

TRAINING FOR WAR
AT THE ROYAL BARRACKS

AG ULLMHÚ CHUN TRODA
AG AN DÚN RÍOGA

TRAINING / TRAENÁIL

Collins Barracks is now named after Michael Collins, but prior to 1922 it was known as the Royal Barracks. Built in 1706, it is Dublin's oldest Barracks and the parade square outside is designed to hold the 703 soldiers of a single battalion.

During the War, the 7th, 10th and 11th Battalions of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers trained here.

As Mícheál Ó Coileáin atá Dún Uí Choileáin ainmnithe, ach an Dún Ríoga ab ainm dó roimh 1922. In 1706 a tógadh é agus tá sé ar cheann de na dúnta is sine i mBÁC. Dearadh an chearnóg lasmuigh le go mbeadh slí ann don 703 saighdiúir a bhíonn i gcathlán amháin.

Anseo a rinneadh an 7ú, an 10ú agus an 11ú cathlán d'Fhiúsailéirí Ríoga Bhaile Átha Cliath a thraenáil.



Jack, the mascot of the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers
Jaic, sonóg an 7ú Cathlán d'Fhiúsailéirí Ríoga Bhaile Átha Cliath



Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the Royal Barracks
Oifigigh d'Fhiúsailéirí Ríoga BÁC ag an Dún Ríoga

The Ordeal of the Toffs

D Company of the 7th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers was a so-called 'Pals' formation, consisting of men from a rugby club who had joined up together. The unit included lawyers, students, clerks and businessmen – as a result they were quickly nicknamed the 'Toffs in the Toughs'.

They trained here at the Royal Barracks for three months, leaving Ireland on 30th April 1915.

Oirdéal na nUasal

Buíon 'Compánach' ab ea Complacht D den 7ú Cathlán d'Fhiúsailéirí Ríoga BÁC, ina raibh fir ó chlub rugbaí a liostáil i dteannta a chéile. Bhí dlíodóirí, mic léinn, cléirigh agus fir ghnó san aonad – ba dá bhrí sin gur tugadh 'Toffs in the Toughs' orthu.

Rinne siad a gcuid traenála anseo sa Dún Ríoga ar feadh trí mhí, agus d'fhág siad Éire in Aibreán 1915.

The 10th Division

As part of the 10th Division, the two hundred soldiers of D Company sailed from Dublin. Within a week of arriving at Gallipoli in August 1915, 131 of them were dead or wounded.

The Division – led by Galway man Lieutenant General McMahon – and then moved to Salonika in Greece to fight Bulgaria, which joined the war in October of the same year.

An 10ú Rannán

Sheol dhá chéad saighdiúir amach as Baile Átha Cliath mar bhaill den 10ú Rannán de Chomplacht D. Laistigh de sheachtain ón uair a ráinig siad Gallipoli i Lúnasa 1915, bhí 131 díobh marbh nó gonta.

Faoi cheannas an Leifteanantghinearáil McMahon as Gaillimh, aistríodh an Rannán go Salonika sa Ghréig chun troid in aghaidh na Bulgáire, a chuaigh isteach sa chogadh i nDeireadh Fómhair na bliana sin.

COLOURED WAR FOOTAGE, 1915

PÍOSA SCANNÁIN COGAIDH DATHACH, 1915



Thomas Malley Gick

temporary gentleman

The ornate commission below inducts civilian Thomas Gick into the British Army as the lowest form of officer and gentleman, a temporary 2nd lieutenant. The newly-minted officer joined the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers and did his basic training here at the Barracks.

Thomas was sent to Gallipoli, surviving both this debacle and later combat in Salonika (Greece), Palestine, and France. Presumably his training stood this young lieutenant in good stead.

*Commission, dated 18 December 1914, of Thomas Malley Gick as Temporary 2nd Lieutenant.
HA:2000.681c.1*

Thomas Malley Gick

fear uasal, go sealadach

Tugann an coimisiún ornáideach thíos le fios gur glacadh le Thomas Gick isteach in Arm na Breataine mar an gcineál oifigigh agus fear uasal ab uirisle, an dara leifteanant sealadach. Chuaigh an t-oifigeach nuacheaptha isteach sa 7ú cathlán d'Fhiúsailéirí Ríoga Bhaile Átha Cliath agus cuireadh buntraenáil air anseo sa Dún.

Cuireadh é chuig Gallipoli é, agus tháinig sé slán as an gcoimhlint sin agus as comhrac níos déanaí i Salonika (na Gréige), sa Phalaistín agus sa Fhrainc. Is dócha gurb é an traenáil a fuair sé an rud a thug an leifteanant seo slán.

Coimisiún, dar data an 18 Nollaig 1914, de chuid Thomas Malley Gick mar 2ú Leifteanant Sealadach HA:2000.681c.1

