

D'SULLIVAN, Gerald.

Irregulars

In the King's Bench Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dodd, in the matter of the King (Frank Purcell) v, the Governor of Dundalk Prison,

Mr. Serjeant Hanna (instructed by Mr. Wm. J. Norman) said he appeared with Mr. Martin Maguire on behalf of the prosecutor to ask for an order of habeas corpus directed to Mr. Gerald O'Sullivan, the Governor of Dundalk Prison and the Adjutant-General. His client resided at Arbour Hill, Dublin, and was an organiser of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. On the 11th July he was cycling from Carbury, Co. Kildare, to Dublin when he was arrested by Free State forces and

lodged in Dundalk Prison.

A PROTEST. He protested against his arrest. Counsel thought that from the affidavits his lordship would see that his client had satisfied the military that he was in no way connected with the Irregular forces or any other illegal association. But they would not release him unless he signed a document which Mr. Kevin O'Higgins (the Assistant Adjutant-General, G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks) described as "a declaration of the sovereignty of Parliament, a recognition of the democratic principle on which representative government is based." His client refused to sign the document, and the military accordingly refused to release him. Mr. Justice Pim gave liberty to serve notice of motion that his client should be released. He had that morning received an affidavit in which it was stated that all the prisoners in Dundalk Gaol had been taken away. They were taken away under circumstances which were now probably public knowledge.

THE ARREST. The Assistant Adjutant-General, in his affidavit, stated that Francis Purcell was arrested by National troops at Donadea, Co. Kildare, about 6.30 on the morning of the 11th July, under circumstances of great suspicion at the same time as Irregular forces were actively operating in the neighbourhood. He was requested to sign a form, and refused. Francis Purcell was subsequently lodged with other prisoners in Dundalk Prison. Upon the morning of the 15th inst. he was officially informed and believed that the town of Dundalk and the prison were attacked by Irregular forces, and the prisoners confined in the prison, including Francis Purcell, were released by the Irregular forces. He had not been since re-arrested, and was not now in military custody either in Dundalk Prison or elsewhere.

A DOCUMENT TO SIGN.

Counsel said his relatives had no information about him, and he had not come home. He thought some redress should be given to his client. The document which he had been asked to sign raised a very serious question as to whether they were entitled to make it a condition of the liberty of the subject that he should sign it.

The declaration was as follows:-

"I promise that I will not use arms against the Parliament elected by the Irish people or the Government for the time being responsible to that Parliament; and that I will not support in any way any such action, nor will I interfere with the property or persons of others."

OBJECTED TO SIGN.

Mr. Purcell objected to sign that document on principle. He said no such document had ever been placed before anyone previously, and he took the view that he was not bound to sign it. He did not know what attitude his friends who appeared for the military authorities took up-whether they intended to rearrest Mr. Purcell. It would be a certain amount of reassurance and some compensation if there was a statement from the representative of the Government that they were satisfied that Mr. Purcell was not connected with the Irregulars.

Mr. Justice Dodd-I cannot force the hands

of the Government or anybody else. Mr. Charles Power, who (instructed by Mr. M. A. Corrigan, Chief State Solicitor) appeared for the military authorities, asked his lordship to make no rule on the motion, as they had satisfied him that Mr. Serjeant Hanna's client was not now in their custody.

Mr. Justice Dodd made no rule on the motion.

SMART DUBLIN CEREMONY

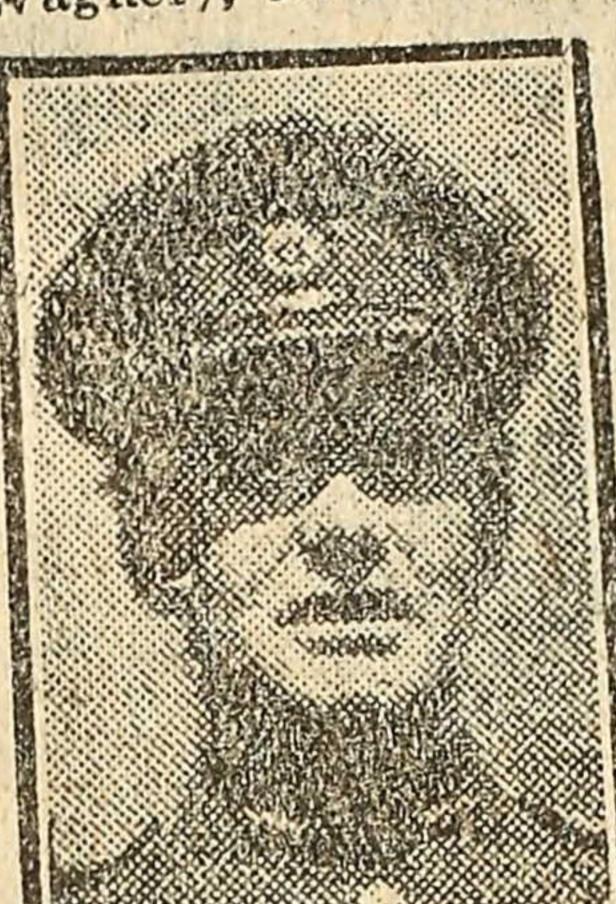
The marriage marked by scenes of quiet impressiveness and solemnity, took place yesterday at University Church, Dublin, of Major-Gen. Gearoid O'Sullivan, Adjutant-General, National Army, son of Mrs. Ml. O'Sullivan, Coolnagranes, Skibbereen; and Miss Maud Kiernan, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Kiernan, Granard. His Eminence Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, transmitted the Pope's blessing by telegram, which was read before the

The bridegroom, in uniform, was attenceremony. ded by Comdt.-Gen. Sean O'Muirthuille. The bride was accompanied and given away by her uncle, Dr. P. Cusack, Nobber, Co. Meath. She wore a pale, old gold satin and cream veil, and carried a spray of orange blossoms. Miss Una O'Donovan, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and she, as well as the page, Master Coleman Doyle, son of Dr. Doyle, Carlow, was also

in old gold satin.

THE BRIDE'S ARRIVAL.

As Miss Kiernan entered the church, Miss Sage, Mus. Doc., at the organ, played the Bridal March from "Lohengrin" (Wagner), and the strains of Mendelsohn's



march were heard as the nuptial procession emerged. Miss Kitty Kiernan, in black, arrived at the church accompanied by Mr. Paul McGovern. Rev. P. J. Doyle, Naas, who was Rector of St. John's College, Carlow, when the bridegroom was a professor there, officiated, assisted by the Rev. P. Donnelly, Senior Chap-Maj.-Gen. O'Sullivan. lain, Curragh Camp, and the Rev.

James Sherwin, C.C., B.A., University Church. Nuptial Mass, of which Rev. P. J. Doyle was the celebrant, followed the

ceremony. In the church was a distinguished lassembly, including many leading soldiers, who wore the uniform of their rank. Owing to bereavement President Cosgrave was unable to attend.

During the arrival of the guests and the celebration of the ceremony two armoured cars patrolled St. Stephen's Green, and vehicles were regulated by a military officer. Drawn up near the church was a green car, which formerly belonged to Lord French.

The reception was in the Shelbourne

Hotel.

THE TOASTS.

The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Father Doyle, who expressed the highest appreciation of the judgment, insight, tact, and personality of the Major-General, and of the winning disposition of his bride.

The toast of the National Army was proposed by Mr. Kevin O'Shiel, B.L., who acknowledged the country's debt to it for the vindication of the people's will. Gen. Piaras Beaslai, replying, recalled the early days of the Volunteer movement, when the Major-General was a private in the company in which the speaker was

captain. Mrs. Richard Mulcahy gave the toast of truthful propaganda, and intimated what women could do to refute the false reports which were being circulated about those who sought to make the people's

will supreme. Dr. Cusack paid a tribute to the energy of Cumann na mBan. If it were not for that body, he said, Mrs. Mulcahy's suggestion would be unnecessary.

Ald. de Loughrey, Mayor of Kilkenny, as a constituent of Major-Gen. O'Sullivan, pointed out that Kilkenny, not Carlow, was the predominant partner (laughter). As the military power should obey the civil authority, he reminded the bride, amid renewed laughter, that she represented the civil power.

The honeymoon will be spent in Italy. Amongst those present at the marriage cere-mony, in addition to those already mentioned, were:-The Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Mulcahy. T.D.; Gen. Sean MacMahon, Chief of Staff; Gen. O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner, Civic Guard; Major-Gen. McKeon and Mrs. McKeon; Comdt.-Gen. D. O'Hegarty T.D.; Comdt.-Gen. Piaras Beaslai, r.D.; Comdt.-Gen. C. O Muirchadha, Secretary to the Dail; Comdt.-Gen. Cooney, Comdt. T. Cullen, the Mayor of Kilkenny (Ald. P. de Loughrey), Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, T.D. (Minister of Home Affairs) and Mrs. O'Higgins; Mr. E. J. Duggan, T.D., and Mrs. Duggan; Mr. and Mrs. Revin O'Sheil; Mr. Batrick O'Sullivan, B.L., and Mrs. O'Sullivan; Mr. W. L. Cole, T.D.: Mr. F. C. O'Sullivan; Mr. W. L. Cole, T.D.: Mr. F. C. Flamagan, Dublin; Dr. and Mrs. Doyle, Carlow.

EXTRACT FROM REPUBLICAN WAR NEWS No. 23. DATED 25th. JULY, 1922. GOVERNMENT BY THE I.R.B.

"Eoin O'DUFFY in a statement published yesterday refers again to the sanctity of the "Will of the people". It is time this hollow sham was exposed. The men now governing Ireland care nothing for the people or its will. They hold their present positions simply because they are members of a secret organisation condemned countless times by the Catholic Bishops who now support them.

The Military Dictatotship to which the Provisional Government handed over all power on July 13th, consists of three men:-

Michael COLLINS Richard MULCAHY Eoin O'DUFFY.

Each of the three is a member of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. and it was behind the sealed doors of this Council that the war upon the Republic was planned.

That is why the Dail was never consulted and why the people never dreamt of a war until the first shell burst its way into the Four Courts.

The war is not a war for the security of the people. It is a war for the sapremary of the I.R.B. Observe the recent appointments, P.S.O HEGARTY is put in control of the Post Office as Secretary; he is a member of the Supreme Council; Sean O'MURTHUILLE (HURLEY. John.) is made Governor of Kilmainham Gaol; he is a member of the Supreme Council. Diarmuid O'HEGARTY is first made Governor of Mountjoy Gaol and then Director of Organisation of the Free State Army; he is a member of the Supreme Council; Gerald O'SULLIVAN is Adjt-General of the Army; he is a member of the Supreme Council. Dr McCARTAN is put to the task of pretending to criticise the Free State Leaders in his "Separatist", he is a member of the Supreme Council.

So in every branch of this "Government" and its Army powre is given to the leaders & rank & file of a secret camorilla.

Eamon De VALERA & Cathal BRUGHA refused to have anything further to do with the I.R.B. as soon as it became possible for Irishmen to organise openly for independence. De Valera was betrayed & hunted from office. Cathal Brugha is dead. This is the freedom the Irish people is being offered to-day".

MR O'SULLIVAN'S SPEECH ON THE RATIFICATION. 'RISH TIMES: 7-1-22.

Mr. Garrett O'Sullivan, M.A. (Carlow), supported the motion for ratification of the Treaty. He said that he did not believe that the acceptance of the Treaty was a dishonourable thing. In recommending it, he was not guirty of any act of national apostasy. In the centuries that had passed England had not succeeded in killing Gaelic civilisation, and it would not be defeated by the acceptance of the Treaty, but rather would it be advanced and strengthened by the amount of freedom and liberty which the Irish race would get under this instrument.

England had fifty-seven departments of Government in this country, all outlets for British civilisation, forced, as it was, upon this country. Acceptance of the Treaty would mean the withdrawal of these departments, and the giving of them into the hands of the Irish Government. These boards or departments would be worked in Ireland, for Ireland, by Irishmen. That was why he maintained that the Treaty should be ratified.

RESULT OF ACTION AGAINST I. V'S FOR PAYMENT OF ARMS.

'INDEPENDENT! 24-5-22.

Paying for Imported Guns.

In the action by Mr. Sean O'Seaghdha, Irish Cutlery Co., Merchants' Quay, Dublin, against the Adit.-General, I.R.A., for £226, balance of the price of arms and permunition imported for the use of the Volunteers prior to the insurrection of 1916, judgment was given for the plaintiff for £200 by Mr. Justice Clery without posts. Mr. B. J. Goff for plaintiff; Mr. C. Power (instructed by Mr. M. Noyk) the Adiument General.

'IRISH TIMES! 11-5-22.

1916 RECALLED.

ACTION AGAINST I.R.A.

Adjutant-General O'Sullivan, of the I.R.A. General Headquarters, Beggar's Bush, Dublin, was the defendant in an action which came before M. Arthur Clery at a Republican Circuit Court held yesterday in the Court of Conscience, 8 4th William street, Dublin.

The plantiff, John O'Shea, of 17 Merchants quay, claims £226 5s. balance alleged to be due to him by the Irish Republican Army, as the successors of the Irish Volunteers, in respect of arms and ammunition held by him to the order of the Irish Volunteers before the insurrection of 1916, or, in the alternative, balance due for arms and ammunition delivered to the agents of the Irish Volunteers and used by them in the insurrection of 1916, or destroyed while in their custody.

Particulars given of the arms and ammuni-

Tifty .25 automatic pistols, £128 15s.

Two hundred .22 revolvers, £45.

Ten thousand rounds of .22 ammunition, £5.

A sum of £12 is deducted from these amounts in respect of the money realised by the sale of portion of the material, leaving a balance due, as alleged, to the plaintiff of £226 5s.

In the absence of Professor John McNeill, Speaker of Dail Eireann, who was stated to be a necessary witness, the hearing of the case was adjourned.

Mr. Clery asked—What is the case about?
Mr. Hughes replied that it was a civil bill for £226 5s., and he went on to give the particulars set out above.

THE DEFENCE.

In reply to Mr. Clery, Mr. Charles Power, for the defendant, stated that one of the defences which he would put forward in the case was that there were not any agents as between the plaintiff and the person then in charge of the Munition Department; that he got the guns purely as a speculation, and that the guns were turned down and never used by the Volunteers. This was the only claim ever brought against the Irish Army.

Mr. Hughes said that nothing would be lost by an adjournment of the case, but, if it were proceeded with in the absence of Professor McNeill, plaintiff's case would be seriously prejudiced. The statement just made by Mr. Power was tantamount to a denial of the evidence which would be given by Professor McNeill. If the other side had been prepared to admit the point regarding the agents, the case might have been proceeded with without Professor McNeill; but, in the circumstances, he did not see how he could possibly proceed with the case.

Mr. Power now asked for costs in respect of the adjournment, and pointed out that one of his witnesses had come from Kildare. Three weeks' notice of this matter had been given, and he presumed that during that time no arrangements had been made by the other side as to where they might find Professor McNeill when the case came on. The principal person on the plaintiff's side was the Adjutant-General, and arrangements had been made to have him there at any time he was required.

The President allowed three guineas costs to Mr. Power, and adjourned the case.

BEFORE 1916

Providing Arms For Irish Volunteers

INTERESTING ACTION

Transactions dealing with the purchase of arms for the Irish Volunteers prior to the Rising of 1916 were the subject of evidence in a case that came before Judge Clery in a Republican Circuit Court in Dublin yesterday.

The plaintiff was Sean O'Seaghda, cutlery manufacturer, of 17 Merchants' quay, and the Adjutant-General of the I.R.A., G.H.Q., Dublin, is named as defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover £226 5s., balance due to him, as he alleged, by the Irish Republican Army, as the successors of the Irish Volunteers, in respect of arms and ammunition held by him to the order of the Volunteers prior to the insurrection of 1916, or, alternatively, balance due for arms and ammunition delivered to the agents of the Irish Volunteers and used by them in the insurrection or destroyed while in their custody.

The arms referred to in the claim were:— Fifty .25 automatic pistols, at 51s. 6d. each; two hundred .22 revolvers, at 10s. 6d., and 10,000 rounds of .22 ammunition, at 10s. per 1,000.

AN ARMS PROCLAMATION.

Professor Eoin MacNeill, T.D., was the first witness called. He explained how before 1916 there was a British proclamation against the importation of arms, and it was necessary for the Executive of the Irish Volunteers to preserve secrecy. Witness was put in charge of what was called the Arms Fund, and was practically a trustee. He gave the names of The O'Rahilly and Michael O'Hanrahan as the men most actively engaged in the purchase of arms.

In reply to Mr. B. J. Goff. solr, (for plaintiff), Professor MacNeill said at this time Mr. O'Shea was buying arms for the Volunteers. In 1916 or 1917 he heard Mr. O'Shea was making this claim, and he believed it one that ought to be investigated.

To Mr. Power, B.L. (instructed by Mr. M. Noyk), for the defendant, witness said the Adjutant-General would be responsible for the debt, and he had no reason to think he would dispute a reasonable claim. He was not aware that some of the arms supplied through Mr. O'Shea had been condemned by The O'Rahilly. Seamus O'Connor, solr., and a member of

the Executive of the Irish Volunteers, also gave evidence in regard to the arming of the Volunteers and the part played by Mr. O'Shea in that regard.

Mr. Power—Our case is that these guns were absolutely worthless and had been con-

were absolutely worthless and had been condemned. Alderman McGarry had charge of the books and he will tell the court that these guns never appeared on his books as they were condemned.

MEETING WITH THE O'RAHILLY.

Mr. O'Shea, plaintiff, giving evidence, told how he met The O'Rahilly by arrangement in Birmingham some time about May, 1915. The O'Rahilly said the guns and ammuni-

tion he required would cost about £4,000, and all he had was £1,000.

Witness procured guns and ammunition in Birmingham to the value of £1,000. There

in Birmingham to the value of £1,000. There was some talk in the hotel as to why the "stuff" could not be made at home, and he believed as the result of suggestions then that it was subsequently made at Ballinalee.

Mr. Power—We all know there is a forge in Ballinalee (laughter).

Witness proceeded to explain how the "stuff" was handled and distributed in Dublin. He acted as distributing agent for some of it-Lee Enfields, Martinis, and 32's. Five hundred bayonets were seized at the North Wall, and he was brought to the Castle, where ! a very serious complaint was made against the management of his company. He then went |v "on the run" until the insurrection, and when c in Wandsworth Prison he approached Mrs. O'Doherty, of Connaught street, who was sup- o posed to have the stuff. In the end he de- I cided to do nothing till Mr. Scamus O'Connor I returned from America. He was making a t profit of approximately 71 per cent. on these transactions and taking his risks.

Mr. Power said the obvious way to trace all this was to produce Commandant-Gen. Rory o'Connor, and

Plaintiff remarked that at that time Commandant-General O'Connor represented the Army. It was Michael O'Hanrahan sent witness to Birmingham to meet The O'Rahilly.

A young man named Casey, an assistant in Mr. O'Connor's office and a member of the Volunteers in 1916, gave evidence of removing revolvers from Mr. O'Shea's house in Drumcondra when he was expecting a raid." "G men," said witness, were at the end of the road when we were taking away the stuff."

AFTER HOWTH GUN-RUNNING.

Alderman Sean McGarry, T.D., examined for the defence, said he was asked by Pearse. Clarke, and The O'Rahilly after the Howth gun-running to take over the distribution of arms throughout the country. One evening in December, 1915, he went in a taxi to a house in Abbey st. and removed stuff to Mr. O'Shea's business premises. He had 40 or 60 of these .22 revolvers in his (Ald. McGarry's) own house. They tried to sell them but nobody would buy them. People looked on them with contempt; they looked so tiny. There were several defects in them, and a change of temperature would make them go off. They had too many of these weapons when Mr. O'Shea's consignment arrived.

Other evidence having been given, Mr. Noyk, solicitor, was also called for the defence. He said Judge Devitt dismissed the case on the grounds that there was no proof of delivery.

COMDT.-GENERAL RORY O'CONNOR.

At the resumption after lunch, Comdt.-Gen.
Rory O'Connor, Four Courts, Dublin, was
called. When about to be sworn, the Commandant said—Before I take the oath I want
to know if this is an Irish Republican court
and functioning by the authority of the Irish
Republic?

The President—This is an Irish Republican

court and functioning by and with the authority of the Irish Republic as far as I know.

Commandant O'Connor then took the oath, and in reply to Mr. Goff said he remembered receiving a document from him, but did not remember that it was on the understanding he was to give it back. Witness did not know

now where the document was.

Mr. Power said in view of the present state of affairs in the country he did not think that Commandant O'Connor should have been called at all, because he would have to go into the

liability of the debt.

To Mr. Goff, witness said there was some question of a settlement in this case, and be himself made an offer which was not accepted.

Was it on a question of figure or honour that the offer was rejected?—As well as I can remember, he did not come down in his figure, and I think he stood to the debt as if the full

Replying to the President, witness said he did not know anything about the arms in 1915, as he was not on the staff at that time.

To Mr. Power—At one stage the Volunteers ceased to be Volunteers and came under

A QUESTION OF COMMAND.

Mr. Power—You now command the forces of the Republican Army?—Don't put such big responsibility on me. (To the Court)—Need I answer that?

Mr. Power—At all events, if any debt was incurred in 1916 it devolves on you.

President—The question is whether there was a debt incurred or not.

Witness—Any debts that we have incurred

we shall do our utmost to meet. This would look like a debt, but there are others who should share the responsibility with us in that matter.

Witness said if this was a debt it was an Army debt.

Mr. Power—You command for the moment

the army? Witness replied that if he said he was not head of the Army he would be putting happenings that were going on at present on the shoulders of somebody else. He would not do that. He was head of the Army, and was not afraid to admit it.

To Mr. Power—I believe Sean McGarry or

Alderman Staines stopped an offer that was made. I was instructed to make the offer.

Mr. O'Shea, recalled, said he received a letter from Mr. Eoin McNeill about two months before the Rising. It was to the effect that "orders cannot be given for all the stuff on hands, but retain and orders will be sent along as we receive them." The letter was greatly crumpled and bore no date, address or signature. Witness was himself a Volunteer, and Tom Hunter, he thought, was his company commander. He could have sold his "stuff" to the man in the street, but he kept it for the Volunteers.

The President said he would give his decision in the court at South William street on Tuesday next.



O'SULLIVAN. Gerald.

Knockbeg College, Carlow, and Dublin.

Description: - Height 5'8". Fair complexion. Blue eyes. Round face. Short nose. Slight make. Fair hair. Smart active appearance. Leans forward when walking.

Age about 32 (1921.)

Professor of Knockbeg College, Carlow. M.A. National University.

Member 1RB.

Elected Sinn Fein M.P. for Kilkenny and Carlow, May, 1921.

Voted for Treaty on Sat 7-1-22

Adjutant-General I.R.A. (1921)

Commanded Carlow Battallion, Carlow Brigade. (Mulcahy's Documents.)

Charman. Gaelic deaque Committee

Native of Coolnagrange, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

Prior to the rebellion of 1916 he was employed as a National School Teacher in Dublin and lived at 44. Mountjoy Street, up to Easter-week 1916.

Took part in the rebellion of 1916. Arrested and deported to England.

Released 23rd. December, 1921.

In January, 1917, he obtained an appointment in St. Mary's College, Knockbeg, Carlow.

In July, 1917, he was in Dingle, Co. Kerry with Finian Lynch and Austin Stack and afterwards went to Caherciveen.

He eventually arrived at Glandore College, 27th. July, 1917, and remained there as a Teacher until 25th. August, 1917.

On 22nd. December, 1917, he returned to his home at Skibbereen.

On 1st. January, 1918, he addressed a meeting at Ballydehob, returning to Carlow 15th. January, 1918.

He made a seditious speech on the 30th. March, 1918, and he addressed another Sinn Fein meeting at Leap the next day.

He was arrested at his home at Skibbereen on the 9th.July, 1918, in connection with the seditious speech made on the 30th.March;1918. Convicted and sentenced to 5 months imprisonment with hard labour.

He returned to Knockbeg College on the 31st.October, 1918, and resumed his appointment.



On the 18th. January, 1919, he was arrested for making a seditious speech alleged to have been made by him at Killaloe, Co. Clare, on the 15th. January, 1919, but was discharged for want of evidence.

Arrested again on the 13th. August, 1919, at Glandore, Co. Cork, for unlawful assembly and in possession of fire-arms and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

Believed to have been Commandant of Glandore Camp, August, 1919.

He was released under the "Prisoners' Temporary Discharge For Ill-health Act" and arrived in Carlow 30th.October, 1919.

Was due to return to prison on the 28th.November, 1919, but did not return and was reported to have been seen in Dublin on 4th. December, 1919, and again seen in Dublin January, 1920, and in Kells also in the same month.

From captured documents 13 Eustace Street, dated 16th. October, 1920, he apparently was Adjutant-General, Fianna.

At the latter end of 1920 he made large deposits in the Munster and Leinster Bank, apparently for the Irish Republican Prisoners' Dependents' Fund of which he is President.

on the run. (5 Div. Summ. H-12-20)

Chairman Gaelic League Committee. (Epitome 53/2533. dated 5th. February, 1921.

Extract from "Irish Bulletin", Vol. 5. No. 20. dated 29.6.21. "Gearoid O'Sullivan, M.A., H.Q. Staff. I.R.A. Imprisoned 1916, 1918, 1919. Wanted." Ottempts made to accaesinate from 1920-21.

Made inflamatory speech at Aerideacht held at Carlow on 4th. September, 1921. (W.I.S. 5th. Div. dated 13.9.21.)

On 25th. September, 1921, he addressed a meeting at Skibbereen.

Made speech at large meeting held at Kilkenny 9th. October, 1921. (File IX/0226.)

Attended meeting between Michael Collins and Council of I.R.A. and I.R.B. whem Michael Collins came over for a week-end from London. (File IX/0262. dated 26.10.21.)

At a Sinn Fein meeting in the Town Hall, Naas, on the 16th. October, 1921, he is alleged to have appealed for recruits for the I.R.A.

On the 30th. October, 1921, he made another speech at Mullingar.

With others placed wreaths on the graves of Commandants McKee and Clancy at Glasnevin on the 20th November 1921 when about 10,000 Volunteers paraded.

As Commandant General inspected Camps in Kilcock District. (IX/0412).

Commandant-General, I.R.A. (Irish Independent 16-11-21).

Mentioned in Epitone 53/1256.

One of the Liginatories to an appeal for army (PKA) tenification! (See Lrich Lines " 2.5.22).

Mancien Hance with view to Finding settlement ("Freeman's Township and visited Kilkenny subsequent to, attack on 'Castle (accompanied by Dan Breen & 2 other Denier Officers) and interviewed runde parties with a view to beeping truce (Inish Independent 6.5.22)

Nominated Treaty Candidate for Carlow & Kilkenny. (Ext. "Irish Times" 2-6-22).

Elected member of 3rd Dail.

Alleged by Eoin O'Duffy to be member of Supreme Council of the I.R.B. and it is due to this fact that he holds the appointment of Adjt.-Genl. (Ext. "Republican War News No:23" dated 25-7-22 - see copy).

UIt is reported that an attempt is being made to squeeze all Pro-Treaty members out of the I.R.B. and it is stated that O'SULLIVAN has recived notice of expulsion. (IX/1380).

Present at the funeral of Mr. Arthur Griffith on 16-8-22. (Ext. "Freeman's Journal" 16-8-22).

In the King's Bench Division on 22-8-22 Frank Purcell (Organizer of I.T.&.G.W.U.) sought an order against O'Sulliman, as Governor of Dundalk Prison, in protest of his arrest & detention in Dundalk Gaol. (See Press Cutting "Freeman's Journal" 23-8-22).

Married at University Church, Dublin to Miss Maud Kiernan on 18-10-22. (Ext. "Irish Independent" 19-10-22 - see press cutting).

Present at handing over of British General Headquarters, Parkgate, DUBLIN, to the Free State, 17-12-22. (Ref. Freeman's Journal, 18-12-22).

Asked to resign his appointment as Adjutant-General, following the recent mutiny among officers of the Free State Army. (F.J.21-3-24).

