
Downloaded from https://kar.kent.ac.uk/50613/ The University of Kent's Academic Repository KAR

The version of record is available from

This document version
Author’s Accepted Manuscript

DOI for this version

Licence for this version
UNSPECIFIED

Additional information

Versions of research works

 Versions of Record
If this version is the version of record, it is the same as the published version available on the publisher's web site. Cite as the published version.

 Author Accepted Manuscripts
If this document is identified as the Author Accepted Manuscript it is the version after peer review but before type setting, copy editing or publisher branding. Cite as Surname, Initial. (Year) 'Title of article'. To be published in *Title of Journal*, Volume and issue numbers [peer-reviewed accepted version]. Available at: DOI or URL (Accessed: date).

Enquiries
If you have questions about this document contact ResearchSupport@kent.ac.uk. Please include the URL of the record in KAR. If you believe that your, or a third party's rights have been compromised through this document please see our Take Down policy (available from https://www.kent.ac.uk/guides/kar-the-kent-academic-repository#policies).
O'SHEA, JOHN AUGUSTUS (1839-1905)

John Augustus O'Shea was born in 1839 in Tipperary, the son of the Clonmel Guardian journalist John O'Shea. J. A. O'Shea and was educated at Dublin's Catholic University. Briefly training as a doctor, O'Shea abandoned his studies to enlist with the Irish Battalion of Pius IX. He moved to London in 1859 and began work as a journalist, frequently signing his articles 'The Irish Bohemian'. O'Shea's writing became renowned for its impressive wit and anecdotal approach. In 1865 he made an unsuccessful political bid, before turning to journalism. A contributor to publications such as The Irishman and The Shamrock (both owned by Richard Pigott), The Universe and The New York Herald, from 1869 O'Shea's journalism was almost exclusively special correspondence published by The Standard. At Metz during the Franco-Prussian War, O'Shea was captured and sentenced to death for spying by Marshal Bazaine. An appeal to the Emperor by other special correspondents garnered his release, after which he went through the Siege of Paris. Between 1873-5, he covered the Carlist war in Spain, and also portrayed the famine of 1877-78 in Bengal. For The Standard, he also covered several tours by royalty and dignitaries, accompanying the Prince of Wales on his Irish visit and later depicted General Grant's visit during his world tour marking the conclusion of his term as President of the United States. In addition to his contributions to The Standard, O'Shea wrote occasionally for the Freeman's Journal and Dublin's Evening Telegraph. In 1885, O'Shea was voted president of the Southwark Irish Literary Club and became involved in London's Gaelic revival. In later life, O'Shea wrote An Iron-Bound City (1886), based upon his special correspondence about the Siege of Paris, and several memoirs including Roundabout Recollections (1892) and Leaves from the Life of a Special Correspondent (1885). A traffic accident left O'Shea paralysed in the final years of his life. He suffered a stroke in 1905, and died 13 March in Clapham, London.

References:


—. Roundabout Recollections. London: Ward and Downey, 1892.