epidemic of last October and November. In Limerick it is very satisfactory to learn that the outbreak is of a comparatively mild form, and that the cases, already not numerous, are decreasing. The epidemic is, as on previous occasions, not confined to the British Isles; it also appears to be prevalent in France, while turning to another part of the world it is very severe in Australia. The State Government in that country has ordered the closing of all hotels within fifteen miles radius of Melbourne, and several vessels proceeding to England will, it is announced, not call at that port. It can only be hoped that the outbreak will soon pass away. A notice of motion has been given in the Dublin Corporation to the effect that the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, shall apply to epidemic influenza and septic pneumonia temporarily for a period of six months from the coming into operation of the Order as applicable to the County Borough. This is

22 Feb. 1919

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

On the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, it was decided to make influenza-pneumonia a notifiable disease.

The recommendation asking the cinemas and schools to close from mid-day on Friday last to the 17th inst was also before the meeting.

Replying to Mr Dalton, the Town Clerk said they had no power to close the schools.

Mr Dalton said the cinema proprietors would be looking for a renewal of their licences next month, and if they refused to shut down now the Council should refuse to grant their licence.

Mr Tucker said they had legal opinion that they could not close the cinemas.

Mr Dalton—If they refuse to close I think they should be punished. I intend to move that they don't get a renewal of their licence unless they close.

22 Feb. 1919

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

CINEMA HOUSES AND SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED.

Yesterday a specially convened meeting of the Public Health Committee, on the suggestion of Dr McGrath, Medical Officer of Health, was held at the Town Hall in reference to the influenza epidemic. Mr R P O'Connor, B.C. presided, and Dr McGrath, and Mr J J Peacocke, City Surveyor, were in attendance, and after some discussion it was decided to arrange for the closing of the cinema houses, the theatre, and the city schools from the 7th to the 17th instant, as a tentative measure for the present.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Reading the daily newspapers, one is struck with the number of deaths recorded from the "influenza" plague. Presently our people seem to take a deeper interest in the "professed" declarations of statesmen than in what affects us most—the health of the nation.

Thousands of the flower of the manhood and womanhood of the country have been swept away, and the medical profession are as helpless to grapple with the disease to-day as they were in the early summer and autumn of last year.

We are told quite off hand that the "influenza" plague is at present "more contagious but less virulent" by eminent medical authorities. That should make the public realize what they are up against. Now, what do we find in the city? The picture houses and all places of amusement are commanding full houses; the schools are opened. Surely, if the infection is so contagious, is it not time for the public to wake up and call on the City Fathers to close these places?—Yours,

JOHN McMAHON.

Thomondgate, Limerick, March 3rd.

6 Mar. 1919



Preventatives, Treatments, and 'Cures' Teiripí, Chóireálacha, agus 'Leigheasanna'

Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Luimnigh
Limerick City
& County Council



An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,
Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán
Department of Tourism, Culture,
Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

Advertisements published in newspapers and magazines in circulation in Limerick in the Spanish Flu period.

Fógraí a foilsíodh i bpáipéir nuachta agus in irisí a bhí i gcúrsaíocht i Luimneach le linn tréimhse an Fhlú Spáinnigh.

Pharmaceutical companies rebranded their products as effective flu treatments

Rinne cuideachtaí cógaisíochta a gcuid táirigí a athbhrandáil go tapa mar chóireálacha éifeachtacha flú

FIGHT the deadly INFLUENZA.

If you would safeguard yourself against the attack of the death-dealing epidemic which has accounted for no fewer than **100,000 DEATHS in 8 Weeks** in this country alone, look to your health. Keep physically fit, avoid colds and chills, correct bad circulation of the blood, and give tone to your nervous system.

FORT-REVIVER

taken three times a day will strengthen, fortify and tone the whole system, and ensure that vim and vigour to enable you to ward off attacks and render you immune from infectious diseases.




Luscious, Fresh, and British.

All leading Doctors and Practitioners advocate FORT-REVIVER as a preventative against Influenza and Infectious diseases.

Obtainable Everywhere

5/6 Large Size Bottle,
3/9 Smaller Size Bottle.

H. & C. NEWMAN
London Office,
41/42, Upper
Rathbone Place,
W.1.



The surest way with INFLUENZA

Inhale the whiff of the antiseptics you use to fight influenza.

Have really efficient antiseptics, not something that evaporates as fast as you pour it on your handkerchief.

In fact inhale through the Little Victor Inhaler. Specially built to contain—and retain—the most efficient antiseptic medication; and to concentrate it on those vital parts, the secluded germ-breeding nooks and crannies of nose and throat. The

LITTLE VICTOR INHALER

is simple, clean, compact, small, always ready for use. Especially valuable for the prevention of influenza and germ diseases, because you can use it effectively and yet unobtrusively in train or tram, office or workshop, whenever you feel the risk of "Flu."

If not satisfied with it after 12 hours' trial you have only to return it to have **Your Money Back.**

Test pocket size in handy case, 1s 3d. Of all Chemists and Stores, or direct, post free, from COOKBURN & CO., LTD., THE Chemists, Glasgow and Bazaar.

INFLUENZA IN IRELAND!!!



The dread disease is back again all over the land. Don't be taken unawares, protect yourself, your household, your children, your office, your factory, against the death-dealing GERMS.

Here's the handy, never-failing little inexpensive weapon, here is the very thing to make yourself and all your surroundings absolutely GERM-PROOF.

Get at once a **DEODAR.**

See the illustration. Spray its contents regularly. A child can use it. All the doctors in the world cannot give as much safety from the "Flu."

Factory Managers in the interests of their whole organisation, should order a DEODAR outfit at once.

SPECIAL OFFER TO IRELAND'S HOUSEHOLDERS, just to prove the exceptional efficiency of this excellent invention. COMPLETE OUTFIT, including Sprayer and Deodar, **10/6**, Post Free.


This offer remains open while we have Sprayers. The demand all over the whole United Kingdom is—quite enormous. Many of the Health Departments of our leading cities are using DEODAR. When writing, so as to make sure of promptest possible delivery, kindly mention the "Irish Independent" as the medium by which a paper & up-to-date supply has been laid a side by request.

DEODAR COMPANY, Ltd.

6 EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

SPANISH "FLU" AND GAS

WONDERFUL CURES BY THE OLD REMEDY—VENO'S.



The following remarkable letter is from Dr. J. J. Forth, of the 5th Essex Regiment. He says:—

"I am sending you the following account of the wonderful curative power of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. I was in hospital, and lying opposite to me was a sergeant in the P.F.A. who had been badly gassed, so badly in fact that his parents had been warned for. It was awful to hear him coughing night and day. The medicine


he was getting hardly touched. Knowing Veno's I told him of it. He got some, and from the first dose all the fellows in the ward noticed a decrease in his coughing. In six weeks that same man proceeded to a convalescent hospital in my company. The change in him was really wonderful.

Secondly, in the camp hospital of fellows suffering from Spanish Flu. Two men and myself, affected by it, joined influenzae "net in Veno's."

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the World's supreme remedy for Coughs and Colds, Lung Troubles, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Influenza. Specially recommended for Whooping Cough and other Bronchial Troubles in Children.

Prices 11d., 1/3, and 3/6. Everywhere.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE



INFLUENZA!

"If persons entering densely crowded underground lifts and cars were to keep their mouths closed—by preference upon an antiseptic lozenge . . . the spread of influenza would be much abated."—A physician writing in "The Lancet."

"Having tried all the B.P. and proprietary antiseptic lozenges, I have been reduced to one, and one only—Formamint Tablets."—A Physician writing in "The Practitioner."


Act on this hint to-day. Buy a bottle of Formamint—carry it in your pocket or hand-bag—and suck a tablet whenever you enter a crowded germ-laden place. This will protect you, not only against Influenza, but also against Sore Throats and Colds, etc.

But be sure you get genuine Formamint—sold by all chemists at 2/2 per bottle, and manufactured solely by Genatosan, Limited (British Purchasers of The Sanatogen Co.), 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.1. (Chairman: The Viscountess Rhonda.)

Protect yourself by taking

Formamint

THE GERM KILLING THROAT TABLET.



INFLUENZA

Influenza is raging and the demand for "SANITAS" is enormous— whilst the supply of bottles is insufficient.

The Public are, therefore, asked to co-operate in making supplies go round by buying where possible the larger packages—½ and 1 gallon jars. Besides, it pays!

Whereas 100 bottles cost you about	16 8	per gallon,
and 1/3	10/-	per gallon,
1-gallon jars will	9/-	per gallon,
1	7/6	per gallon,

All packages and containers included.

The "SANITAS" Co., Ltd.,
LIMEHOUSE LONDON, E. 14.

Your best safeguard against INFLUENZA.

MEDICAL OPINION is unanimous that influenza infection finds its entrance through the nose, and is spread by coughing and sneezing. An inhalant is therefore called for, and in choosing an inhalant very great care indeed must be exercised, because some inhalants, such as menthol, irritate the mucous membrane, set up inflammation, and by weakening the power of resistance of the delicate organs of the nose and throat, actually prepare ideal conditions for the reception of the influenza germ.

Doctors recommend Karsote as a reliable and safe inhalant. It is a natural product, and contains no harmful substances. It is a germicide, and kills and destroys all the germs which cause influenza, and it is a powerful antiseptic, and kills and destroys all the germs which cause influenza, and it is a powerful antiseptic, and kills and destroys all the germs which cause influenza.

KARSOTE ON A HANDKERCHIEF.

Five drops of Karsote applied to a perfectly clean handkerchief, and the germ-killing effect is immediate. The germ-killing effect is immediate, and the germ-killing effect is immediate, and the germ-killing effect is immediate.

KARSOTE FOR CHILDREN.

For children, use Karsote on a handkerchief, and the germ-killing effect is immediate. The germ-killing effect is immediate, and the germ-killing effect is immediate.

KARSOTE BY NIGHT.

To people suffering from insomnia, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and other distressing ailments, Karsote is a most valuable remedy. It is a powerful antiseptic, and kills and destroys all the germs which cause influenza, and it is a powerful antiseptic, and kills and destroys all the germs which cause influenza.

FOR MEN AT THE FRONT.

A tin of Karsote is a most valuable gift to any soldier of the British Army. It is a powerful antiseptic, and kills and destroys all the germs which cause influenza, and it is a powerful antiseptic, and kills and destroys all the germs which cause influenza.

Karsote

5 drops on a Handkerchief

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES (Karsote) Ltd., 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

Preventatives, Treatments, and 'Cures' Teiripí, Chóireálacha, agus 'Leigheasanna'

Other advertised remedies and 'cures' ranged from the everyday to the bizarre

Bhí chóireálacha agus 'leigheasanna' fógraithe eile ann ó ghnáth go dtí an t-aisteach

REDUCING THE RISK.—By breathing through this apparatus the chances of catching influenza are said to be very greatly reduced.

LOW-NECKED DRESSES AND INFLUENZA.

According to the "Daily Chronicle," the present fashion of female dress, with its low-necked gown, is alleged to be responsible for the excessive number of cases of the influenza epidemic amongst young women.

EPIDEMIC

To prevent Influenza or Colds in the Head take occasionally a pinch of

Gallaher's High Toast Snuff

Your Tobacconist Stocks it.

GALLAHER LTD., BELFAST.

INFLUENZA AND BAD TEETH.

NOW is the time to have your teeth troubles attended to. A healthy mouth is the best protection against infection and disease. It is always those with bad teeth who fall easy victims. Make your mind up to have your bad teeth, which cannot be saved extracted.

Remember, Mr Steyn implicitly promises to take them out without giving you any pain whatever. And he supplies artificial teeth, guaranteed for perfect fit, mastication, natural appearance and comfort, and charges very moderate. Perhaps you are wearing a badly-fitting set. If so, for a small sum you can have them remodelled and made perfect.

CONSULTATIONS FREE. HOURS—10 to 8.
Repairs in a few hours.
COMPLETE SET FITTED IN 4 HOURS.
Extraction of Stumps not always necessary.

J. N. STEYN,
4, MALLOW STREET, LIMERICK

OXO

Fortifies the System against
INFLUENZA INFECTION.

Extract from a communication received from a Doctor—
"A cupful of OXO two or three times a day will prove an immense service as a protective measure. Its invigorating and nourishing properties are most rapidly absorbed into the blood, and thus the system is reinforced to resist the attacks of the malady. It will be apparent that a strong, healthy person will escape contagion when the ill-nourished one will fall a victim, consequently, one's aim must be the maintenance of strength."

PATRIOTIC DRIVE AGAINST THE "FLU"

An onion sac arrived today, Cabbage, too, they vend down there.
Labelled red, white and blue, At the Bessemer Transfer track,
"Eat onions, plenty, every day, Solid heads, three cents the pound,
And keep away the 'Flu'." Enough to supply the town.

So take a trip out Kiltanning St. And see what you can buy, With what is left from Liberty Bonds, Lay in your winter supply.

Eat More ONIONS

One of the Best Preventatives for Influenza.

Car Load of Onions will be on sale on siding at Bessemer Freight Station

TODAY and TOMORROW Will Be Sold Direct from Car

Bring Your Own Sacks or Baskets if Possible

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT

J. W. GARDOCKY, Grower

DOES WHISKEY CURE INFLUENZA?

A medical correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—
The influenza epidemic has renewed in an acute form the old controversy as to the therapeutic value of alcohol, and the medical profession is still found divided against itself in the matter. Like several other debatable questions concerning drugs and diet, there is in this matter a remarkable absence of what the theologians call "definite teaching"; and both doctors and their patients are swayed more by their personal predilections and prejudices than by any real scientific knowledge.

BICYCLING v. INFLUENZA.

VERY few of the people who've had influenza are regular cyclists. Those who bicycle regularly have been less liable to attack.

The clean sweet air on the road is far healthier than the stuffy atmosphere inside the tram, the 'bus or the train, and with a pair of Dunlop tyres fitted to your machine, you're free from tyre-worry and you've reduced the actual effort of cycling to the minimum.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
Para Mills, Aston Cross, BIRMINGHAM.

DUNLOP

DUBLIN: Oriel House, Westland Row.
Telephone: 2342, 2313 and 4684.

The INFLUENZA PERIL

Prevention is Better than Cure.

Use—
LIFEBUOY SOAP

FOR THE BONNIE BAIRNS OF THE BRAVE.

FOR the future welfare of the Empire the children must be kept healthy now. Protect them from the germs and microbes of disease by using Lifebuoy Soap.

No more simple, more certain, or more delightful way of promoting cleanliness and health and preventing disease could be found.

For the Empire's sake, for the children's sake—"Do it now"—use Lifebuoy Soap. Use it for the Toilet, for the Bath, and for Home cleaning.

The mild carbolic odour you note in Lifebuoy Soap is the sign of its splendid protective qualities. Lifebuoy Soap cleans and disinfects at the same time.

MORE THAN SOAP, YET COSTS NO MORE.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, FORT SUNLIGHT.

PROTECT

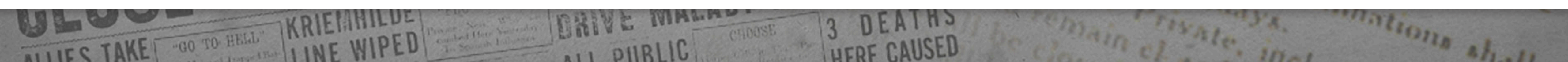
yourself from the ravages of
INFLUENZA.

The YASMAK anti-Influenza MASK catches the germ and then kills it.

The MASK is scientifically designed, comfortable to wear, and not unsightly. It does not interfere with conversation. The use of a mask of this type is compulsory in Australia and New Zealand.

It is strongly recommended by the medical profession in England, and should be worn in all crowded places and sick rooms.

May be obtained complete with the YASMAK inhalent from all chemists, price 4/6.



Preventatives, Treatments, and 'Cures' Teiripí, Chóireálacha, agus 'Leigheasanna'

The relentless stream of advice on prevention and treatment occasionally provoked humour.

Spreag an sruth comhairle gan staonadh seo ar chosc agus ar chóireáil greann

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFLUENZA.

Some Suggestions.

1. The golden rule is to keep fit, and avoid infection as much as possible.
2. The way to keep fit is to cultivate healthy and regular habits, to eat good food, and to avoid fatigue, chill and alcoholism. Healthy living does a lot of itself ensure against attack, but it makes the patient better able to withstand the complications which kill.
3. The early symptoms of influenza are usually those of a severe feverish cold. Though the actual cause of the disease is unknown, we do know that it is rapid in onset, that it is most infectious in its early stages, and that it is spread by discharges from the mouth and nose, and that it kills mainly by its complications. Every person suffering from the disease, no matter how mild the form, is a danger to others.
4. It is not always possible to avoid infection, but the risks can be lessened by—
 - (a) healthy living;
 - (b) working and sleeping in well-ventilated rooms;
 - (c) avoiding crowded gatherings and close ill-ventilated rooms;
 - (d) wearing warm clothing;
 - (e) gargling the throat and washing out the nostrils;
 - (f) by wearing a mask and glasses when nursing or in attendance on a person suffering from influenza.
5. Do not waste money on drugs in the false hope of preventing infection.

Cork.

The precautions suggested by the M.O.H in Cork are now being put generally into force, and from yesterday practically all the city schools will be closed, while places of amusement, such as the Opera House, Palace Theatre, and the picture theatres are also closing down for an indefinite period. There has been a general abandonment of concerts, meetings, and other similar fixtures, while at the infirmaries and hospitals stringent rules have been made to the effect that no visitors will be allowed except in connection with very serious cases. The Carnegie Free Library is also closing down until further notice.

17 Feb. 1919

MORE "IMPOSSIBLE" INFLUENZA MAXIMS.

FLYING IS A SOVEREIGN SPECIFIC, THEREFORE—
I DO THIS EVERY MORNING

PEOPLE AT THE EQUATOR ARE SINGULARLY IMMUNE, SO—
I GET AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE TO THEIR CONDITIONS

IT WAS PRACTICALLY UNKNOWN IN THE STONE AGE, ERGO—
I USE A STONE RAZOR

IT IS OBSERVED THAT THE RHINOCEROS AT THE ZOO NEVER GETS IT, WELL—
I IMITATE HIM AS FAR AS POSSIBLE

MEN WHO WORK IN SEWERS ARE VERY 'FLU-PROOF, I TRY TO GET NEAR THEIR CONDITIONS

SPIDERS NEVER HAVE IT, LET US TRY TO BE LIKE THEM.

W. K. HASelden.

Flying is said to be another of the best precautions against 'flu. The great idea seems to be to "imitate those who never get it."—(By W. K. Haselden.)

Daily Mirror, 1 Nov. 1918

WHAT THE DOCTORS TELL US ABOUT 'FLU.

KEEP WARM!

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

SYRINGE THE NOSTRILS AT SHORT INTERVALS!

WEAR A MASK!

GARGLE OFTEN!

TAKE YOUR TEMPERATURE FREQUENTLY!

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH

IN FACT, GO ABOUT LIKE THIS!

W. K. HASelden.

Many things!—the net result of them all being that we ought to go about like this. —(By W. K. Haselden.)

Daily Mirror, 4 Mar. 1919

Limerick Deaths

Líon na marbh i Luimneach



Distribution of deaths by month 1918-1919

No	Dispensary Area	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	M/Jn	Total
1	Limerick City District #1	4	24	2	0	9	5	0	0	44
2	Limerick City District #2	3	13	10	2	10	12	2	0	52
3	Limerick City District #3	6	85	20	7	8	14	1	0	141
4	Limerick County Borough	6	34	0	0	3	5	1	0	49
5	Military Hospital	5	-20	2	0	7	0	1	0	35
6	Abbeyfeale	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
7	Adare	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	8
8	Annacotty	1	9	2	3	1	5	0	2	23
9	Ardagh	0	5	4	2	1	3	0	0	15
10	Askeaton	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	8
11	Broadford	0	1	4	2	3	1	2	0	13
12	Bruff	4	12	6	1	0	0	0	1	24
13	Bruree	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	7
14	Caherconlish	0	6	4	0	4	9	1	0	24
15	Castletown	1	14	1	1	4	1	2	0	24
16	Clarina	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	7
17	Croom	0	4	6	1	4	6	2	0	23
18	Feenagh	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
19	Galbally	0	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	11
20	Glin	0	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	10
21	Hospital	1	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	9
22	Kilfinnane	2	4	4	17	1	2	4	0	34
23	Kilmallock	0	1	3	8	12	2	0	0	26
24	Murroe	0	8	1	0	4	8	1	2	24
25	Newcastlewest	2	9	1	3	1	0	0	0	16
26	Pallasgrean	1	7	4	4	10	5	2	0	33
27	Pallaskenry	0	0	0	1	5	4	2	1	13
28	Rathkeale	0	13	4	1	0	2	0	0	20
29	Shanagolden	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	7
	Total:	36	293	97	62	96	93	23	9	709

Courtesy of Thomas Toomey and the Old Limerick Journal *Courtest Thomas Toomey agus an Old Limerick Journal*

A close study of the General Register Office death records for Limerick city and county by historian Thomas Toomey indicates that just over 700 men, women, and children there succumbed to Spanish Flu between October 1918 and April 1919. Given the generally-accepted case fatality rate of 2.5%, this suggests that somewhere in the region of 28,500 contracted the disease. According to Toomey's analysis, Limerick City accounted for 45% of these deaths while 63% of Limerick county fatalities occurred in areas east of the Maigue.

Is léir ó mhionscrúdú a rinne an staraí Thomas Toomey ar thaifid bháis sa Phríomh-Oifig Chlárúcháin do chathair agus do chontae Luimnigh go bhfuair díreach os cionn 700 fear, bean agus leanbh bás ón bhFlíú Spáinneach idir Deireadh Fómhair agus Aibreán 1919. Má ghlactar leis an gcóimheas cásanna le básanna de 2.5%, agus sin í an tuairim choiteann, tugann sé sin le fios gur tholg thart ar 28,500 an galar. De réir na hanailíse a rinne Toomey, ba i gCathair Luimnigh a bhásaigh 45% díobh, agus i gcontae Luimnigh is ar ar an taobh thoir den Mháigh a bhásaigh 63% de dhaoine.

Limerick Deaths *Líon na marbh i Luimneach*

However, Toomey's comparative analysis of data on deaths in the Spanish Flu period with those for the same monthly span in 1917/1918 and 1919/1920 puts excess deaths at over 1,000, suggesting that another 300 Limerick people may have died of the disease.

Ach ón anailís chomparáideach atá déanta ag Toomey, nuair a chuirtear na sonraí maidir le básanna le linn na tréimhse den Fhliú Spáinneach i gcomparáid leis an achar míosa céanna in 1917/1918 agus 1919/1920, d'fhéadfadh sé gur bhásaigh 300 Luimnígh breise de bharr na haicide.

Despite the Limerick Leader's assertion that the disease 'exacted its toll alike' from amongst rich and poor, a geographical analysis of Limerick City deaths demonstrates that the clear majority occurred in its less affluent quarters where overcrowding, malnourishment, and poor sanitation greatly increased the risk of infection and death. In common with the national trend, mortality in Limerick was highest amongst its active age groupings: 57% of those who died were aged between 16 and 45.

D'ainneoin a bhí ráite sa Limerick Leader go raibh 'an scrios céanna' á dhéanamh ar dhaoine ó gach aicme, is léir ó anailís thíreolaíoch ar bhásanna i gCathair Luimnigh gur sna ceantair bhochta a fuair formhór na ndaoine bás, ceantair ina raibh róphlódú, droch-chothú agus drochshláintiúcht, rudaí a chuir go mór leis an riosca ionfhabhtaithe agus báis. Ar aon dul leis an treocht náisiúnta, bhí na rátaí báis is airde ann i measc na ngrúpaí aoise gníomhacha: bhí 57% díobh siúd a fuair bás idir 16 agus 45.

3 year comparison of deaths for the period October to April

No	Dispensary District	1917/18	1918/19	1919/20	Av. Diff.	Recorded
1	Limerick City District #1	90	190	94	98	44
2	Limerick City District #2	95	142	74	57	52
3	Limerick City District #3	95	197	91	104	141
4	Limerick County Borough	182	286	171	109	49
5	Military Hospital	0	35	0	35	35
6	Abbeyfeale	48	99	46	52	5
7	Adare	23	25	21	3	8
8	Annacotty	21	51	12	34	23
9	Ardagh	14	25	11	12	15
10	Askeaton	11	23	10	12	8
11	Broadford	33	45	29	14	13
12	Bruff	19	44	16	26	24
13	Bruree	17	20	18	2	7
14	Caherconlish	28	58	27	30	24
15	Castletown	30	63	22	37	24
16	Clarina	13	30	29	9	7
17	Croom	40	79	47	35	23
18	Feenagh	24	31	18	10	4
19	Galbally	17	42	21	23	11
20	Glin	23	51	31	24	10
21	Hospital	21	49	20	28	9
22	Kilfinnane	49	85	36	42	34
23	Kilmallock	75	108	62	39	26
24	Murroe	21	56	33	29	24
25	Newcastlewest	40	95	46	52	16
26	Pallasgrean	52	96	39	50	33
27	Pallaskenry	14	28	19	11	13
28	Rathkeale	50	71	41	25	20
29	Shanagolden	26	40	20	17	7
	Total:	1,171	2,164	1,104	1,019	709

Courtesy of Thomas Toomey and the Old Limerick Journal

Distribution of deaths by age group

No	Dispensary Area	0-5 Yrs	6-15 Yrs	16-30 Yrs	31-45 Yrs	46-65 Yrs	65 + Yrs	Total
1	Limerick City District #1	17	2	10	6	6	3	44
2	Limerick City District #2	1	6	24	11	7	3	52
3	Limerick City District #3	16	15	46	23	32	9	141
4	Limerick County Borough	1	6	17	16	6	3	49
5	Military Hospital	0	0	24	11	0	0	35
6	Abbeyfeale	0	1	3	1	0	0	5
7	Adare	1	1	1	5	0	0	8
8	Annacotty	1	3	8	2	7	2	23
9	Ardagh	1	2	7	1	3	1	15
10	Askeaton	1	2	4	1	0	0	8
11	Broadford	3	0	3	2	4	1	13
12	Bruff	6	2	4	10	2	0	24
13	Bruree	1	1	2	2	1	0	7
14	Caherconlish	6	2	6	4	3	3	24
15	Castletown	2	2	8	6	3	3	24
16	Clarina	0	2	2	2	1	0	7
17	Croom	4	0	7	2	6	4	23
18	Feenagh	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
19	Galbally	0	0	5	5	1	0	11
20	Glin	5	0	1	2	0	2	10
21	Hospital	3	1	0	2	3	0	9
22	Kilfinnane	5	1	13	4	2	9	34
23	Kilmallock	2	7	9	5	2	1	26
24	Murroe	4	0	11	8	1	0	24
25	Newcastlewest	0	1	8	4	1	2	16
26	Pallasgrean	9	2	12	4	5	1	33
27	Pallaskenry	1	0	4	4	1	3	13
28	Rathkeale	2	0	14	2	2	0	20
29	Shanagolden	0	1	2	3	0	1	7
	Total:	92	60	257	150	99	51	709

Courtesy of Thomas Toomey and the Old Limerick Journal

The Sorrow Accentuated ... Ag cur leis an mbrón ...



Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Luimnigh
Limerick City
& County Council



An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,
Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán
Department of Tourism, Culture,
Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media



James Frawley of Sheep Street, Limerick City, died of Spanish Flu on 11 Nov. 1918, leaving behind a wife and four young daughters

Fuair James Frawley, Sráid Caorach i gCathair Luimnigh, bás den ghalar an 11 Samhain 1918. Bhí bean chéile agus ceathrar iníonacha óga aige (5)

There were many particularly tragic cases amongst the roll call of Limerick's dead. The village of Coonagh lost 8 inhabitants to Spanish Flu in just two weeks in November 1918 (7 of them children), and residents and staff at institutions such as workhouses, hospitals, and the asylum proved especially vulnerable to the disease.

Bhí go leor cásanna ann a bhí thar a bheith tragóideach i measc liosta na ndaoine a bhásaigh i Luimneach. Cailleadh 8 i sráidbhaile Uí Chuanach thar tréimhse coicíse i mí na Samhna 1918 (7 leanbh ina measc), agus bhí cónaitheoirí agus baill foirne in instiúidí ar nós tithe na mbocht, ospidéal, agus an ghealtlann thar a bheith leochaileach maidir leis an ngalar.

DEATH OF MR B J DINNEEN.

General regret is expressed in the city at the death of Mr B J Dinneen, Secretary of the Limerick Trades' Council and Bakers' Society, which took place at the Limerick Union Hospital on Sunday, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. Deceased, who was quite a young man, was a very courteous and capable official, and his death is greatly mourned. What accentuates the sorrow is the fact that one of his children has also succumbed, while Mrs Dinneen and another child are ill. Needless to say the greatest sympathy is expressed with her in her great sorrow.

The funeral of the late Mr B J Dinneen took place this afternoon from St Michael's parochial church for Mount St Lawrence Cemetery. The chief mourners were—S B Dinneen (father), M McNamara (father-in-law), John Coffey (uncle-in-law), P Dinneen (nephew), John Lee and S Hanlon (brothers-in-law), J Bartley (cousin), and J Lennon (relative). Rev Fr Dwan, Adm, St Michael's, and Rev Fr Tracey, C.C. do, were the clergymen attending. The Mayor, Mr John Cronin, President, Limerick Trades and Labour Council; Mr J O'Connor, Acting Secretary, Bakers' Society, and a large number of citizens and carriages followed the remains.

Father Dwan, assisted by Father Tracey, officiated.

Some families were almost wiped out. For example, Benedict Dineen, a 36-year-old trade unionist from Mount St Vincent Cottages died of the disease on 17 November. 'What accentuates the sorrow', his Limerick Chronicle obituarist lamented, was that his 3-year-old son, John, had also succumbed and that his wife, Mary, and another son were infected. Mary died four days later. The son, Kevin, survived and in an interview with historian Des Ryan eighty years later he recalled the horrors of that time; Redemptorist fathers 'hurrying through O'Connell Street on their way to the slums to aid the sick'; coffin makers 'working at night to meet the demand'; and convoys of funerals walking to the municipal cemetery at Mount St Lawrence.

Bhí teaghlaigh beagnach scriosta. Mar shampla, bhásaigh Benedict Dineen, ceardchumannaí a bhí 36 bliain d'aois ó lostáin Chnocán Naomh Uinseann ar 17 Samhain. 'Rud a ghéaraíonn an brón', a scríobhadh ina thuairisc bháis sa Limerick Chronicle, ná go bhfuair a mhac beag, John, bás freisin agus go raibh an víreas tolgtha ag a bhean chéile, Mary, agus ag leanbh eile. Fuair Mary bás ceithre lá ina dhiaidh sin. Mhair an mac, Kevin. Ochtó bliain na dhiaidh sin, mheabraigh sé uafás and ama sin: sagairt 'ag brostú tr Shráid O'Connell ara a mbealach chuig na slumaí chun cúnamh a thabhairt do dhaoine breoite'; déantúsóirí cónra 'ag obair san oíche chun freastal ar an éileamh'; agus sochraidí ag siúl go dtí an relig chatrach ag Mount St Lawrence

Influenza in Kilmallock Workhouse

Kilmallock Workhouse is experiencing the grip of the influenza epidemic. There are 50 or 60 patients, and all the officials of the institution were affected last week, except the master. Some of the inmates contracted the disease, and two of them died in the course of the week. As far as is known, there are no cases in Kilmallock town.

1 Dec. 1918

The Sorrow Accentuated... Ag cur leis an mbrón ...

At least 27 other households endured multiple deaths. At St Josephs Terrace, Thomas Brennan (19) died alongside his sisters Ellen (11) and Margeret (2) between 20 November and 3 December, while Thomas and Mary Ellen Healy of Garvey's Range lost three children, Joseph (6), John (3), and Daniel (1) to the disease. Similarly across Limerick county: for example, 37-year-old Edmond Boland of Knockatana, Caherconlish, and his 10-month-old son of the same name succumbed on 1 December, followed by another son, John (2), six days later. Meanwhile in Bulgaden, Margaret and William Keane lost three of their children over three days in January 1919: Bridget (12), Kate (10), and Patrick (9).

489	1919 January Bulgaden	Catherine Keane	F.	Spinster	10 1/2 Years	Farmer's daughter	Influenza 17 days Pneumonia 3 days Certified	Margaret Keane Mother Present at death Bulgaden	Eighth April 1919	P. J. Cleary Registrar.
490	1919 January Bulgaden	Patrick Keane	M.	Bachelor	9 Years	Farmer's son	Influenza 5 days Pneumonia 3 days Certified	Margaret Keane Mother Present at death Bulgaden	Eighth April 1919	P. J. Cleary Registrar.
491	1919 January Bulgaden	Bridget Keane	F.	Spinster	12 Years	Farmer's daughter	Influenza 6 days Pneumonia 4 days Certified	Margaret Keane Mother Present at death Bulgaden	Eighth April 1919	P. J. Cleary Registrar.

Fuair níos mó ná duine amháin bás i 27 teaghlach ar ag laghad i Luimneach. In Ardán Iósaif, bhásaigh Thomas Brennan (19) mar aon lena dheirfiúracha Ellen (11) agus Margaret (2) idir 20 Samhain agus 3 Nollaig, agus chaill Thomas agus Mary Ellen Healy ó Garvey's Range triúr leanaí, Joseph (6), John (3), agus Daniel (1). Is mar a chéile a bhí cúrsaí ar fud chontae Luimnigh: mar shampla, d'éag Edmond Boland, 37 bliain d'aois, as Knockatana, Cathair Chinn Lis mar aon lena mhac a bhí deich mhí d'aois agus a raibh an t-ainm céanna aige ar 1 Nollaig, agus cailleadh mac eile, John (2) sé lá ina dhiaidh sin. I mBuilgídn, chaill Margaret agus William Keane triúr dá leanaí thar tréimhse trí lá in Eanáir 1919: Bridget (12), Kate (10), agus Patrick (9).

233	1918 First December Knockatana	Edmond Boland	Male	Married	37 years	Labourer	Lobar Pneumonia 18 Days Cardiac Failure 3 Days Certified	Maggie Boland Widow Present at death Knockatana	Sixth December 1918	W. Bourke Assistant Registrar.
234	1918 First December Knockatana	Edmond Boland	Male	Bachelor	10 Months	Labourers son	Broncho Pneumonia 6 Days Cardiac Failure 2 Days Certified	Maggie Boland Mother Present at death Knockatana	Sixth December 1918	W. Bourke Assistant Registrar.
235	1918 Seventh December Knockatana	John Boland	Male	Bachelor	2 years	Labourers son	Broncho Pneumonia 4 Days Cardiac Failure 3 Days Certified	Maggie Boland Mother Present at death Knockatana	Sixth December 1918	W. Bourke Assistant Registrar.

DEATH OF MR JAMES RONAN.

We regret to record the death of Mr James Ronan, son of Mr and Mrs Ronan, Parnell-street, which took place in London on Saturday from influenza. Deceased, who was in his 25th year and a Civil Servant, was some seven years in the Metropolis, filling a position in the Local Government Board at Whitehall. He was a very bright and promising young man of retiring and studious habits, and enjoying the high esteem of his colleagues, who learned of his demise with sincere regret. The sympathy of very many friends in Limerick is extended to his bereaved parents and-relatives. The remains were conveyed to Limerick for interment, the funeral, which was large and representative, taking place to Mount St Lawrence Cemetery last evening on the arrival of the 4.50 p.m train. The clergy present were—Father Dwane, Adm. St Michael's; Father Carroll, C.C, Father Thornhill, C.C, Father Hannon, C.C, St Michael's. The chief mourners were—Mr Martin Ronan, father; Messrs John and Thomas, brothers of the deceased; Misses Mary and Agnes, sisters, and John Ronan, cousin.

LIMERICKMAN'S DEATH IN BROOKLYN.

Many friends in Limerick will learn with regret of the death in Brooklyn, New York, of Mr Joseph B Starks, at the age of thirty-four years. The deceased had been ailing only a week or so and the cause of death was pneumonia following influenza. Before leaving Limerick, some ten years ago, the late Mr Starks was a tobaccoist's assistant. He was nephew of the late Mrs A Toomey, Railway Hotel, and was a bright and intelligent young fellow. At the time of his death he occupied an important position on the clerical staff of the Brooklyn Fire Station office, where he was held in high esteem by his colleagues and by the City Council. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Many Limerick natives died of Spanish Flu while living overseas
Fuair a lán daoine as Luimneach bás den ghalar thar lear

Limerick Casualties of the Spanish Flu, 1918-1919

Luimnigh a bhásaigh ón bhFliú Spáinneach, 1918-1919



Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae Luimnigh
Limerick City
& County Council



An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,
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This list, compiled from General Register Office death records, comprises the names, ages, and addresses of well in excess of 500 casualties of the 'Spanish Influenza' in Limerick city and county, representing almost three-quarters of the total number who died. It includes only deaths registered as to 'influenza' and 'broncho' and 'lobar' pneumonia, diagnoses that most clearly indicate Spanish Flu.

Cuimsíonn an liosta seo, a cuireadh le chéile ó thaifid bháis na Príomh-Oifige Clárúcháin, os cionn 500 ainm, aois agus seoladh de dhaoine a bhásaigh ón 'Fliú Spáinneach' i gcathair agus i gcontae Lunnigh, fígiúr arb ionann é agus trí cheathrú den líon iomlán a bhásaigh. Ní áirítear ach básanna ar féidir iad a chur i leith 'an fhliú' agus 'niúmóine maothánach' agus 'bronca-niúmóine', diagnóis ar léir go mbaineann siad leis bhFliú Spáinneach.

A

Ahern, Bridget (30) Sandmall: 3 Nov. 1918
Ahern, David Joseph (1) Raheenagh: 19 Mar. 1919
Ahern, Hannie (20) Clash, Rathronan: 24 Nov. 1918
Ahern, Mary (21) Feenagh: 24 Nov. 1918
Anderson, Margaret (54) Cecil Street: 25 Nov. 1918
Angus, George Crichton (19) New Barracks: 22 Oct. 1918
Arthur, Margaret (26) Rivers, Annacotty: 10 Mar. 1919
Ashe, Thomas (25) RIC Barracks, William Street: 15 Oct. 1918

B

Barrett, Helena (6) Francis Street: 15 Dec. 1918
Barron, Patrick (17) Kilballyowen, Bruff: 31 Oct. 1918
Barry, John (59) Mary Street: 30 Oct. 1918
Bennis, Julia (28) Bank Place: 21 Nov. 1918
Benson, James Andrew (3) Brown's Lane: 4 Nov. 1918
Boland, Edmond (37) Knocktana, Caherconlish: 1 Dec. 1918
Boland, Edmond (0) Knocktana, Caherconlish: 1 Dec. 1918
Boland, John (2) Knocktana, Caherconlish: 7 Dec. 1918
Bond, Mary (4) Newtown, Bruff: 11 Nov. 1918
Bourke, Mary (50) Limerick Asylum: 12 Mar. 1919
Bourke, Mary (59) Henry Street: 16 Jan. 1919
Bourke, Thomas (52) Hospital: 13 Nov. 1918
Boyes, Charles (37) Sir Harry's Mall: 5 Nov. 1918
Brennan, Ellen (11) St. Joseph's Terrace: 3 Dec. 1918
Brennan, Margaret (3) St. Joseph's Terrace: 1 Dec. 1918
Brennan, Thomas (19) St. Joseph's Terrace: 20 Nov. 1918
Brown, Kate (69) Ballinanima, Kilfinnane: 20 Jan. 1919

Brown, Sidney (29) New Barracks: 11 Feb. 1919
Browne, Johanna (74) Rosemary Place: 20 Nov. 1918
Browne, Mary (45) Myles Street: 12 Dec. 1918
Buckley, Bartholomew (2): Glenaree, Kilfinnane: 10 Apr. 1919
Buckley, John (15) Carey's Road: 27 Nov. 1918
Buckley, Mary (18) Good Shepherd Convent: 14 Nov. 1918
Buckley, Mary (10) Lee's Lane: 21 Nov. 1918
Buckley, William (1) Glenaree, Kilfinnane: 11 Apr. 1919
Burke, Mary (25) Camass South, Bruff: 21 Nov. 1918
Butler, Michael (16) Carrigmartin: 15 Dec. 1918
Byrne, Michael (21) Cecil Street: 28 Feb. 1919

C

Callanan, Michael (6) Clarina: 23 July 1918
Carey, Denis (40) Curragh: 30 Nov. 1918
Carmody, Margaret (50) Abbey: 8 Nov. 1918
Carroll, Catherine (29) Uregare: 26 Feb. 1919
Carroll, Hannah (30) O'Brien's Lane: 4 Mar. 1919
Carroll, John F. (28) Knocklong: 15 Oct. 1918
Carroll, Martin (32) Ballyshonakin, Kilmallock: 16 Nov. 1918
Cartlidge, John Gilmore (25) New Barracks: 13 Feb. 1919
Casey, John (30) Gardenfield: 23 Jan. 1919
Clancy, Mary (36) New Road: 15 Nov. 1918
Clancy, Michael (39) Mungret: 9 Mar. 1919
Clarke, Fanny (26) St Lelia Street: 10 Jan. 1919
Clear, Henry (72) Limerick Union: 27 Mar. 1919
Clifford, James (35) Bruff: 4 Dec. 1918
Coffey, Mary (2) Rivers, Annacotty: 7 Dec. 1918

Coffey, Stephen (0) Rivers, Annacotty: 23 Apr. 1919
Coghlan, Julia (54) Castleconnell: 29 Oct. 1918
Collins, Christopher (9) Kerwick Lane: 4 Nov. 1918
Collins, Helena (52) Catherine Street: 29 Mar. 1919
Collins, James (0) Farnane: 8 Mar. 1919
Collins, John (26) Taylor's Row: 11 Nov. 1918
Collins, Kate (49) Limerick Asylum - Knocklong
Collins, Kathleen (27) Barrington's Hospital - nurse: 30 Oct. 1918
Collins, Mary (9) Caher (Hayes), Abbeyfeale: 25 Nov. 1918
Collins, Mary Elizabeth (0) Prospect Hill: 18 Nov. 1918
Collins, Thomas (19) Dromcollogher: 22 Nov. 1918
Collins, William (55) Cloonsherick, Killeedy: 16 Dec. 1918
Collins, William (23) Tully: 21 Nov. 1918
Colwell, Stanley (24) New Barracks: 15 Nov. 1918
Condon, Mary (22) Kilfinnane: 12 Jan. 1919
Coney, Albert Victor (32) New Barracks: 16 Nov. 1918
Connery, James (1) Thomondgate: 8 Mar. 1919
Connolly, Lizzie (35) Rusheen, Bruff:
Connors, John (24) White Wine Lane: 5 Nov. 1918
Considine, Catherine (24) Little Ellen Street: 22 Nov. 1918
Conway, Mary (42) Killeedy: 1 Feb. 1919
Conway, Maurice (1) Killeedy: 28 Jan. 1919
Cook, George (23) New Barracks: 4 Nov. 1918
Corbett, Catherine (70) Thomondgate: 13 Dec. 1918
Corbett, Mary (22) St Mary's Terrace: 5 Dec. 1918
Costelloe, Anne (2) High Road: 16 Nov. 1918
Costelloe, John (0) High Road: 18 Nov. 1918
Costello, Margaret (69) Old Francis Street: 5 Dec. 1918

Limerick Casualties of the Spanish Flu, 1918-1919 *Luimnígh a bhásaigh ón bhFliú Spáinneach, 1918-1919*

Cotter, John (27) Camas, Newcastle West: 26 Nov. 1918

Coulton, Henry (27) New Barracks: 4 Mar. 1919

Cox, Lilian Marie (20) Mallow Street: 23 Nov. 1918

Creagh, John (25) Ballyorgan: 16 Nov. 1918

Cregan, Bridget Agnes (2) Newcastle West: 24 Nov. 1918

Crosse, Arthur Edward (6) Tervoe: 19 Nov. 1918

Crotty, Thomas (62) Limerick Union: 12 Dec. 1918

Cummins, Amelia (3) Farnane, Murroe: 12 Mar. 1919

Cummins, Patrick (46) Grange, Croom: 7 Mar. 1919

Cunneen, Anne (0) Cooleyhenan, Annacotty: 2 Mar. 1919

Cunneen, Kathleen (3) Taylor Street: 15 Nov. 1918

Curran, Margaret (45) Corkamore: 24 Nov. 1918

D.

Daly, Bernard (12) Attyflin: 1 June 1919

Daly, Henry (29) Curry's Lane: 5 Mar. 1919

Daly, Patrick (21) Dominick Street: 2 Feb. 1919

Dargan, Teresa (8) Mungret Street: 26 Feb. 1919

Davies, William (29) New Barracks: 18 Feb. 1919

Dennehy, Ellen (74) Riversfield, Kilmallock: 14 Mar. 1919

Dinneen, Benjamin/Benedict (36) Mount St Vincent Cottages: 17 Nov. 1918

Dinneen, John (3) Mount St Vincent Cottages: 18 Nov. 1918

Dinneen, Mary (36) Mount St Vincent Cottages: 23 Nov. 1918

Divane, Bridget (60) Kilmallock Union: 1 Dec. 1918

Doheny, Bridget (13) Cassidy's Place: 4 Nov. 1918

Doherty, Hannah (31) Cathedral Place: 13 Dec. 1918

Doherty, Mary (17) Watergate: 14 Nov. 1918

Doherty, Matthew (36) Pennywell: 17 Nov. 1918

Donegan, John (0) Knockaderry: 1 Mar. 1919

Donnellan, Margaret (0) Garryowen: 9 Nov. 1918

Donnelly, Ellen (59) Rathbane: 7 Nov. 1918

Doyle, Christina (8) Cassidy's Lane: 14 Nov. 1918

Doyle, Mary (19) Cassidy's Lane: 9 Nov. 1918

Drew, Maggie (13) Gortroe, Bruree: 1 Mar. 1919

Dunlop, John (20) New Barracks: 11 Nov. 1918

Dunworth, Thomas (36) Kilmallock Union - Kilfinnane: 3 Dec. 1918

Dwane, Bridget (60) Kilmallcok: 1 Dec. 1918

Dwyer, Patrick (36) Coolbrien: 1 Nov. 1918

Dynan, Mary Christina (2) Creagh Lane: 9 Nov. 1918

E-F.

Edgar, Charles (22) New Barracks: 29 Oct. 1918

Egan, Catherine (20) Montpellier: 16 Dec. 1918

Ellis, John (69) Frederick Place: 24 Feb. 1919

Enright, Patrick (23) Market Alley: 16 Nov. 1918

Enright, Patrick (26) Old Hill: 2 Mar. 1919

Fagan, William (62) Mount Pleasant Avenue: 25 Apr. 1919

Fennelly, Mary (40) Limerick Union – Brockcoyle: 8 Nov. 1918

Fetton, Johanna (69) Kilfinnane: 15 Nov. 1918

Fisher, Thomas (20) New Barracks: 25 Nov. 1918

Fitzgerald, John (27) Elton: 15 Feb. 1919

Fitzgerald, Julia (47) Athea: 20 Jan. 1919

Flanagan, Christopher (7) Island Road: 28 Nov. 1918

Flanagan, Mary (69) Limerick Union: 12 Nov. 1918

Flood, Catherine (16) Newtown, Caherconlish: 25 Nov. 1918

Flood, James (43) Newtown, Caherconlish: 30 Nov. 1918

Flynn, James (19) Ballinvreena, Kilfinnane: 3 Jan. 1919

Flynn, Patrick (31) St Lelia Place: 21 Mar. 1919

Flynn, William Michael (16) Sandmall: 11 Dec. 1918

Fogarty, Alice (40) Kilmallock Union – Gormanstown: 14 Feb. 1919

Fogarty, Margaret (28) Kilmallock Union
– Gormanstown: 17 Feb. 1919

Foley, Anne (49) Donoughmore: 31 Jan. 1919

Foley, John (49) Ballycahill, Hospital: 13 Nov. 1918

Foley, Richard (55) Hospital: 3 Dec. 1918

Foot, Reginald (31) New Barracks: 7 Feb. 1919

Ford, Bridget (82) Caherconlish: 4 Mar. 1919

Fox, Johanna (70) Darnstown, Kilmallock: 28 Apr. 1919

Frawley, James (32) Sheep Street: 11 Nov. 1918

Frawley, Patrick (36) Denmark Street: 9 Nov. 1918

G.

Galligan, Patrick (34) Kilcoolin, Caherconlish: 7 Mar. 1919

Garvey, Bridget (27) Castleconnell: 12 Nov. 1918

Gavin, James (30) Dominick Street: 2 Nov. 1918

Geary, Patrick (1) Ballinalina, Kilfinnane: 10 Mar. 1919

Gleeson, Arthur (1) Cool East, Ardagh: 27 Mar. 1919

Gleeson, Nora (1) Charlotte Quay: 31 Mar. 1919

Gorey, Josephine (2) Carrigparson: 14 Nov. 1918

Gough, Bridget (6) Long Lane: 24 Feb. 1919

Grady, John (3) Chapel Lane, Bruff: 17 Nov. 1918

Graham, Nora (28) Limerick Asylum: 5 Mar. 1919

Greany, Cornelius (45) Mauricetown: 22 Jan. 1919

Greensmith, John (40) Rosbrien: 30 Oct. 1918

Grimes, Bridget (8) Coonagh: 19 Nov. 1919

Grimes, Mary (6) Coonagh: 23 Nov. 1918

Griott, James (32) St Munchin's Terrace: 17 Nov. 1918

Gubbins, Mary Teresa (0) Ballingarry: 12 Oct. 1918

Guinane, Joseph (34) Rathkeale: 15 Mar. 1919

Guerin, Agnes (46) Flag Lane: 10 Dec. 1918

Guiry, Michael (40) Newcastle West: 22 Nov. 1918

Gunning, John (34) Roxboro Castle: 13 Nov. 1918

H.

Hamilton, George (22) New Barracks: 21 Oct. 1918

Hanley, John (31) New Barracks: 4 Dec. 1918

Hannan, Ellen (45) Feohanagh: 21 Mar. 1919

Hannan, Monica (5) Good Shepherd Convent: 4 Dec. 1918

Hannigan, John (0) Cecil Street: 7 May 1919

Hannon, Edward (3) Duggan's Row: 6 Nov. 1918

Hanrahan, Thomas (0) Glenosheen, Kilfinnane: 24 Mar. 1919

Hardiman, Mary (52) The Crescent: 12 Mar. 1919

Hardy, Gladys (2) Wolfe Tone Street: 6 Mar. 1919

Hare, Sarah (41) Ballybrown: 14 Nov. 1918

Harold, Patrick Michael (0) Bridge Street: 19 Mar. 1919

Hartnett, James (63) Newcastle West: 1 Jan. 1919

Hastings, Bridie (7) Lonergan's Lane: 12 Nov. 1918

Hastings, William (25) James Street: 24 Nov. 1918

Hayes, Anne (35) New Road: 16 Nov. 1918

Hayes, Catherine (15) Rivers, Annacotty: 24 Feb. 1919

Hayes, John (23) Mortlestown, Kilmallock: 7 Jan. 1919

Hayes, Josephine (27) Naughton's Lane: 28 Feb. 1919

Hayes, Margaret (70) Old Francis Street: 25 July 1918

Hayes, Mary (7) Blackboy Pike: 13 Nov. 1918

Hayes, Mary (23) Ballinalina, Kilfinnane: 9 Jan. 1919

Hayes, Patrick (35) St George Hotel: 17 Nov. 1918

Healy, Daniel (1) Garvey's Range: 15 Nov. 1918

Healy, John (3) Garvey's Range: 21 Nov. 1918

Healy, Joseph (6) Garvey's Range: 26 Dec. 1918

Healy, James (32) Bruff: 17 Dec. 1918

Limerick Casualties of the Spanish Flu, 1918-1919 *Luimnígh a bhásaigh ón bhFliú Spáinneach, 1918-1919*

Healy, Lena (34) Bruff: 5 Dec. 1918
Healy, Mary (1) Limerick Union: 23 Nov. 1918
Hearne, James (25) Carrig: 9 Nov. 1918
Heffernan, Jeremiah (0) Caherconlish: 19 Apr. 1919
Hehir, Mary (28) Coonagh: 10 Nov. 1918
Hennessy, Bridget (49) Coolgraine: 2 May 1919
Herbert, Sr Agnes (46) Presentation Convent: 23 Nov. 1918
Hickey, Annie (11) Coonagh: 21 Nov. 1918
Hilliard, John (26) Knockanerra, Murroe: 6 Nov. 1918
Hilliard, Margaret (56) Knockanerra, Murroe: 24 Nov. 1918
Hilliard, Thomas (30) Knockanerra, Murroe: 9 Nov. 1918
Hilliard, Mary (16) Cappamore 17 Nov. 1918
Hillyard, Samuel (24) New Barracks: 4 Nov. 1918
Hinchy, Margaret (0) Limerick Union: 3 Dec. 1918
Hinchy, Mary (23) Convent of Mercy: 14 Nov. 1918
Hodson, Isaac Thompson (44) New Barracks: 3 Apr. 1919
Hogan, Bridget (22) Parker's Range: 14 Nov. 1918
Hogan, Charles (18) Grattan Street: 15 Nov. 1918
Hogan, Delia (18) Sarsfield Street: 12 Nov. 1918
Hogan, Ellen (0) Kiltleely: 20 Jan. 1919
Hogan, Johanna (38) Kiltleely: 13 Feb. 1919
Hogan, John (22) Carey's Road: 24 Feb. 1919
Hogan, Michael (22) Grattan Street: 31 Nov. 1918
Holliday, Enda (18) Corbally: 4 Nov. 1918
Holmes, Kate (53) Athlunkard Street: 6 Nov. 1918
Hooper, Samuel (21) New Barracks: 24 Feb. 1919
Horgan, Jeremiah (29) Ballintubber, Kilfinnane: 21 Nov. 1918
Houlihan, Mary (32) Carnane, Croom: 17 Mar. 1919
Hourihan, Mary (70) Tubberquin, Ballyneety: 11 Dec. 1918
Howard, Elizabeth (27) St John's Hospital: 4 Nov. 1918

Howard, Hannah (65) Mungret Street: 20 Oct. 1918
Howard, John (42) Tully: 2 Dec. 1918
Hussey, Mary (22) Kilfinnane: 1 Jan. 1919
Hynes, Michael Francis (2) Rivers, Annacotty: 4 Oct. 1918

I-J.

Ievers, Sydney (?) Ennis Road : 12 Feb. 1919
Irwin, Margaret (10) Riversfield, Kilmallock: 7 Feb. 1919
Irwin, Maurice (12) Riversfield, Kilmallock: 9 Feb. 1919
Johnston, James Comyn (75) Thomondgate: 21 Feb. 1919
Jones, William Henry (30) New Barracks: 2 Feb. 1919
Jones, Edward (18) New Barracks: 5 Nov. 1918
Joyce, Mary Anne (24) Annacotty: 9 Mar. 1919
Judge, James (53) Back Clare Street: 4 Feb. 1919

K.

Keane, Bridget (12) Bulgaden: 13 Jan. 1919
Keane, Catherine (10) Bulgaden: 10 Jan. 1919
Keane, Patrick (9) Bulgaden: 11 Jan. 1919
Keane, Mary (37) Annagh: 8 Mar. 1919
Keane, Thomas (32) Henry Street: 30 Oct. 1918
Kearney, Jeremiah (1) Pennywell: 17 Nov. 1918
Keating, Elizabeth Anne (19) Arthur's Quay: 19 Nov. 1918
Keating, Hannie (34) Ballinlee, Kilmallock: 12 Nov. 1918
Kelly, Anthony (1) Donnelly's Lane: 20 Jan. 1919
Kelly, Bridget (10) Cloon & Commons: 18 Jan. 1919
Kelly, John (68) Breska, Clarina: 6 Oct. 1918
Kelly, Patrick (29) Upper William Street: 14 Nov. 1918
Kennedy, Anastasia (38) Hartstonge Street: 16 Dec. 1918
Kennedy, Bridget (76) Alley Lane: 9 Dec. 1918

Kenny, Ellen (62) Clarina: 26 Mar. 1919
Kenny, Julia (46) White's Lane: 4 Jan. 1919
Kenny, Mary (70) St John's Square: 13 Nov. 1918
Keogh, John (29) Croom: 1 Mar. 1919
Kerley, Bridget (18) Punch's Lane: 18 Mar. 1919
Kerley, Patrick (50) Newtown, Annacotty: 30 Mar. 1919
Kerr, Elizabeth (65) John's Terrace: 4 Nov. 1918
Kiely, Vincent Patrick (2) Exchange Street: 20 Oct. 1918
Kirby, Anne (0) Tullybrackey, Bruff: 25 Oct. 1918
Kirby, Mary Catherine (48) William Street: 8 Nov. 1918
Koyce, Martin (33) Singland: 7 Jan. 1919

L.

Laffan, Joseph (60) Denmark Street: 9 Dec. 1918
Lampard, Edward (33) New Barracks: 13 Nov. 1918
Landrigan, Hannah (55) Holycross, Bruff: 22 Nov. 1918
Landrigan, Matthew (25) Holycross, Bruff: 21 Nov. 1918
Larkin, Bridget (1) Coffey's Range: 10 Nov. 1918
Lawson, Mary (45) Madden's Lane: 10 Nov. 1918
Lee, John (77) Tully, Kilfinnane: 3 Apr. 1919
Lenery, Louise Anne (56) Osmington Terrace: 9 Nov. 1918
Lenihan, Hanora (18) Barna, Galbally: 28 Oct. 1918
Liston, Johanna (50) Limerick Asylum - Liskakea: 16 Mar. 1919
Liston, Nicholas (37) Kilgulban, Castlemahon: 22 Dec. 1918
Lloyd, Mary Kate (36) Caherline: 27 Dec. 1918
Long, Helena (24) Bohard: 9 Apr. 1919
Long, Mary (21) Windmill Street: 23 Nov. 1918
Long, Patrick Francis (10) Clare Street: 14 Nov. 1918
Lorigan, Bartholomew (27) Mountfune, Murroe: 3 Mar. 1919
Ludlow, John Edward (16) North Strand: 21 Nov. 1918

Lydall, John (20) New Barracks: 22 Nov. 1918
Lynch, Margaret (56) Ballyphilip, Croom: 23 Feb. 1919
Lynch, Mary Esther (25) Athlunkard: 8 Nov. 1918
Lyons, Patrick (51) Thomas Street: 14 Dec. 1918

M.

Mackey, Catherine (38) Limerick Asylum – Kilduff: 20 Mar. 1919
Magill, John (14) Garryowen: 31 Oct. 1918
Mahoney, Hannie (25) Dromtrasna Collins: 21 Nov. 1918
Mahony, Mary (30) Racefield: 21 Mar. 1919
Malone, Hanora (23) Kilmallock Union – Liscullane: 22 Feb. 1919
Malone, Patrick (38) O'Halloran's Lane: 20 Nov. 1918
Manifold, Mary (58) Prospect Row: 15 Mar. 1919
Manning, John (2) Stokes Lane: 4 Nov. 1918
Marlin, Thomas (30) New Barracks: 18 Oct. 1918
Mason, Arthur (24) New Barracks: 13 Nov. 1918
Mason, Patrick (66) Carey's Lane: 15 Nov. 1918
McBeath, Harry (38) New Barracks: 18 Oct. 1918
McCarthy, Rev. Michael (68) Donoughmore: 22 Feb. 1919
McCourtney, Patrick (32) New Barracks: 12 Nov. 1918
McDonagh, William Joseph (1) Little Frederick Street: 9 Nov. 1918
McDonnell, Bridget (2) Old Dominick Street: 8 Nov. 1918
McDonough, Bridget (14) Good Shepherd Convent: 11 Nov. 1918
McEneary, Patrick (2) Abbeyfeale: 5 May 1919
McGowan, William Joseph (2) Ballalley Place: 18 Nov. 1918
McGrath, Ellen (73) Kilfinnane: 12 Jan. 1919
McGrath, Mary (13) Montpellier: 14 Dec. 1918
McInerney, Austin (0) Coonagh: 19 Nov. 1918
McInerney, Michael (53) Lock Quay: 20 Nov. 1918
McInerney, Sarah (60) John Street: 29 Nov. 1918

Limerick Casualties of the Spanish Flu, 1918-1919 *Luimnígh a bhásaigh ón bhFliú Spáinneach, 1918-1919*

McKenzie, Alexander (41) New Barracks: 10 Nov. 1918
McKerracher, John (34) New Barracks: 22 Oct. 1918
McKinley, Mary Elizabeth (36) Wolfe Tone Street: 6 Nov. 1918
McLeod, John (7) Little Frederick Street: 13 Dec. 1918
McLoughlin, Christina (22) Lock Quay: 14 Nov. 1918
McMahon, Hugh (42) O'Connell Avenue: 11 Feb. 1919
McMahon, John (55) Little Frederick Street: 3 Mar. 1919
McMahon, Kathleen (2) Dixon's Lane: 8 Mar. 1919
McMahon, Mary (42) Canal Bank: 27 Feb. 1919
McMahon, Patrick (50) Dixon's Lane: 2 Nov. 1918
McMahon, Thomas (40) Ballyvoreen, Murroe: 15 Mar. 1919
McManus, Catherine (20) Hunt's Lane: 6 Nov. 1918
McNamara, Eliza (30) Lower Park: 6 Nov. 1918
McNamara, Kate (44) Cappamore: 1 Dec. 1918
McNamara, Patrick (0) Limerick Union: 29 Mar. 1919
McNamara, Patrick (31) Sexton Street: 15 Nov. 1918
Meade, Patrick (40) Wolfe Tone Street: 26 Oct. 1918
Meaney, Nora (30) Drombanna: 15 Dec. 1918
Moloney, David (47) Ballinanima, Kilfinnane: 16 Jan. 1919
Moloney, Edward Joseph (23) Wolfe Tone Street: 11 Mar. 1919
Moloney, Esther (4) Old Francis Street: 14 June 1919
Moloney, Kathleen (29) Cathedral Place: 16 Feb. 1919
Moloney, Patrick (42) Market Alley: 5 Nov. 1918
Moran, Edmond John (24) Raymonstown, Bruree: 10 Nov. 1918
Morrisey, Thomas Peter (0) Richmond Street: 9 Oct. 1918
Moylan, Timothy (34) Prospect Villas: 6 June 1919
Mulcahy, Christina (5) Penneywell: 7 Nov. 1918
Mulcahy, Cornelius (29) McNamara Terrace: 14 Nov. 1918
Mulcahy, Daniel (73) Dromin, Newcastle West: 27 Dec. 1918
Mulcahy, Thomas (48) Margaret Place: 7 Nov. 1918

Mullaly, Mary Esther (3) Francis Street: 23 Nov. 1918
Mullane, Bridget (28) Athea: 23 Nov. 1918
Mullins, Michael (40) James Street: 27 Nov. 1918
Mullins, Mary (40) Carey's Road: 12 Nov. 1918
Mullins, William (8) Pump Lane: 15 Nov. 1918
Mulqueen, Bridget (26) Castleconnell: 9 Mar. 1919
Mulqueen, Ellen (63) Newtown, Clarina: 21 Feb. 1919
Mulready, Michael (38) Limerick Union: 12 Mar. 1919
Mulready, Michael (4) Denmark Street: 4 Nov. 1918
Murnane, Hanora (78) Caherconlish: 10 Mar. 1919
Murnane, Patrick (26) Killonan: 14 Mar. 1919
Murphy, Francis Dominick (13) Thomondgate: 10 Nov. 1918
Murphy, James (17) Shanavoher: 29 Mar. 1919
Murphy, John (13) Kilmurray: 18 Mar. 1919
Murphy, John Joseph (4) Upper Brown's Lane: 12 Nov. 1918
Murphy, Margaret (18) Cloonyscrahane, Newcastle West: 3 Mar. 1919
Murphy, Michael (19) Island Road: 7 Nov. 1918
Murphy, Michael (19) Feohenagh: 24 Nov. 1918
Murphy, Michael (2) Caherconlish: 23 Feb. 1919
Murphy, Michael (43) Cappamore: 13 Feb. 1919
Murphy, Patrick (58) Little Barrington Street: 8 Nov. 1918
Murphy, Patrick (34) Craggs: 18 Nov. 1918
Murphy, Thomas (63) Raheenagh: 30 Apr. 1919

N.

Naughton, Joseph (6) Lady's Lane: 14 Nov. 1918
Naughton, Christopher (11) Lady's Lane: 14 Nov. 1918
Nealon, Bridget (19) Good Shepherd Convent: 7 Nov. 1918
Nestor, Margaret (60) Patrickswell: 16 Nov. 1918
Noonan, John (20) Reale, Kilfinnane: 19 Nov. 1918

Nunan, Johanna (5) High Road: 12 Nov. 1918
Nunan, Josephine (38) Newcastle, Annacotty: 30 Nov. 1918
Nunan, Patrick (28) Sandmall: 14 Feb. 1919

O.

O'Brien, Albert (35) Kilbane: 10 Mar. 1919
O'Brien, Anne (22) Island Road: 8 Nov. 1918
O'Brien, Daniel (19) Cappahanna, Murroe: 18 Nov. 1918
O'Brien, Ellen (62) Rockstown, Caherconlish: 13 Mar. 1919
O'Brien, James (52) William's Lane: 7 Mar. 1919
O'Brien, James (2) Pallasbeg: 23 Feb. 1919
O'Brien, Patrick Joseph (21) Convent Street: 22 Nov. 1918
O'Callaghan, David (54) Kilfinnane: 23 Jan. 1919
O'Carroll, John Joseph (9) Jones' Lane: 23 Nov. 1918
O'Connell, Alice (56) Laurencetown, Ardpatrick: 14 May 1919
O'Connell, Ellen (38) Limerick Asylum - Glin: 4 Mar. 1919
O'Connell, James (76) Catherine Street: 26 Feb. 1919
O'Connell, Patrick (22) Shankyle: 11 Feb. 1919
O'Connor, Gerard (4) Dixon's Lane: 8 Aug. 1918
O'Connor, John (81) Inch St Laurence: 9 Mar. 1919
O'Connor, Margaret (1) Dixon's Lane: 8 July 1918
O'Connor, Mary (19) Bridge Street: 10 Dec. 1918
O'Connor, Patrick (0) Ballymacashel, Mungret: 18 Nov. 1918
O'Dea, Honoria (59) Mungret Street: 24 Feb. 1919
O'Donnell, Catherine (1) Groody Pike: 26 Feb. 1919
O'Donnell, Mary (9) Groody Pike: 27 Feb. 1919
O'Donnell, William (5) Groody Pike: 28 Feb. 1919
O'Dwyer, Annie (30) William Street: 6 Dec. 1918
O'Dwyer, Elizabeth (50) Newtown: 2 Dec. 1918
O'Dwyer, Margaret (20) William Street: 14 Dec. 1918
O'Dwyer, Patrick (41) Henry Street: 20 Oct. 1918
O'Dwyer, William (0) Ballinbehane, Ardagh: 27 May 1919
O'Grady, Bridget (53) St Alphonsus Terrace: 6 Apr. 1919
O'Grady, Henry (59) Lady's Lane: 16 Nov. 1918
O'Halloran, Daniel (4) Coonagh: 17 Nov. 1918
O'Halloran, Margaret Mary (1) Coonagh: 23 Nov. 1918
O'Halloran, Michael (1) Quarry Road: 7 Feb. 1919
O'Loughlin, Mary (4) Upper Clare Street: 11 Sept. 1918
O'Mahoney, Christina (2) Old Francis Street: 4 Nov. 1918
O'Malley, Nora (5) Bottomstown, Hospital: 7 Mar. 1919
O'Malley, Teresa (3) Hogan's Terrace: 14 Feb. 1919
O'Neill, Bridget (55) Glenmore, Monagay: 14 Mar. 1919
O'Neill, Margaret (18) New Street: 4 Nov. 1918
O'Neill, Mary (42) Anne Street: 16 Nov. 1918
O'Reilly, Mary (70) Richmond Street: 30 Nov. 1918
O'Riordan, Edward Joseph (40) Laurel Hill Avenue: 6 June 1919
O'Riordan, Nora (30) Ballybehy, Abbeyfeale: 18 Mar. 1919
O'Rourke, Denis (49) Park: 12 Mar. 1919
O'Rourke, John (36) Annagh, Murroe: 28 Nov. 1918
O'Shaughnessy, Elizabeth (21) Askeaton: 11 Nov. 1918
O'Shea, Agnes (5) Ashford, Broadford: 1 Feb. 1919
O'Shea, Cornelius (30) City RIC barracks: 18 Jan. 1919
O'Shea, John (0) Limerick Union: 23 Nov. 1918
O'Shea, Martha (36) Ashford, Broadford: 24 Jan. 1919
O'Shea, Matthew (36) Ashford, Broadford: 24 Jan. 1919
O'Sullivan, Denis (34) Wolfe Tone Street: 5 Nov. 1918
O'Sullivan, Jane (36) Dominick Street: 28 Feb. 1919
O'Sullivan, John Francis (29) Glentworth Street: 28 Nov. 1918
O'Sullivan, Michael (20) Athea: 28 Nov. 1918
O'Sullivan, Muriel (6) Hospital: 7 Nov. 1918

Limerick Casualties of the Spanish Flu, 1918-1919 *Luimnigh a bhásaigh ón bhFliú Spáinneach, 1918-1919*

O'Sullivan, Patrick (30) Lower Athea: 4 Dec. 1918
O'Sullivan, Timothy (27) Lower Athea: 28 Nov. 1918

P-Q.

Powell, James (8) Cross Road, Thomondgate: 12 Apr. 1919
Power, Mary (47) Darnstown, Kilmallock: 1 Dec. 1918
Predio, Milana (6) Sallybank: 13 Jan. 1919
Preece, George (53) New Barracks: 18 Apr. 1919
Prentice, James Samuel (24) New Barracks: 25 Nov. 1918
Price, Alan (27) New Barracks: 10 Nov. 1918
Quan, Bridget (45) Cecil Street: 11 Nov. 1918
Quinlan, Ellen (59) Military Road: 23 Nov. 1918
Quinn, Daniel (4) Newcastle: 29 Nov. 1918
Quinn, Kate (52) Kildromin, Kiltely: 15 Oct. 1918

R.

Rea, Peter (0) Kilbreedy: 13 Mar. 1919
Regan, John (27) Kilfinnane: 9 Jan. 1919
Riley, Thomas (28) New Barracks: 6 Nov. 1918
Riordan, Patrick (28) Appletown, Broadford: 8 Apr. 1919
Roche, Bridget (76) Kilfinnane: 15 Jan. 1919
Russell, Richard Norris (73) Ballinacurra Terrace: 21 Feb. 1919
Ryan, Anne (17) Annagh: 17 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Bridget (17) Crawford's Lane, Bruff: 29 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Edward (81) Limerick Union: 26 Nov. 1918
Ryan, John (46) Mungret Street: 7 Mar. 1919
Ryan, John (38) Rath, Murroe: 10 Mar. 1919
Ryan, Margaret (30) Rockstown, Caherconlish: 6 Mar. 1919
Ryan, Martin (19) Denmark Street: 28 Oct. 1918
Ryan, Mary Agnes (22) Cappanuke, Murroe: 24 Feb. 1919

Ryan, Mary Jane (62) Henry Street: 3 Apr. 1919
Ryan, Michael (0) Kildromin, Hospital: 19 Feb. 1919
Ryan, Michael (20) Limerick Union – Ballycar: 18 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Michael (22) Toureen, Annacotty: 9 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Patrick (60) Stoke's Lane: 14 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Patrick (31) Garryowen: 12 Apr. 1919
Ryan, Patrick (67) Sallymount, Castleconnell: 1 Mar. 1919
Ryan, Patrick (7) Clyduff: 8 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Patrick (3) Watergate: 14 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Thomas (70) Belmont, Annacotty: 2 May 1919
Ryan, Thomas (19) Meentulla, Murroe: 19 Nov. 1918
Ryan, Rev. William (68) Ballybricken: 17 Mar. 1919

S.

Sargent, Michael (22) Mungret Street: 3 Mar. 1919
Scanlan, John (34) Newcastle West: 12 Feb. 1919
Scanlon, Patrick (35) Athlacca North: 18 Oct. 1918
Schumacher, John (16) Kilfinnane: 16 Jan. 1919
Shaughnessy, Elizabeth (21) Askeaton: 11 Nov. 1918
Shaughnessy, John (40) Broad Lane: 15 Nov. 1918
Sheedy, Kate (40): Spittle, Kilfinnane: 13 Mar. 1919
Sheehan, Catherine (45) Ballingoola, Caherconey: 7 Nov. 1918
Sheehan, Thomas (26) Ashford, Broadford: 26 Jan. 1919
Sheehy, Alice (3) Rapala, Kilfinnane: 18 Apr. 1919
Sheerin, Margaret (50) Kelly's Range: 13 Nov. 1918
Sinclair, Robert (6) High Road: 3 Nov. 1918
Smith, Clement (19) New Barracks: 6 Nov. 1918
Snelson, Thomas (28) New Barracks: 1 Nov. 1918
Spellacy, Hanorah (21) Killuragh, Cappamore: 29 Feb. 1919
Squires, Ellen (58) Naughton's Lane: 15 Feb. 1919

Stackpool, Ellen (69) Sarsfield Street: 10 Jan. 1919
Stapleton, Mary (24) Mallow Street: 23 Feb. 1919
Stenson, Anne (30) White Wine Lane: 5 Nov. 1918
Stevenson, George Thomas (24) New Barracks: 11 Nov. 1918
Stewart, Mary (45) Henry Street: 13 Dec. 1918
Supple, Hannah (59) Clyduff, Annacotty: 14 Mar. 1919
Sweeney, Margaret (56) Tully, Kilfinnane: 12 Dec. 1918
Synan, Julia (32) Prospect Hill: 20 Oct. 1918

T.

Taylor, Henry (1) O'Halloran's Lane: 28 Nov. 1918
Tier, Rosie Anne (20) Walshe's Lane: 26 Nov. 1918
Tierney, Timothy (27) Ballydonnell, Broadford: 8 Dec. 1918
Tobin, John (61) Ballyfrawley, Newcastle West : 23 Feb. 1919
Troy, James (8) Fish Lane: 4 Nov. 1918
Tucker, Patrick (30) Castleconnell: 8 Mar. 1919
Tuite, James (59) Michael Street: 5 Nov. 1918
Twomey, James (33) Kilfinnane: 9 Jan. 1919

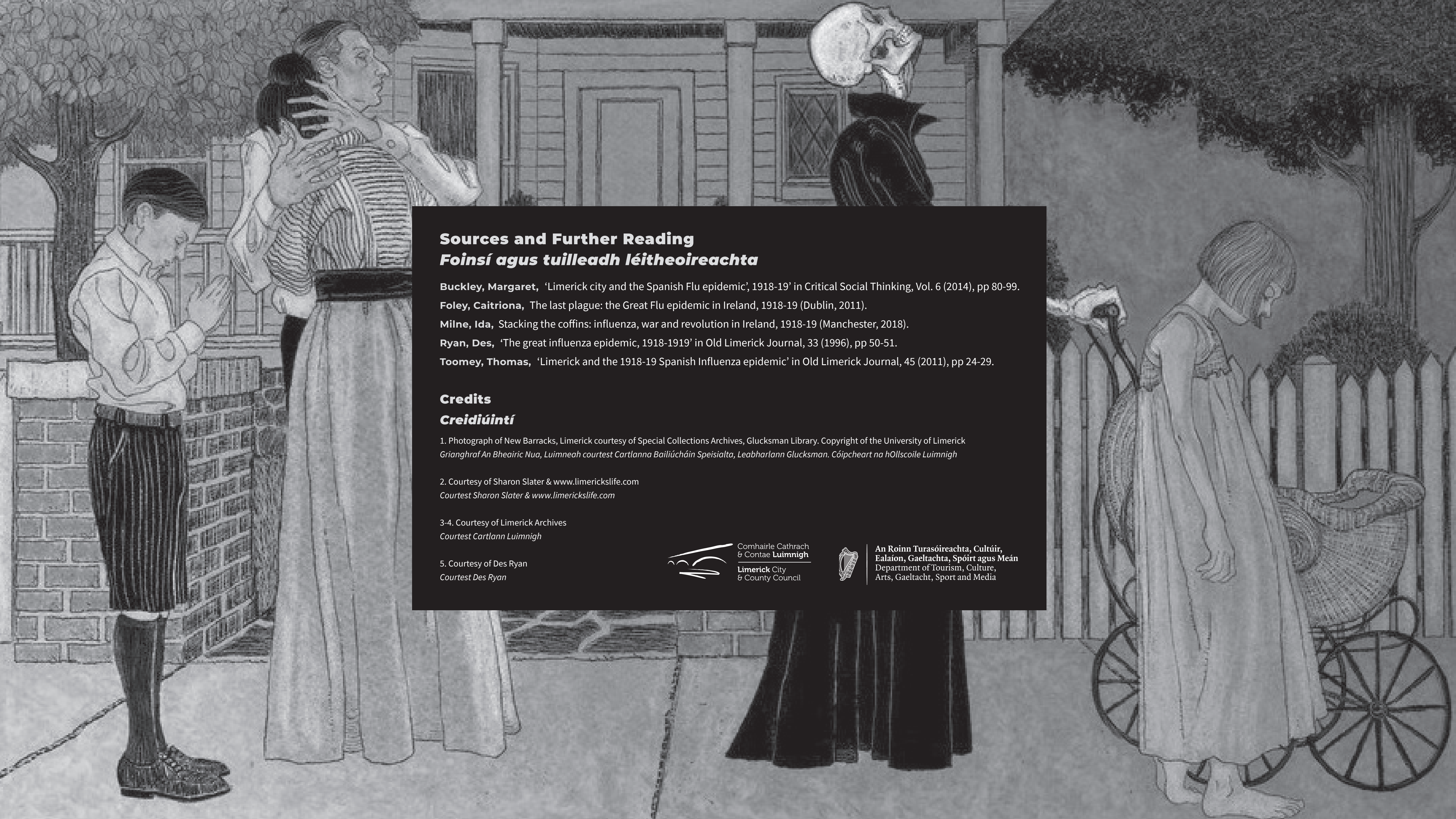
U-Z.

Underhay, Agnes (32) Catherine Street: 23 Nov. 1918
Vance, Jospeh (77) Rathronan, Ardagh: 30 Mar. 1919
Vaughan, Sr Edith (27) Laurel Hill Convent: 9 Nov. 1918
Wallace, Ellen (80) Ballinlina, Kilfinnane: 1 May 1919
Walsh, Catherine (55) Limerick Asylum - Glin: 28 Feb. 1919
Walsh, James (60) Ballinagarde: 24 Nov. 1918
Walsh, Patrick (3) Quarry Road: 4 Nov. 1918
Walshe, Caroline Rose (7) Asylum Cottages: 4 Nov. 1918
Ward, Mary (21) White's Lane: 10 Nov. 1918
Warman, Patrick (17) Lady's Lane: 8 Nov. 1918

Warrington, Ernest (34) New Barracks: 17 Feb. 1919
Watts, Margaret (47) Roden Street: 27 Nov. 1918
Wearing, Douglas George (35) New Barracks: 11 Nov. 1918
Welsh, Patrick Joseph (45) Roxboro Road: 26 Feb. 1919
Whelan, James (27) Caledonian Place: 17 Nov. 1918
Whelan, Patrick (22) Windmill Street: 1 Dec. 1918
Whelan, William (44) Ballyvolane, Bruff: 20 Nov. 1918
White, John (29) Richmond Street: 10 Nov. 1918
White, Teresa (26) Punch's Row: 5 Nov. 1918
Whyte, Ellen (51) Thomondgate: 12 Dec. 1918
Wixted, William (23) Rath, Murroe: 22 Feb. 1919
Woods, Eliza (51) Wilkinson's Row: 17 Nov. 1918
Woods, Robert (19) New Barracks: 10 Aug. 1918
Woodwiss, Violet (5) Coonagh: 26 Nov. 1918
Woulfe, John (11) Dromada East, Athea: 12 Mar. 1919
Young, Thomas (15) Ellen Street: 11 Apr. 1919



An Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir,
Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus Meán
Department of Tourism, Culture,
Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media



Sources and Further Reading *Foinsí agus tuilleadh léitheoireachta*

- Buckley, Margaret**, 'Limerick city and the Spanish Flu epidemic', 1918-19' in *Critical Social Thinking*, Vol. 6 (2014), pp 80-99.
- Foley, Caitriona**, *The last plague: the Great Flu epidemic in Ireland, 1918-19* (Dublin, 2011).
- Milne, Ida**, *Stacking the coffins: influenza, war and revolution in Ireland, 1918-19* (Manchester, 2018).
- Ryan, Des**, 'The great influenza epidemic, 1918-1919' in *Old Limerick Journal*, 33 (1996), pp 50-51.
- Toomey, Thomas**, 'Limerick and the 1918-19 Spanish Influenza epidemic' in *Old Limerick Journal*, 45 (2011), pp 24-29.

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5. Courtesy of Des Ryan
Courtest Des Ryan

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