

THE
LAST POST



GLASNEVIN CEMETERY

BEING A RECORD OF
IRELAND'S HEROIC DEAD IN DUBLIN CITY AND COUNTY
ALSO PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST



PRICE

- - -

1/-

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FOREWORD

The National Graves Association deserves praise and congratulations for its effort in making available this permanent record of Patriot Graves in and around Dublin, and of the places where many met their deaths in the struggle for national liberty.

It is to be hoped that this initial effort is the first instalment of what will be a permanent All-Ireland record. The work deserves the fullest support of all who wish the sacrifices made to be properly recorded, and it is certain to receive due recognition, not only in Ireland, but amongst our people abroad. I would appeal especially to Republicans to give this project their active support.

While we profess a reverence for the names and memories of our heroes and martyrs, we sometimes fall short in giving positive evidence of this feeling, as is shown by neglect of many of their resting-places, or of the spots where they met their deaths at the hands of the enemy. Many of the graves of our National Dead are unmarked; some are only vaguely known, while others are entirely unknown.

The graves of the soldiers of the Republic of Ireland, who gave their lives in recent times, are sometimes untended.

Such neglect is contrary to the general belief which credits us with great reverence for our dead.

This is a lapse from duty which the National Graves Association is seeking to have remedied. The care of the graves is a question of national honour. The day of National Commemoration—Easter Sunday—affords annually an appropriate occasion for this patriotic duty.

In the past, when the ideals for which our patriots died appeared almost to have been abandoned, pilgrimages to their resting places were sources of inspiration, and occasions for re-kindling the spirit of

RÉAM-RÁD

“Beiró cumhne orra go brát
Cluinfear a mbréire go brát.”

—CAITLÍN NÍ H-UALLACÁIN.

AR DTUITIM I SCÁT DO LAOÓRAIB ŚAÉDEAL IN ALLÓD
BA ŚHÁT A LIAGA DO TÓSAMT ÓS CIONN A LEACHT AGUS A
N-AIMMNEACA AGUS A N-ÉACHTA A COIMEÁD I ŚCUIMNE. DAD
MIAN LE ŚAC N-AON GO LEANPAI DE’N TSEAN-NÓS AGUS GO
MBÉAD CUMHNE GO BRÁT ORRA SAN D’FUILING IS D’ÉAG AR
SON SAOIRSE NA H-ÉIREANN. ADT, PEAC DÓM FUAR PAILLIGTEAC
IS TÁIMÍD : IS LÍONMAIRE ADPAO NA H-UIGEANNA NÁ NA
LIAGA INDIU, AGUS TÁ FIÚ AMÁIN AIMMNEACA A LÁN D’AR
LAOÓRAIB LEIGTE I NDEARMÁD AGAINN.

’SÉ CUSPOIR AR ŚCUMANN NÁ AN PAILLIGE SIN A LEIGEAS
TRÉ UIGEANNA NA LAOÓRAD ŚAÉDEAL A ĆUARDAĆ AMAC AGUS
IAD A DĒISIÚ IS A MĀISIÚ MAR IS CÓIR, AGUS AIMMNEACA NA
LAOĆ FĒM A ĆUR I ŚCUIMNE AD-UAIR DO ŚAÉDEALIB. TÁ
AN OBAIR SIN AR SIUDAL AGAINN MAR CRETOIMÍD ŚURAB Ē AR
NQUALĶAS Ē. DĒANAM—QUALĶAS NĀISIUNTA.

CURD DE TORAĊ NA H-OIBRE AN LEABRÁN SO. IARRAIMÍD
CABAIR IS CONĶNAM AR ŚAÉDEALIB I DTREO IS GO MBERĊ
I NĀR ŚCUMAS IOMLÁN NA H-OIBRE A ĆRÍOĆNÚ, I DTREO IS
GO MBERĊ CUMHNE GO BRÁT AR NA LAOÓRAIB A ĆUS Ē N-ANAM
AR SON NA SEAN-ĆUISE—ÉIRE ŚAOĊLAC AGUS ÉIRE ŚAOR.

Simne,

CUMANN UIGEANNA NA LAOÓRAD ŚAÉDEAL.

freedom. Pearse, at the grave of O'Donovan Rossa, in denunciation of the British, gave us the following memorable words:

“ The fools, the fools, the fools, they have left us our Fenian Dead, and while Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree, shall never be at peace.”

This heritage of the spirit of our great dead should be preserved to inspire the youth of to-day to push forward to the fulfilment of the unfinished task of breaking the connection with England, and establishing a united Republic.

The sacrifices of our patriot dead will inspire our people to safeguard, when it is achieved, the national liberty, for which they so freely gave their lives.

M. TWOMEY,

Chief of Staff, Irish Republican Army.

INTRODUCTION

This little book is intended as an Index to the most outstanding among our National Graves in Dublin City and County. It is by no means a complete record, which would run into several large volumes.

While realizing that every man who suffered for the Cause is equally deserving of mention—the glorious rank and file who bore the brunt of every fight—space forbids inclusion.

The year 1932 also marks the Centenary of Glasnevin Cemetery. Though first secured through the efforts of O'Connell as a Catholic Burial Ground, Glasnevin is open to all denominations.

The history of Ireland can be traced in the Graveyards and the Jailyards of the country. Here repose the victims of the hangman and the firing squad, of the artificial famines and the resulting pestilence.

Near the old entrance at Glasnevin (see map) are interred nearly a thousand victims of the Cholera Plague, 1832. In another plot, further to the right (see map) lie the victims of the Smallpox, 1872.

In the year 1849, in the Curran Section (see map) 11,335 burials took place, deaths caused by cholera after the Great Famine.

I am deeply indebted for valuable help and advice to Mr. J. W. O'Beirne, of the National Graves Committee, who first took me around the route in Glasnevin traversed for so many years by the faithful "Old Guard"; to the untiring efforts of the Hon. Sec., Mr. Sean Fitzpatrick, and to my husband, who made the maps for this book; and to Mr. Sean Goulding of the Republican Soldiers' Memorial Committee, for unfailing kindness and help; and to Mr. Oscar Traynor, T.D., who was in charge of the Republican Forces in the Dublin area during some of the most intense fighting in 1920-1922, and to Frank Robbins, who was Section-Commander in College of Surgeons, 1916, for particulars of I.C.A. men.

As Ireland owes a debt of gratitude to Doctor Madden for his work in collecting the records of the United Irishmen, so Ireland also owes to Mr. J. J. O'Kelly ("Sceilg") and J. J. Reynolds, the story of the 1916 men. They first collected details and published them in the "Catholic Bulletin," 1916.

MARY DONNELLY.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF IRISH REPUBLIC 1916.



P. H. PEARSE
THOMAS J. CLARKE
JAMES CONNOLLY
THOMAS MACDONAGH
EAMON CEANNT
SEAN MACDIARMADA
JOSEPH PLUNKETT



*The loved ones! the proved ones!
They only trod the way
Where light, of yore, led some before,
And more will guide to day.*

— "Ere" of the Nation.

*And though their father's fate be theirs,
Shall others with hearts as faithful,
That pathway tread,
Till we have set, O Mother, dear of Mothers!
A Nations Crown upon thy Dear Dark Head.*

William Rooney.

1916

THE SEVEN SIGNATORIES OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

THOMAS J. CLARKE.

Born in England his parents were Irish. They later returned to Dungannon, where Tom was brought up and educated. He emigrated to America when nineteen years of age, and there joined the Clan na Gael.

When the decision was taken to carry the war into the enemy's camp in the 'eighties, Tom Clarke volunteered for dangerous service. He was captured, tried and sentenced to penal servitude for life. He served 15 years and 9 months in England's "Living Hell," the convict prison.

He was released in 1898, and spent nine years in America, all the time giving of his best in the cause of Irish Freedom. With the fixed intention of organising a revolution, this intention he never lost sight of till it was brought to fruition in Easter, 1916. In 1907 he returned to Dublin, and all Nationalist Revolutionary Dublin soon became familiar with the little shop in Parnell Street (Gt. Britain Street, as it was then). He became Chairman and a Trustee of the Wolfe Tone Memorial Committee, and President of the Rossa Funeral Committee.

He threw himself whole-heartedly into the Volunteer Movement; fought in the G.P.O., and by request of the other leaders, as recognition of his life-long devotion to the Cause of Independence, he was the first to sign the Proclamation of the Republic.

With dauntless unbroken spirit he faced the firing squad in Kilmainham Jail, on the 3rd May, 1916, at the age of 59.

PATRICK PEARSE, B.A., B.L.,**Commandant-General Irish Republican Army.**

Born in Dublin in the street which now bears his name. Educated in Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland Row, and at Royal University. President of the New Ireland Literary Society and an ardent Gaelic Leaguer. He founded at St. Enda's a school for boys.

Established first in old Cullenswood House, a house built on the ground, once known as the "Bloody Fields," where the Clansmen of the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles annihilated the English.

Pearse embodied the spirit-ideal of Irish Freedom; the doctrine of sacrifice and immolation for the regeneration of a people. Truly did he feel that he, too, must "Drink of this Chalice," when he read "The Order of the Day," that Easter Monday in O'Connell Street.

When the heart-breaking day of surrender came Patk. Pearse found himself a prisoner in the hands of the British Military, first in Richmond Barracks and then in Arbour Hill. In Kilmainham Jail he faced the firing squad, and his body was removed to Arbour Hill, and buried in a large hole prepared for him and his associates, in the corner of the prison yard.

Pearse was for several years an active member of the Coiste Gnotha of the Gaelic League, and subsequently Editor of "An Claidheamh Soluis," the League's official organ.

JAMES CONNOLLY.**Commandant-General Dublin Division.**

James Connolly was born in the Co. Monaghan, in 1870. Stood for the Freedom of Ireland, not as a mere geographical unit, but for the emancipation of the exploited people of Ireland. Patriot because he was a separatist, but his clear mind went further, applying clear-cut social policy that definitely classes him as a Workers' Republican.

He fills a unique place in Irish history, a place not yet

fully appreciated by this generation. Only Fintan Lalor had ever dared to think as Connolly thought.

“ Irish democracy ought to strive consistently after the separation of their country from the yoke that links her destinies with those of the British Crown.”

“ Shoot away!” he said at his courtmartial, “ but I am dying for Ireland.”

The manner of his death is a lasting indictment of militarism. Badly wounded in the fight, he was carried to Kilmainham Jail on a stretcher, and shot while propped up in a chair on the 12th of May, 1916.

Connolly's published works are: *Erin's Hope* (1907), *The New Evangel* (1901), *Socialism Made Easy* (1909), *Labour, Nationality and Religion* (1910), *Songs of Freedom* (1907), *Labour in Irish History* (1910), *Reconquest of Ireland* (1915), *Labour in Ireland* (1915).

THOMAS MacDONAGH.

Thomas MacDonagh was born in Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary, in 1878. He spent eight years in Rockwell College, Cashel. Afterwards he taught in St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, and St. Colman's College, Fermoy. He took up the study of Irish and became an enthusiast in Gaelic League circles. He later became Lecturer in English in University College. He also helped Patrick Pearse in St. Enda's.

He was a poet and dramatist, and would have risen to heights in the literary world had not the more serious call of his country's independence reached his soul. The Volunteer movement absorbed all his thoughts and energy. He was Director of Training. His lectures on the military art are said to have been of absorbing interest—not mere dry-as-dust text-book talk.

He was in command of the post in Jacob's Factory and surrendered only after much persuasion.

He was executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 3rd, 1916.

EAMONN CEANNT.

Eamonn Ceannt was in command of the South Dublin Union post in 1916. He was born in Galway in 1882.

Shortly after leaving school he joined the Gaelic League and became one of the most enthusiastic pioneers of the movement. Later he was elected on the League's Governing Board. He founded the Dublin Pipers' Club.

He was a man of much literary taste: many of his writings appeared in the "Barr Buadh."

It is told of him that all through the bitterest fighting in the South Dublin Union he remained calm and as gentle to those under his command as a loving father to his little children.

Calm, brave and gentle still, he faced the firing-squad in Kilmainham Jail on May 8th, 1916.

SEAN MacDERMOTT.

Sean MacDermott was born in Kiltyclogher, Co. Leitrim. Went to Glasgow in his early youth. Returned to Belfast and there joined the I.R.B. In 1906 he took up the work of organising for Sinn Fein. He travelled over Ireland, founding Sinn Fein branches. He visited the United States, and returned to edit *Irish Freedom*. As a signatory of the Proclamation of the Republic he faced the firing-party in Kilmainham Jail on the 11th May, 1916.

JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT.

Joseph Mary Plunkett, the youngest signatory of the Proclamation of the Republic, was born in Dublin, 1887, the son of Count and Countess Plunkett. Gifted with much literary genius, while yet a boy he edited the "Irish Review." He published a volume of poems entitled "The Circle and the Sword."

During the Great War he succeeded in entering Germany and getting in touch with Sir Roger Casement.

He left a sick bed to take part in the Rising.

Some hours before his execution he married Grace Gifford, sister of Mrs. Thomas MacDonagh, in the prison cell in Kilmainham Jail.

Just before his execution he said: "I am very happy I am dying for the glory of God and the honour of Ireland."

OTHER LEADERS EXECUTED, 1916.

MICHAEL MALLIN.

Michael Mallin was a Dublin silk weaver—a trade associated with the City for centuries. The story of the weavers in the old liberties—the coming of the Huguenots (who brought the Poplin trade), the romance of the old guilds with their pageantry is fascinating reading.

The revolutionary history of the workers of the Liberties was well maintained in 1916 (as they had also formed the bulk of Emmet's followers) and Michael Mallin, the silk weaver, went forth to the fight Commandant in the Irish Citizen Army. He was in Command of the Stephen's Green area.

He was condemned by military courtmartial and sentenced to death. In his last message he mentions his friend, William Partridge, who "was more than a brother to me." Again, he says: "I am satisfied I have done my duty to my beloved Ireland."

He was executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 8th, 1916.

MAJOR JOHN McBRIDE.

John McBride was born in Westport in 1865. He came to Dublin, but after a few years emigrated to South Africa where he became a naturalised citizen of the Transvaal. When England attacked the Boer Republics, McBride was given a commission as Major in the Irish Brigade, which was recruited to aid the Boers in their struggle to maintain their independence. When the war was over he went on a lecturing tour in the United States. From the States he went to Paris and subsequently returned to Dublin.

He was with Commandant McDonagh in Jacob's Factory during the Easter Week fighting. He was executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 5th, 1916. The story of his ending is an inspiration to all soldiers of Ireland. He asked not to have his hands tied behind his back.

but this was refused; then when they would cover his eyes he made a similar request, remarking to the priest: "You know, Father, I have often looked down their guns before."

EDWARD DALY.

Edward Daly was born in Limerick in 1891. He came to Dublin about three years before the 1916 Rising, and resided with his sister, Mrs. Tom Clarke. He was in command of the North-Western Area, Dublin, during Easter Week. He was a most popular officer beloved by his own men and winning admiration even from the enemy.

"I remember well," writes a priest, "seeing Commandant Daly coming down from the prison cell. He was calm and brave as when he was with his men in Church Street Area."

He faced the firing-squad in Kilmainham Jail on 4th May, 1916.

WILLIE PEARSE.

Willie Pearse, Patrick's younger brother, was a very promising sculptor, but relinquished this career to help his brother in St. Enda's School. He founded the Leinster Stage Society and acted in the Abbey Theatre and in Hardwicke Street.

He, too, was brought to Kilmainham Jail for execution on the same morning as his brother, but somewhat later. People were surprised to see him marched out alive. (They had seen Patrick's dead body in a military tender leave the prison.) The ghastly explanation of Willie's reprieve was that the prisoner arrived too late for that day's firing-squad. On the following morning the Imperial militarists saw to it that the prisoner was up to the scheduled time and young Willie went to join his brother.

MICHEAL O HANNRACHAIN.

Micheal O Hannrachain was born in New Ross and educated in Carlow. He came as a delegate to the representative Congress of the Gaelic League in 1900 and ever afterwards devoted all his time and energies to the Gaelic Revival, until the formation of the Irish Volunteers; then the sterner side of the Cause claimed his attention. He was a member of the Ard Craobh and the Dublin Coiste Ceanntair, the Executive Council of the Dublin Branches of the Gaelic League.

He was a forceful writer and has left us a thrilling story of military adventure, *The Swordsman of the Brigade*.

He faced the firing-squad on the 4th May in Kilmainham Jail, 1916.

SEAN HEUSTON.

Sean Heuston was born in Athea, Co. Limerick. After a brilliant intermediate course he got an appointment in the Great Southern and Western Railway Co.

In 1910 he formed a branch of the Fianna in Limerick. All his spare time he devoted to this work. In a short while he had one of the largest sluaighthe in Ireland, numbering 250 boys. In 1913 he came to Dublin. He was given command of the North side sluaigh which met in the Hardwicke Hall. Later he was promoted Vice-Commandant of the Dublin Brigade. At the Howth gun-running in 1914, he was in charge of the trek-cart which successfully removed a load of rifles to Dublin.

In 1914 he was appointed O/C D Coy., 1st Batt., Irish Volunteers. On Easter Monday, 1916, he was in Command of the Volunteer post in the Mendicity Institution, Usher's Island.

Ten days after the surrender he, with Con Colbert, was tried by courtmartial and sentenced to death.

He was executed in Kilmainham Jail on May 8th, 1916.

CORNELIUS COLBERT.

Con Colbert was born in Monalena, Co. Limerick, in 1893. He came to live in Dublin and when the Fianna Eireann was founded in 1909 he became one of the most active members. He was quickly promoted to be Captain of a sluagh. He worked with incredible energy in educating the boys. Every night in the week he held classes—signalling, scouting, map reading, etc.

Later he became a Captain in the Volunteers. Pádraig Pearse always spoke of him as "Gallant Captain Colbert."

He took over command of the Marrowbone Lane area where some of the fiercest fighting of Easter Week took place.

He was executed in the cold dawn on May 8th, 1916, in Kilmainham Jail at the age of 23.

OTHER EXECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH EASTER WEEK.

Roger Casement was tried for treason, condemned, and hanged in Pentonville Jail, August 3rd, 1916.

Thomas Kent was executed in Cork, May 9th, 1916.

He and his brothers had gallantly defended their home. In the fight his brother David was wounded and a police officer shot dead. The whole family was arrested, including the aged mother. William was acquitted, and Tom condemned to death.

Captain Sean Connolly, Irish Citizen Army. He was an elocutionist with the dramatic feeling. For many years he was a popular figure on concert platforms. He also appeared with the Abbey Theatrical Company and the National Players.

He led the attack on Dublin Castle, Easter Monday, 1916. Afterwards the Republican Forces occupied the City Hall, which overlooked the Castle Yard. He was killed in the fighting there.



I KENNEDY
A BPUIL AGLACTA FOR
BPOB TO BE.

OGLAG NA hEIPICANN - r. n. Iuph Cricizen Apny
D'EP A LAOAR AS PAOCHUGAB
Socippe na hEipicann Beacimann na Cae. 1916.

Seon O hEipicann, O.M. OGLAG Lomnam
Eupicann Bha Coaido, POC-Oipicann Cumann 'O'
CAE 4, Bpuogao AEA CLAE

Promoiar O Maicinn POC-Oipicann Cumann 'O'
CAE 4, Bpuogao AEA CLAE
OGLAG CLAEU.

Iuigad O Bpuon, OGLAG Iuph Cricizen Apny.
Cumann O Caeppagan " Iuph Cricizen Apny.
CAEAL O Dardairce " Iuph Cricizen Apny.

Socippe Bha Coaidgan, " Iuph Cricizen Apny.
Socippe Bha Coaidgan, " Iuph Cricizen Apny.
Paoipag O Flannagan, Cumann 'O' CAE 1, Bpuogao AEA CLAE

Seon O Cumh "Cumann 'O' CAE 4, Bpuogao AEA CLAE
Paoipicann O Bhuin, " Iuph Cricizen Apny.
Eupicann Beacimann, "Cumann 'O' CAE 2, Bpuogao AEA CLAE

Socippe Bpuicinn, " Iuph Cricizen Apny.
Bpuogao O Bpuogao, " Bpuogao AEA CLAE.
Bhuicann O Bpuicinn, " OGLAG Lomnam

Socippe Bpuicinn, "Cumann 'O' CAE 2, Bpuogao AEA CLAE
Bpuogao O Bpuogao, " Iuph Cricizen Apny.
Bhuicann O Bpuicinn, " OGLAG Lomnam

Swiccam Dia Teb,
An Cumann um HarSeanna
na hEipicann na hEipicann.
Uim CAIPE 1920.

reppall, po

Patrick Whelan was 23 years of age when he was killed in the vicinity of Boland's Mills. He was a member of the Gaelic League in Ringsend, and a well-known hurler.

Michael Malone was 28 years of age. He was a carpenter by trade, and had won prizes for drawing and wood carving. He was Lieutenant in the Cyclist Corps I.R.A., 3rd Batt., and the crack shot of the Coy. With three companions he defended a position on Northumberland Road on Easter Monday. On Tuesday he sent two of his companions away, because they were mere boys, and with one man he defended his position against the British military until 8 o'clock on Wednesday, when the British forced an entrance. He faced them and met his death, like Cathal Brugha, fighting valiantly.

James Corcoran was a Wexford man resident in Dublin. He was 33 years of age, though not a member of any organisation. As a worker he felt that his place was in the ranks of the Irish Citizen Army. When the call came he went with a detachment into the fight in St. Stephen's Green, where he was killed.

SEAN HEALY.

(Boy Martyr).

One of the youngest martyrs of 1916. Joined the Fianna at the age of 13. He was drilled by Sean Heuston.

He was shot while carrying despatches. His last words were: "God bless the Volunteers."

Sean Healy must be one of the youngest soldiers who died on active service, as Willie Neilson is the youngest ever executed. Willie Neilson also was 15 years of age when he was hanged for carrying Henry Joy McCracken's Mobilisation Order in 1798.

Henry Coyle, F Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, was 28 years of age. He was a well-known member of the Davis Hurling team. He was

mortally wounded in Moore Lane, and died in the arms of the O'Rahilly. He left a widow. His baby boy was born after his death and named Henry O'Rahilly Coyle.

Edward Ennis was 33 years of age. He, too, was killed at Boland's Mills.

Philip Walsh was 28 years. He was a Signalling Sergeant in the Irish Volunteers. He was a member of the Croke Football Club. He fought at the corner of Church Street and Brunswick Street, where he was fatally wounded.

John Traynor was 17 years of age. He was a member of the Cleaver Branch of the Gaelic League and the Geraldine Football Club. He was the crack shot of his Company. He was mortally wounded on Easter Monday in the South Dublin Union, 1916.

Brendan Donelan was 18 years of age. He was a native of Loughrea, and was four years in Dublin at the drapery trade. He was wounded in the South Dublin Union, and while he lay in a field he was killed. 1916.

FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

Was born at Bailieborough, Co. Cavan. For many years he was a well-known figure in Dublin. He took a leading part in the Women's Suffrage Movement, and acted as editor of the official journal, "The Irish Citizen." He led the fight against Imperialism in the University College.

At the meeting of Dublin Workers, held in the Concert Room, Liberty Hall, on March 22nd, 1914, over which Jim Larkin presided, Sheehy-Skeffington was elected one of the Vice-Chairmen. He was arrested by British military and foully murdered in Portobello Barracks, on Wednesday, 26th April, 1916.

As a result of the outcry against this crime a Royal Commission was set up to inquire into the circumstances.

The Commission found that Skeffington was not implicated in the Rising. Bowen-Colthurst was tried by court martial and found guilty of murder, but was also found to be insane, and was ordered to be confined in an asylum. He has since returned to Ireland. Skeffington was a journalist of distinction, and published several books, notably a life of Davitt.

ST. BRIDGET'S, GLASNEVIN.

Daniel Murray, A Company, 3rd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, aged 27, was wounded in the College of Surgeons, and died in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was a book-binder by trade; a member of the Gaelic League and the G.A.A.

Philip Clarke was killed in the fighting in St. Stephen's Green. A member of the Irish Citizen Army, he was a vanman, but found time to be an active member of the Gaelic League and the G.A.A., as well as to train himself as a soldier in the ranks of the I.C.A. He was killed in the fighting in St. Stephen's Green. He was 41 years of age and left a wife and eight children.

John S. Dwan, aged 25, was employed in the railway works, Inchicore. He was a member of the Volunteers from the beginning. He fell in the fierce fighting in North King Street.

Peadar Macken (Alderman) was an ardent Gaelic revivalist, as well as a Labour leader. He founded the St. Patrick's Branch of the Gaelic League, and as a student of Irish he held many distinctions. He was an effective public speaker, and wrote forcibly. Was elected on the Labour ticket to the Dublin Corporation as Alderman for the North Dock Ward, and was killed in the fighting at Boland's Mills.

ST. PATRICK'S, GLASNEVIN.

Peter Paul Manning, "G." Company, 1st Battalion, I.R.A. Faithful to the traditions of his family—his

father was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood—took his place with the Volunteers in North King Street. He was mortally wounded on Saturday of Easter Week.

Sean Bernard Howard, B. Coy., 1st Battn., was only 17 years of age when he was fatally wounded at dawn in the Church Street area, 1916. He was a student of brilliant attainments, taking first place in French and Irish in the Intermediate Examination. He was a member of the Fianna Pipers Band.

John Francis Adams was 38 years of age. He was a Dublin man, and a member of the Irish Citizen Army from its inception. Killed at South Dublin Union.

William McDowell was born in Dublin. He was 44 years of age. A painter by trade, he was an enthusiastic Gaelic Leaguer. He used to say he would die happily if only he got a chance to strike a blow for Ireland. He was killed in the South Dublin Union on Easter Monday. He left a widow and four children.

John O'Reilly, Irish Citizen Army, was second in command to Sean Connolly at the City Hall. When Connolly was killed O'Reilly took command, but fell five hours later. He was a man of remarkable physique, standing 6 feet 3 inches.

Tombstone erected by I.T.W.U. and taken care of by members. The erection of this stone was delayed six years owing to Cemetery Committee's objection to the words "Died for Ireland" being inscribed on it.

His remains, like those of Sean Connolly, were buried in the Castle, but were removed three weeks later to Glasnevin.

ST. PAUL'S, GLASNEVIN.

Charles Carrigan was born in Glasgow of Irish parents. He possessed rare mental gifts and managed while working at his trade as a tailor to attend night classes. He became proficient in French and Latin, and also studied Irish. At 16 years of age he was President of

the United Irish League in Denny Stirlings. He returned to Glasgow and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary subjects. He severed his connection with the U.I.L. and joined Sinn Fein. He was also an enthusiastic Gaelic Leaguer. About a year before the Rising he returned to Ireland, and came to live in Dublin. He was killed while fighting in Henry Street, on April 28th, which, by a sad coincidence, was his thirty-fourth birthday.

Francis Macken, Sect. Commander at Rathfarnham. He wished all commands to be given in Irish, and for this purpose established an Irish Class in the district. He mobilised for the G.P.O. on Easter Monday, and remained until the evacuation. He was killed in the fighting outside, and his dead body was found beside that of the O'Rahilly.

Patrick Shortis was 26 years of age and a native of Ballybunion. Took B.A. Degree in National University. Passed Wireless Examination in London, but did not get certificates owing to his views on Ireland. He remained in London, where he was an active member of the Volunteers. He returned to Dublin a few months before the Rising.

BOY MARTYR.

Charles D'Arcy, draper's assistant, was 15 years of age and must be numbered among the boy heroes of Ireland, Willie Neilson, Sean Healy. On the mobilisation of the Citizen Army he went to defend Liberty Hall. Here he remained until the attack on the Castle, in which he took part, and was killed early in the fighting.

Patrick O'Flanagan, C. Company, 1st Battalion, Irish Volunteers, was killed while in action in King Street.

Patrick Farrell, aged 19, was a plasterer by trade. He was shot in Church Street, on April 29th, and died the next day. His last words were: "All for Ireland."

James Quinn was a member of the Columcille Hurling Club. He used to say that he would only exchange his caman for a rifle. He was a painter by trade. He was killed holding the back entrance of the South Dublin Union on April 24th.

Fred Ryan was 17 years of age. He joined the Fianna at the age of 12. He became a Volunteer at the beginning, and then a member of the Irish Citizen Army. He worked day and night in Liberty Hall for a week before the Rising. He was killed in Harcourt Street on Thursday, while covering the retreat of his comrades. —Greater love than this—.

George Geoghegan was 36 years of age. He was a native of Kildare, and was employed in the Railway Works, Inchicore. He was a fine clarionet player, and was a member of the St. James' and the Transport Union Bands. He was a member of the Irish Citizen Army, and was killed in the City Hall on Wednesday, April 26th.

Gerald Keogh was 20 years of age; was a St. Enda's boy and the son of a Fenian. He belonged to the Fianna and later to the Volunteers. On Easter Monday he was sent by Patrick Pearse for reinforcements to Larkfield. When returning with these he was shot dead outside Trinity College in the early morning of Tuesday. He was buried in the College grounds and afterwards transferred to Glasnevin.

John Hurley was a native of Clonakilty, where he was born. He was 29 years of age. He had been prominently identified with the Volunteers in London, and also in the G.A.A. and Gaelic League. He came to Dublin to fill an appointment in the wholesale drapery trade. He fell fighting at the barricade in Church Street, and died in the Richmond Hospital on April 29th.

He asked that a message should be given to his mother to tell her that he died for Ireland.

Michael Mulvihill was a native of Kerry, came from London and was killed in action in the G.P.O.

Edward Walsh was 43 years of age. He was wounded in Parliament Street and died in the G.P.O.

Richard Murphy, a native of Dublin, and a Volunteer from 1913. He was very popular with his comrades of C. Company, 3rd Battalion. When last seen his position was as it had been during the fight. No remains were found, for as previously stated, his body was burned in the destruction of the house.

Patrick Doyle, a native of Milltown, Co. Dublin, was a married man, leaving a wife and young family. He was a prominent Gaelic Leaguer, and did great work for the restoration of the language. A true and faithful member of E. Company, 3rd Battalion. His death was greatly mourned by his many friends. His body was never recovered, being lost in the subsequent fire.

George Reynolds was a native of Dublin and partner in a firm of ecclesiastical art producers. A prominent Gaelic Leaguer, he spent many vacations in the Gaeltacht. He joined the Volunteers in 1915, and was a Section Commander in charge of Clanwilliam House, dominating the entrance into Dublin. For eight hours he and seven comrades prevented the British troops from entering the city. He and two others, Richard Murphy and Patrick Doyle, were killed and their bodies incinerated in the burning of the building.

RICHARD O'CARROLL, T.C.

Captured in Camden Street by Captain Colthurst. While under arrest he was taken into a back yard. Colthurst shot him through the lung. A soldier asked: "Is he dead?" and Capt. Colthurst replied: "Never mind; he'll die later." They dragged him out into the street and left him there until he was picked up by a breadvan driver and removed to Portobello Hospital,

where he lay for nine days in agony. He died on the 5th May. He represented Labour in the Dublin Corporation for nine years and was a prominent official of the Brick and Stonelayers' Union.

An enthusiastic Gaelic revivalist, he had always been identified with the National Movement.

William F. Bourke, though only a schoolboy, was an active Volunteer.

He was in Thurles during the Howth Gun Running, and immediately wired to the Captain of his Company: "Does my Corps need me?"

He was in charge of a section sent to intercept troops coming from Richmond Barracks on Easter Monday. He was killed in action on April 25th, and his body lay in the South Dublin Union under the Tricolour flag, with a card inscribed by Commandant Ceannt: "Here a hero died for Ireland."

John Doherty, I.C.A., wounded in College of Surgeons, 1916. He received twelve machine-gun wounds, but lived for two years after.

Christopher Brady belonged to the Irish Transport Workers' Union and, from its foundation, to the Citizen Army. Under the command of Sean Connolly, he took part on Easter Monday in the attack on Dublin Castle, whence he had to withdraw that night to take up a position in Castle Street, where he fought until Wednesday, when he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Ship Street Barracks. Thence he was removed to Richmond Barracks, and subsequently deported to Wandsworth, ultimately being confined in Frongoch until his release in broken health in November, 1916. Lung trouble and violent coughing, resulting from a heavy cold contracted in Frongoch, developed into pneumonia, of which he died somewhat suddenly at the age of twenty-seven, a couple of months after his return home. His funeral to Glasnevin, January 28th, was very largely attended.

John Halpin, I.C.A., died in Grangegorman Asylum, 1917, as result of imprisonment in Frongoch Camp.

NURSE KEOGH.

When the British fire began to play on the Volunteer Post in the South Dublin Union, on Easter Monday, 1916, a Volunteer fell wounded outside the door of the hospital. Immediately a nurse rushed out to his assistance and as she bent over the wounded man she herself was fired upon and fell dead. This outrage is all the more glaring, as she was in uniform, which must have been distinctly seen.

Eamonn Ceannt addressed the men afterwards, and declared that Nurse Keogh was the First Martyr and asked the Volunteers to so remember her.

This account of her heroic death is inserted at the request of the Garrison of the South Dublin Union that when this little book goes forth it may carry remembrance of another name added to the Roll of Ireland's noble women.

She was buried in the Union Grounds, afterwards exhumed and brought home for burial in her native place near Baltinglass.

James McCormack, born in Gormanstown. A member of the Citizen Army, was killed in action in Talbot Street, 1916.

Patrick O'Flanagan, C. Coy., 1st Battn. A native of Dublin, and member of a family well known in the National Movement, was an ardent member of the Gaelic League. He joined the Volunteers at their inception and was killed in action at North King Street.

Thomas Weafer, Captain E. Company, 2nd Battalion, I.R.A., was born in Enniscorthy. He was killed in the Hibernian Bank, Lower Abbey Street. This building was afterwards burned, and the remains of a gallant soldier were consumed in the holocaust.

Thomas Allen, a native of Meath, was a very active member of A Coy., 1st Batt., Irish Volunteers. It was said of him that he was always first in the drill hall and the last to leave it. Created Lieutenant on Easter Monday morning, he was mortally wounded while fighting at the Four Courts. He is interred in his native parish near the Hill of Down.

Michael O'Doherty, 10 Mayor Street, Dublin, was a member of the Irish Citizen Army. He was associated with National and Republican activities from boyhood. Severely wounded during fighting in Easter Week, 1916. Afterwards arrested and interned in Frongoch. Never fully recovered from his wounds, and died on the 22nd December, 1919. Aged 41. No. of grave—E. J. 127.

Ernest Kavanagh, killed near Liberty Hall, on Tuesday of Easter Week, 1916, was one of the most active of the younger workers in the Labour and Republican Movements. A clever writer and brilliant cartoonist, the value of his work for both Causes was highly appraised by the leaders, and especially by James Connolly who, referring specially to it, paid him a very high tribute shortly before his death. He is interred in St. Paul's Section, Glasnevin.

GLASNEVIN.



Photo by]

Republican Plot.

S. Smeart, & Co. 1A

GLASNEVIN

(REPUBLICAN PLOT).

Since the day when O'Donovan Rossa came home to sleep in his native earth, a long line of martyrs to the Cause for which Rossa lived, have followed him into the circle of the Republican Plot. The victims of the executioner and the assassin, as well as those killed in action repose there. Exiles who were driven forth like Rossa himself and John Devoy.

Two women are on the Roll of Honour, Madame Markievicz and Mrs. McDonagh, wife of Thomas McDonagh, who was executed in 1916.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

“ To avow oneself a friend of O'Donovan Rossa meant in the days of our fathers to avow oneself a friend of Ireland; it meant more, it meant to avow oneself a 'mere' Irishman, and 'Irish enemy,' an 'Irish savage,' if you will, naked and unashamed. Rossa was not only extreme, but he represented the left wing of the extremists; not only would he have Ireland free, but he would have Ireland Gaelic.”

So wrote Patrick Pearse, and it is the greatest and grandest thing that can be said about any Irishman. England thought she was degrading him when, as a treason-felony convict, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, No. 34, was subjected to indignities worse even than those reserved for the unfortunate victims of her Penal Code. But the Fenian rose greater than the tyranny that oppressed him, and the Irish people sang his fame over the world, “ because I was O'Donovan Rossa and a son of Granuaile.”

And when he died an exile Ireland brought him home to her heart, and at his graveside was delivered that famous oration, which has taken its place in our National

literature with Robert Emmet's speech from the dock. The dead Rossa spoke through the mouth of the living Pearse.

So from generation to generation has Ireland's fight for freedom been handed on.

MURIEL McDONAGH.

On a July day in 1917, Muriel McDonagh had an inspiration to place the flag of the Republic, which her husband had given his life to establish, on an island off the Skerries coast. She was a strong swimmer, and had performed many daring feats, but this was beyond her strength. When half way across she was seen to be in difficulties, and before help could reach her, she sank. Truly had she given her life for the flag.

Mrs. McDonagh's sister, Grace Gifford, was married to Joseph Plunket in Kilmainham Jail, on the night before his execution, 1916.

THOMAS ASHE.

Thomas Ashe was a native of Dingle, Co. Kerry. An active member of the Gaelic League. At the time of the 1916 Rising he was employed as a National School Teacher in Corduff, near Swords. He took a leading part in the Volunteer operations in the Co. Dublin, notably that of Ashbourne, where a fierce conflict between police and insurgents took place, lasting five hours. The police casualties were heavy: the County and District Inspectors, two sergeants and four constables were killed, and 16 constables wounded. The Volunteer casualties were slight.

After the surrender Thomas Ashe was tried by court-martial. He was sentenced to death. This was commuted to penal servitude for life. He was released at the General Amnesty, 1917.

After his release he addressed a number of meetings. Charged with sedition in a speech at Ballinalee, he was convicted on the evidence of police 'mental note takers.'

and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was committed to Mountjoy, where several other political prisoners were confined.

He went on hunger strike as a protest against criminal status. After six days he was removed to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, where he died five hours after admission.

The inquest was one of the most sensational in history.

It lasted eleven days, and some of the leading counsel were engaged.

The verdict sums up the whole case as follows:—

“ We find the deceased, Thomas Ashe, according to the medical evidence of Prof. McSweeney, Sir Arthur Chance, and Sir Thomas Myles, died of heart failure and congestion of the lungs, on the 25th September, and that it was caused by the punishment of taking away from his cell the bed, bedding, boots, and left to lie on the cold floor for fifty hours, and then subjected to forcible feeding in his weak condition, after a hunger strike of five or six days. We censure the Castle authorities for not acting more promptly, especially when the grave condition of the deceased and other prisoners was brought under their notice by the Lord Mayor and Sir John Irwin. That the hunger strike was adopted against the inhuman punishment inflicted, and as a protest against their being treated as criminals, and demanding to be treated as political prisoners in the first division. We condemn forcible or mechanical feedings as an inhuman and dangerous operation, and should be discontinued.

‘ That the assistant doctor called in, having no previous practice in such operations, administered unskilfully forcible feeding. That the taking away of the deceased's bed, bedding and boots was an unfeeling and barbarous act, and we censure the Deputy Governor for violating the prison rules and inflicting punishment which he had no power to do, but we infer he was acting under instructions from the Prisons Board of the Castle, which refused to give evidence and documents asked for.’

On the following Saturday night an official statement was issued from the Privy Council, granting concessions

to prisoners. Modification of treatment was decided on. So by his death Thomas Ashe won the prisoners' fight—that was in 1917.

During the 1920-'21 War of Independence, Terence McSwiney and Michael Fitzgerald died. Joseph Murphy died in Cork of 5 days' fast. In September-November, 1923, 8,000 political prisoners were on hunger strike as a protest against scandalous jail conditions. Two prisoners died. Denis Barry in Newbridge barracks, after 34 days, and Andrew Sullivan in St. Brecin's, after 41 days.

THE O'RAHILLY.

Head of a Kerry Clan, he was possessed of considerable means, most of which he devoted, together with all his time, to the revival of the Gaelic Language and the organising of the Volunteers. He spent Easter Sunday going through the country countermanding the mobilisation order, but on his return to Dublin, when he found that his comrades were already in arms, he at once took his place in the fight in the G.P.O. He was shot dead in Henry Place. He had been in charge of prisoners there, and those British military afterwards paid a tribute to the considerate treatment they had received at his hands.

DICK McKEE and PEADAR CLANCY.

Richard (Dick) McKee and **Peadar Clancy**, murdered after arrest on November 20th, 1920. Of the many crimes committed in the shadow of Dublin Castle during the ages, this was one of the most ghastly.

The men were taken into custody in a raid on a house in Gloucester Street on Saturday night, and brought to the old Police Office in Exchange Court. Some days after the mutilated remains were given up with the usual official statement: "Shot trying to escape." One glance at the location of the crime immediately explodes this theory.

The bodies presented a fearful sight. Bayonet wounds which were so gaping that they had to be stitched up before removal, the faces covered with abrasions. One can picture the scene in that dark recess, when these two gallant young Irishmen were butchered in cold blood.

Dick McKee was 28 years of age; he took part in the 1916 Rising, and was interned at Frongoch and later served a term in Mountjoy. He was a man of fine physique, standing over 6 feet tall. He was in command of the Dublin Brigade, I.R.A. at the time of his arrest.

Peadar Clancy owned the Republican Outfitters Stores in Talbot Street, where the men of the I.R.A. were accustomed to meet. Outside these premises on the 16th of October, previous, Sean Treacy was riddled by machine-gun fire.

Clancy was sentenced to death for his part in the 1916 Rising. He took part in the great hunger strike in April 1920, whilst serving a sentence in Mountjoy.

Conor Clune, arrested in Vaughan's Hotel on the same Saturday night, was lodged with these prisoners. He was also foully done to death. It is worthy to note that the Old Police Office in Exchange Court, which still bears the Royal Coat of Arms, was the scene of the Fenian trials. After the raid on the "Irish People," O'Donovan Rossa, Kickham, Clarke Luby, O'Leary, were brought before the police magistrate here and returned for trial.

Rory O'Connor and Joe McKelvey, Liam Mellows and Dick Barrett. Shot by order of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government without trial.

RORY O'CONNOR and JOE MCKELVEY.

Comdt.-General Roderick O'Connor: A gallant soldier whose life work in the cause of Freedom cannot be condensed into a short notice. Heart and mind he devoted to the work of the Volunteers. Before Easter Week he

worked from 5 o'clock in the morning until late at night, sometimes not interrupting even for meals. With Plunkett and Pearse he prepared for the Rising in Larkfield, Kimmage. He was with Pearse in the G.P.O. He escaped, having been brought wounded to Mercer's Hospital. He was arrested by the Auxiliaries in 1920. He was taken to Dublin Castle and cruelly tortured for many nights, and later was removed to the Curragh, from where he made his escape.

Captured on the surrender of the Four Courts Republican Headquarters in 1922, he faced the firing squad in Mountjoy, six months later, being the first of the Free State Government's reprisal executions.

Lieut.-General Joseph McKelvey, I.R.A., came from the North. His people were natives of Donegal, and for many years resident in Belfast. Joe was in command of the 1st Northern Division. After the Treaty he took the Republican side and came to Dublin. He was captured in the Four Courts.

ERSKINE CHILDERS.

Erskine Childers was executed by the Free State Government after trial, and while habeas corpus motion was pending, in Beggar's Bush Barracks, November 24th, 1922.

From the fateful day when the white yacht brought the guns to Howth, Ireland owes a debt of gratitude to Erskine Childers. He acted as Minister for Publicity to Dail Eireann, and was Editor of "Poblacht na h-Eireann." Also, as Secretary to London delegation, warned the signatories against the Treaty.

He was arrested at the home of Robert Barton, his cousin, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow, and conveyed to Dublin. He was subjected to ill-treatment in Portobello Barracks.

The high-souled love of human liberty and the intense love of truth and justice which lit the hard path of sacrifice for Erskine Childers shine forth in his last

letters, written on the eve of the execution. " I have a belief in the beneficent shaping of our destiny, and I believe God means this for the best, for us, Ireland and humanity. I die full of intense love for Ireland."

James Fisher, Peter Cassidy, Richard Twohig, John Gaffney, and Joseph Spooner were executed in Kilmainham Jail in November, 1922, the first executions carried out under the Free State Government. These were Volunteers captured with arms.

John Murphy and Patrick Farrelly were executed in Kilmainham Jail, November 30th, 1922.

One cruel feature of these Free State executions, a feature which was absent from the British executions, was that no visits from relatives were allowed, indeed, the parents and friends of prisoners did not receive any notification until after the execution had actually been carried out.

The bodies of those executed remained in the jail yard until 1924, when under the pressure of public opinion the remains were given up. The public funeral of the victims was a never-to-be-forgotten sight. The long line of hearses bearing the coffins, covered with the Republican Flag, followed by marching men, valiant soldiers of the rearguard.

Ireland with sorrow have you gathered the bloody harvest of the firing squads!

CATHAL BRUGHA.

Cathal Brugha was born in Richmond Avenue, Fairview, on July 18th, 1874. He was educated in the Colmcille Schools, Dominick Street and Belvedere College. Mentally and physically he was dowered far beyond the average, so that the recital of his gifts reads like the account of one of the legendary heroes of old.

Possessed of literary taste, he wrote well and was a fluent linguist.

Whether as footballer, hurler, cricketer, boxer or swimmer, Cathal excelled; but all these fields were deserted by him for the field of Gaelic culture. He devoted himself heart and soul to the Gaelic League. In 1916 he fought in the South Dublin Union and was wounded severely. He was borne away seemingly dead. Prominently identified with the Anti-Conscription fight in 1918. When the Republican Dail met in 1919, Cathal Brugha was elected President of the Republic, a position which he resigned in favour of Eamon de Valera, when the latter was released from jail. Through the Black-and-Tan terror he acted as Minister for Defence, and succeeded in avoiding the clutches of England's hunters. He fought in the Hammam Hotel, O'Connell Street, in 1922, and was in charge of the rearguard until the hotel was enveloped in flames. During the terrific bombardment Cathal Brugha sent his men away and dauntless and defiant, refusing to surrender, he himself rushed forth to certain death.

Dearly loved and valiant, this was the first sickening tragedy of the second phase of the war for Independence.

Cathal Brugha was the only person—outside the actual leaders—who held the secret of the plan for the Insurrection of 1916. When he went out on Easter Sunday he left this precious document with his young and dearly loved wife. When Mrs. Brugha later visited him in hospital he instructed her to destroy it, as she herself expresses it, "she obeyed orders and burned it." So Ireland has lost this precious historical document. The Plan of the Insurrection of 1916 was drawn up by James Connolly.

CONSTANCE de MARKIEVICZ.

Who has been so well named "Ireland's Joan of Arc."

The most striking and romantic figure of the Revolution. She was a daughter of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, a Sligo landowner, and was presented at the British Court

in the Jubilee Year. She became an art student in Paris, where she met Count Casimir de Markievicz, whom she married.

Casting aside all the brilliance of society, she who possessed not only wealth but beauty, not only beauty but rare gifts of mind, she threw herself heart and soul into Ireland's struggle—nay, a step further still, the struggle of the plain people, the workers of Ireland.

She was the first woman elected to the British House of Commons on the Sinn Fein Abstention Policy in 1918.

In 1910 she founded the Fianna Eireann, which has given so many martyrs to the cause of Freedom.

She was actively associated with the Labour leaders in the great strike of 1913 in Dublin.

In 1916 she was second in command of the Irish Citizen Army in the College of Surgeons. She was sentenced to death—the sentence being commuted to penal servitude.

In 1918 she was returned for the Harbour Division of Dublin. This election was held while she was a prisoner in Holloway Jail. She spent most of her Christmases in jail after 1916.

After the Treaty she still remained faithful to the Republic, and so found herself again in jail, this time in the North Dublin Union, where the further ordeal of hunger strike was endured.

She followed Eamonn de Valera's lead into Fianna Fail, and attended at Leinster House when the Fianna Fail Deputies were refused admission unless they took the Oath of Allegiance.

Her health began to fail. Worn out for want of rest, she had spent her energies with a lavish hand. She sank and died after an operation in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

In a puny effort to pursue this high-souled patriot, even to the grave, the authorities, the Free State Government refused to allow the remains to lie either in the City Hall or the Dublin Mansion House. She lay in state in the Rotunda Buildings, where thousands paid their last tribute.

Her funeral must rank as one of the great funerals of our history, marked by all the grandeur and pageantry of a great public tribute to a noble memory. An additional note was present, this was the real, personal, poignant grief of the thousands of Dublin workers who felt that by "Madame's" death they had been deprived of a real friend and comrade.

COMMANDANT HARRY BOLAND, T.D.

Murdered by Provisional Government troops while in custody in hotel in Skerries, Co. Dublin, 1st August, 1922. Took part in the 1916 Rising. Imprisoned and released in 1917. From 1917 was, with Austin Stack, joint Secretary of Sinn Fein. Along with Michael Collins he carried through the release of President de Valera from England.

Accompanied Eamon de Valera on his famous mission to America. He was responsible for much of the munitions got into Ireland. His death was a deadly blow to the Republic, for although his work did not appear much in the public eye, his astute political mind was a help and guidance that was sorely missed. No one worked harder for peace, and he was mainly responsible for the Pact, which was arranged before the Civil War, which renders his cowardly murder all the more terrible. A genial and gay companion, and a faithful son of his Fenian parent stock.

End of Republican Plot.

GLASNEYIN—continued.

AUSTIN STACK.

Born in Kerry, 1880, his father was a Fenian—a friend of Kickham and O'Donovan Rossa; his mother was imprisoned for her part in founding the Ladies' Land League.

In 1916 Austin was Commandant Kerry Brigade, I.R.A. He was condemned to death for his part in 1916; this sentence was commuted to penal servitude. He sampled many of England's jails—Spike Island, Richmond Barracks, Mountjoy, Kilmainham, Penton-

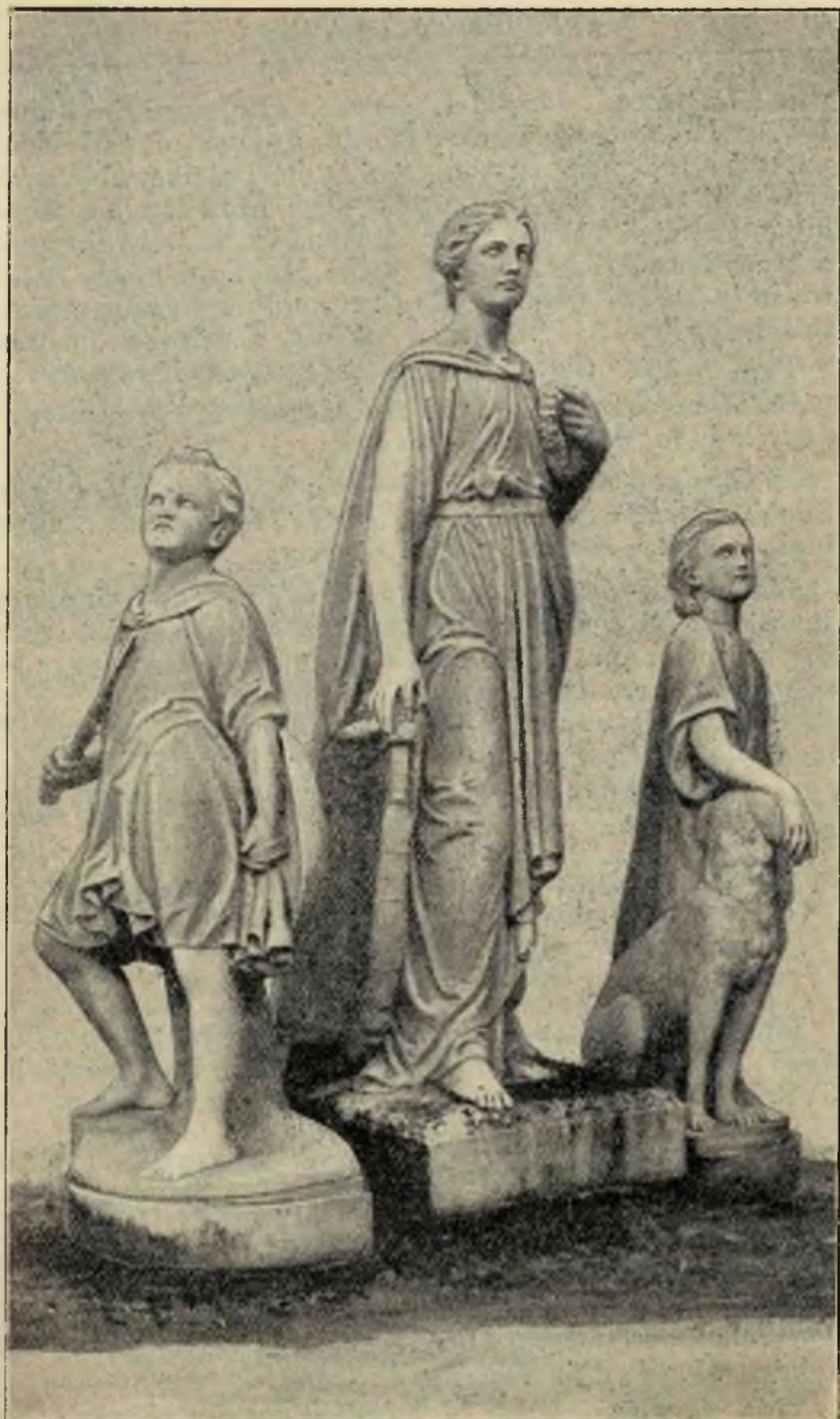


Photo by]

FENIAN PLOT. S. Smeарт, Δε Cλιατ.

ville, Dartmoor, Portland, Lewes. Released in June, 1917. He was again arrested in August of the same year; he took part in the great hunger-strike which resulted in the death of Thomas Ashe from forcible feeding in October, 1917. Again in Dundalk he went through a second and third hunger strike. In December, 1918, while in Belfast jail, he went on another hunger strike, this being the fourth time. Whilst a prisoner he was elected at the head of the poll as T.D. for Kerry.

In March, 1919, he was transferred to Strangeways Jail, and in October he escaped.

In the fatal days of 1923 he was again captured near Sliabh na mBan, and endured the torture of a fifth hunger strike, this time for 41 days.

What need to comment on such a life of suffering and sacrifice. No words in any language of man could scale the height or plumb the depth of such devotion—only in a world divine can such things be understood. His funeral to Glasnevin in April, 1929, was a pageant of a people's sorrow worthy of the Fenian Dead.

In a sweet memorial verse Maeve Cavanagh McDowell sings:

“ Then take your rest, your comrades brave beside,
After the strife-filled day, none grudge you sleep:
Not for the valiant life now do we mourn,
But for your rest, and Eire do we weep.”

Margaret Long (*nee* Hogan) died 5th January, 1930, aged 76. Godmother of Austin Stack. Imprisoned in Tralee for her activities in the Ladies' Land League.

ATTACK UPON CUSTOM HOUSE.

On May, 25th, 1921, the Dublin Custom House was sacked and burned to the ground on the specific and definite instructions of Dail Eireann, and quoting “ An tOglach,” the official Army journal, of July, 1921: “ symbolised the final collapse of English civil administration in this country.”

This gigantic gesture of defiance clearly showed the

English Government as proved by the many utterances of English politicians, that the reign of terror, at its peak at this period, had miserably failed to cow the Irish people. But unfortunately such an engagement had its heavy casualty list, and again two officers and three men gave their lives to the immortal cause of Irish Independence.

Captain Paddy O'Reilly, Quartermaster 2nd Battalion
Dublin Brigade.

Lieutenant Stephen O'Reilly, Asst.-Adjutant, 2nd
Battalion, Dublin Brigade.

And **Volunteers Tommy Dorrins, Dan Head and Sean Doyle** lost their lives in this operation.

Captain Paddy O'Reilly, Quartermaster 2nd Battalion joined the Volunteers in 1917, shortly after he left school. Soon he showed his superior officers, by his attendance at parades and unselfish devotion to his duties of his determination to offer all to the organisation. His integrity and transparent sincerity inspired confidence in everyone who came in contact with him, and he soon became one of the most trusted men in the Battalion.

His youngest brother, Stephen, was only a mere boy of 18 years of age, but was imbued with all the unselfish love of his country. He was one of that band of writers that Brian Brian na Banba (Brian O'Higgins) gathered round him for his many little Irish-Ireland journals, and spent all his time between the Gaelic League and the drill hall.

Tommy Dorrins, Dan Head and Sean Doyle were typical examples of the young men of our race, who had for their watchword "Ireland for the Irish." To all of us those lads were the very embodiment of Ireland's passionate protest against English rule, and it is in this character that we best love to contemplate them.

NOEL LEMASS.

Capt. N. Co., 3rd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, I.R.A. Escaped from Gormanstown Camp; was captured by Free State agents, and afterwards his mutilated remains were found in the Dublin mountains, on October 12th, 1923.

This was one of the worst of the 106 murders committed by the Free State forces during 1922-'23.

The revolting details of this crime, which emerged at the Coroner's inquest, sent a thrill of horror through the country.

There were also seventy-eight executions. This does not, of course, include the casualties sustained by Republican Forces in action.

CAPTAIN AIDAN SWEENEY, I.R.A.,**O/C. 3 Company, 2nd Battalion.**

Aidan Sweeney represented the third generation of his family in Ireland's fight for Freedom. His grandfather was a Fenian, and his father, Patrick Emmet Sweeney, has borne the brunt of many a fight.

Young Aidan was tragically killed in a cycling accident when only a few months at liberty after a period of imprisonment in Mountjoy Jail.

In March, 1929, he was sentenced to two years hard labour for being in possession of firearms, and from that time until his release, over a year later, he was kept in solitary confinement, without exercise, because he refused to accept criminal status. He was only 21 years of age.

Staff Captain W. J. Walsh, who died from the effects of gunshot wounds received at an ambush at Whitehall, 23rd March, 1923, was an ex-British soldier who saw the folly of his ways and joined C Coy., 2nd Batt., Engineer, I.R.A. He was rapidly promoted on account of his abilities to Staff Captain, Engineers. Buried in family burial ground, Glasnevin.

Lieutenant Michael Meade, E Coy., 2nd Batt., Dublin Brigade, I.R.A. Interred in Republican Plot,

Glasnevin. Joined I.R.A., 1914. On active service till 1916, when he fought in Jacob's; also took to active service till 1922, being interned till October, when he caught a severe chill and died 12th October, 1922.

Patrick Fogarty an N.C.O., F Coy., 2nd Batt., Dublin Brigade, I.R.A., saw active service during war of independence.

Charles O'Malley (brother of Ernie O'Malley) was killed defending his post in O'Connell Street, June 30th, 1922. He was a member of F Coy., 2nd Batt., Dublin Brigade, and was regarded as a brilliant young scholar.

Harry O'Hanrahan was born in New Ross, but spent his early days in Carlow. Like his illustrious brother Michael, who was executed in Kilmainham Jail after the 1916 Rising, his whole life was devoted to the cause of the Irish Nation.

Easter, 1916, found Harry in Jacob's factory, fighting under Commandant T. McDonagh, and after the surrender he was tried and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. After taking part in the hunger strike in Wormwood Scrubbs, he was released with all his fellow prisoners, and immediately resumed his activities in the Volunteer and Sinn Fein movements.

In 1922 he fought in the Hammam Hotel in O'Connell Street.

After the Cease Fire order in 1923 he had to undergo a serious operation in the Mater Hospital, and some months later, after a second operation, he died from the effects of those prolonged hunger strikes.

He was buried in Glasnevin in the family grave, amid many manifestations of sorrow, and surrounded by all his old comrades of the I.R.A.

DR. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.

Grandson of Thomas Addis Emmet, United Irishman, and grand-nephew of Robert Emmet. Inherited all the family genius, with all the family patriotism. He was a medical doctor of much distinction, as well

as a cultured litterateur, and was an acknowledged leader of Irish opinion in America.

He was also an LL.D., a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory (conferred on him by Pope Pius X.). In addition to many surgical works, he has left us many works of historical interest, notably his monumental work, *The Emmet Family*, published in 1898. He helped O'Donovan Rossa, contributing the sum of 100 dollars per year to the aged Fenian's paper. Later he supported the Irish Parliamentary Party, subscribing £10,000 to Redmond's funds. When the torch of Freedom was again lighted in 1916 Emmet returned to the Faith of his Fathers, and gave adherence to the insurrectionary movement. In the centenary year of Emmet's rising (1903) Dr. Emmet came to Ireland to institute investigations for Robert Emmet's grave.

With regard to this work it is best to quote Mr. J. J. Reynolds, the curator of the Municipal Art Gallery, who is now the only surviving member of the Committee which helped in this inquiry. Mr. Reynolds says:—

“ Amongst the various places given, with all the energy of partisan zeal, as Emmet's last resting place may be mentioned Bully's Acre, St. Catherine's, St. Ann's, St. Michan's, Old Glasnevin, and St. Peter's, Aungier St.

“ On the approach of the centenary year (1903), in order to set the matter finally at rest, investigations were instituted by the late veteran representative of the Emmet family, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, the grandnephew of Robert Emmet, who throughout his long life had sustained the traditions of his name, and was in later years the friend of Patrick Pearse. On his visit to Ireland he was enabled to obtain exceptional facilities in making actual examinations of the supposed graves of his famous ancestor.

NEGATIVE RESULTS.

“ In each case there was a negative result—another melancholy example of the easy growth of myths, show-

ing, if it did nothing more, the worthlessness of hearsay evidence—for the most part built on sentimental theories, or merely idle gossip—in deciding a question of historic fact.

“ After Dr. Emmet left Ireland the investigations were continued by the late J. F. Fuller, F.S.A., the well-known ecclesiastical architect, a kinsman of the Kerry branch of the Emmet family. He was assisted by Mr. F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A., the Belfast Archæologist; by Sir Lambert Ormsby, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and by Alexander Fraser, Professor of Anatomy—all since dead. A full official report of the investigations can be read in the National Library of Ireland in the *Memoir of Thomas Addis and Robert Emmet*, by Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., LL.D., New York, 1915.

A detailed report appeared in the “ Freeman’s Journal ” (3rd Jan., 1906), and in other Dublin papers, also in the “ Irish World,” New York (21st April, 1906).

“ Dr. Emmet’s characteristically careful statement *re* the Trevor vault perhaps best fits the situation. ‘ It would require but a trifling corroboration from some other source to establish a complete chain of circumstantial evidence to prove at last the remains of Robert Emmet had been located.’ ”

The Trevor vault is in St. Paul’s Churchyard, North King St. Dr. Trevor was superintendent of Kilmainham Jail in 1803. This vault was accidentally discovered in 1898 and when its contents were examined by Dr. Emmet’s wish, on 10th August, 1905, it was found to contain several coffins. All of them were of heavy oak ornamented and in some of them an inner leaden shell. One coffin was of very poor, cheap wood; the side had fallen out of it and exposed to view the skeleton within. when this was examined by the medical experts it was found to be that of a young man between the ages of twenty and thirty, and, strangest of all, the head was missing! The cavity in the coffin where the head should have been, was filled in with shavings.

This coupled with the story of Dr. Petrie's taking of the head of Robert Emmet for the making of the death-mask, and also the well-known story of the removal of Emmet's remains from the scaffold in Thomas St. to the vestibule of the jail, and the fact that Dr. Trevor was the superintendent of the jail gives a chain of very strong circumstantial evidence in favour of this vault as being the last resting place of Robert Emmet.

Dr. Emmet desired to be brought home to Ireland, expressing the wish in his last will: "As I grow older my desire becomes stronger to rest finally in the land from which my family came." He set aside a sum of money for this purpose and also the design which his memorial was to follow: "To be made from stone, preferably gneiss." This monument is now in hands and will shortly be erected.

Dr. Emmet died on 1st March, 1919, aged 91 years. The funeral took place to Glasnevin on 15th September, 1922.

ANNE DEVLIN.

The faithful servant of Robert Emmet, she was a niece of Michael Dwyer of Wicklow. All her relatives were implicated, both in the Rebellion of 1798 and 1803.

Anne kept house for Robert (known as Mr. Ellis) in the house in Butterfield Lane, Rathfarnham, which was used as a meeting place for Emmet's men. After the failure of Emmet's plans, the house was raided by Major Sirr's orders, and Anne Devlin subjected to the most brutal torture to extract information from her, but she endured the frightful ordeal and remained silent. She was then thrown into solitary confinement in Kilmainham Jail. After Emmet's execution Anne was brought to Dublin Castle for further interrogation. The brutal jailers drove her through Thomas Street, past the site of the execution, and forced her to look on the blood-stained block and the blood of Robert Emmet flowing in the channel, where dogs licked it. After years in Kilmainham she was at length released. For forty years she worked as a washerwoman, a life of drudgery

and poverty. Dr. Madden found her in abject want and helped to alleviate her sorrows. Unfortunately, while he was in America, she became very ill and died, we may say, of hunger. She was buried in a pauper's grave in Glasnevin. On his return Dr. Madden had the remains removed to their present resting place, and allocated a sum of money to have the grave perpetually cared for, and erected the original headstone at his own expense.

JAMES FINTAN LALOR.

The real Revolutionary of '48, was born March 8th, 1807, at Tenaill, Abbeyleix.

Sent to Carlow Lay College, 1825. On leaving College he was apprenticed to Dr. Jacob of Maryborough. He only remained eighteen months here, when he left suddenly and embarked for France. On his return from France he looked around and beheld the deplorable plight of the peasants, serfs chafing under the foreign system of Land Tenure, brought to the lowest depths of degradation and despair, and straightaway his soul took fire with zeal for the regeneration of his down-trodden fellow-countrymen. On January 11th, 1847, he wrote his first letter to Gavan Duffy, the editor of the "Nation."

The fiery eloquence, the ring of sincerity and confidence deeply impressed the Confederates, and Lalor was asked to state his views in the "Nation." After Mitchel's arrest he joined Martin in the publication of "The Felon," in May, 1848.

Tradition hath it that Lalor made a second journey to France, and was in Paris for the Revolution of '48.

To Lalor belongs the honour of being the first Irishman who wrote on political economy from a national standpoint. His teaching was eagerly adopted by John Mitchel. He was the inspiration of Henry George, and his principles found expression in modern times in Michael Davitt and the Land League.

Though there were always politicians to mouth the name of Tone and Emmet, Lalor was boycotted for a

generation, nay, his very resting place was obliterated, and unknown for sixty years.

Lalor died in Parnell Street, in obscure lodgings, in 1849.

Of him, James Connolly, our great socialist teacher, wrote:—

“ He died as he had lived, a revolutionist, and a rebel against all forms of political and social injustices. In his writings, as we study them to-day, we find principles of action and society which have within them, not only the best plan of campaign for a country seeking its freedom through insurrection against a dominant nation, but also the seeds of the more perfect social peace of the future.”

THE OLD FENIAN PLOT.

(a) **Terence Bellew MacManus.** Sentenced to death in Clonmel, 1848, the sentence was commuted to Penal Servitude for life. Transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1849, from whence he escaped in 1851, and settled in California, where he died in 1860, a penniless exile. At one time he had been a shipping agent in very wealthy circumstances in Liverpool.

His body was conveyed from Grass Valley to his native earth “ borne over a Continent and two seas—the greatest space over which the dust of man has ever been carried by the faith, love, and power of his kindred.” The funeral took place from the Mechanics' Institute, Lr. Abbey St., Dublin, on the 10th November, 1861. “ It was,” says A. M. Sullivan, “ the greatest funeral ever witnessed on earth.”

Archbishop Cullen refused to admit the remains to lie in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough Street.

(b) **Colonel John O'Mahony.** Born in Limerick, 1816. Educated at Cork and Trinity College, Dublin, he was a Greek and Latin scholar of attainments. He took part in the 1848 Rising, after which he escaped to Paris, where he remained till 1852. He then went to America, where he was a member of the Committee which en-

tered into communication with James Stephens in Dublin, for the formation of the Fenian Movement. He died in New York, February, 1877. His remains were brought home to Ireland. Cardinal Cullen refused permission to allow the body to be placed in the Pro-Cathedral, and the Mechanics' Institute in Abbey Street, was again availed of. Thousands passed by the bier to pay their last tribute to the dead Fenian Head Centre. Charles Kickham delivered the funeral oration.

(c) **P. W. Nally.** A prominent member of the Fenian Organisation, he was relentlessly pursued by Dublin Castle. At length, by means of a trap laid for him—known as the Mayo Conspiracy Case of 1884—he was caught and sentenced to Penal Servitude.

A few days previous to his release he died in his cell in Mountjoy Prison, aged 34 years, on November 12th, 1891.

(d) **Sergeant McCarthy.** One of the famous soldier-Fenians who suffered flogging and long imprisonment for Ireland's sake. He was released with Davitt and the other Fenian prisoners, on January 5th, 1877. They were met at Kingstown (as it then was) by Parnell, and on arrival at Westland Row station they received a great ovation from an immense concourse of people.

Parnell invited the ex-prisoners to breakfast in Morrison's Hotel. Scarcely had they entered the room when poor McCarthy grew faint, and had to be assisted to a sofa, where in a few minutes he breathed his last. These Fenian remains were also refused admission into any Catholic Church in Dublin, but the good Fathers in Whitefriars Street Carmelite Church, gladly flung open their doors, and here the body rested until conveyed to Glasnevin Cemetery. Davitt, remembering this when on his death-bed, requested that his body also should be "waked" in Whitefriars Street Church.

No stone marks this Old Fenian Plot. The intended monument—a group consisting of three figures—may be seen outside the Monumental Sculptuary Works of Messrs. Farrell. It has lain there nigh forty years. There are no funds available for its erection.

John Keegan Casey, "Leo." The poet of the Fenian Movement. Born at Mount Dalton, Co. Westmeath, 1846, his first poem appeared when he was 16 years old. He published two volumes of poems—"A Wreath of Shamrocks," and "The Rising of the Moon."

The flame of patriotism burned in his heart to the last, and his last words were a prayer for Ireland's Freedom and his soul's salvation. He died on St. Patrick's Day, 1870, aged 24. His early death may be attributed to his prison sufferings. Fifty thousand people followed his corpse to Glasnevin.

The beautiful monument over his grave was erected by the Monuments' Committee of Young Ireland Society.

FENIAN MONUMENTS.

James Stephens, born in Kilkenny about 1828. He was present at the Rising in Ballingarry, and was slightly wounded. He escaped to France, where he met John O'Mahony, also a refugee. He returned to Ireland and secured employment as a teacher of the French and Italian languages. He kept up a correspondence with the Nationalists in the U.S.A., then known as the Emmet Monument Association, the forerunner of the Fenian Movement.

Stephens founded the Movement in Dublin, March 17th, 1858. He travelled through Ireland enlisting the young men in the cause of National Independence; visited the United States and placed the Fenian organisation on a proper basis with the home organisation.

He was arrested in Fairfield House, Sandymount, in November, 1865, and committed for trial. He was rescued under sensational circumstances from Richmond Prison on 24th November following. He escaped to France. Through the exertions of the English Executive he was expelled from France. Years afterwards he was permitted to return to Ireland. His countrymen presented him with a residence at Sutton, Co. Dublin. When his wife died he settled in Blackrock, where he died.

MOUNTJOY GRAVES.

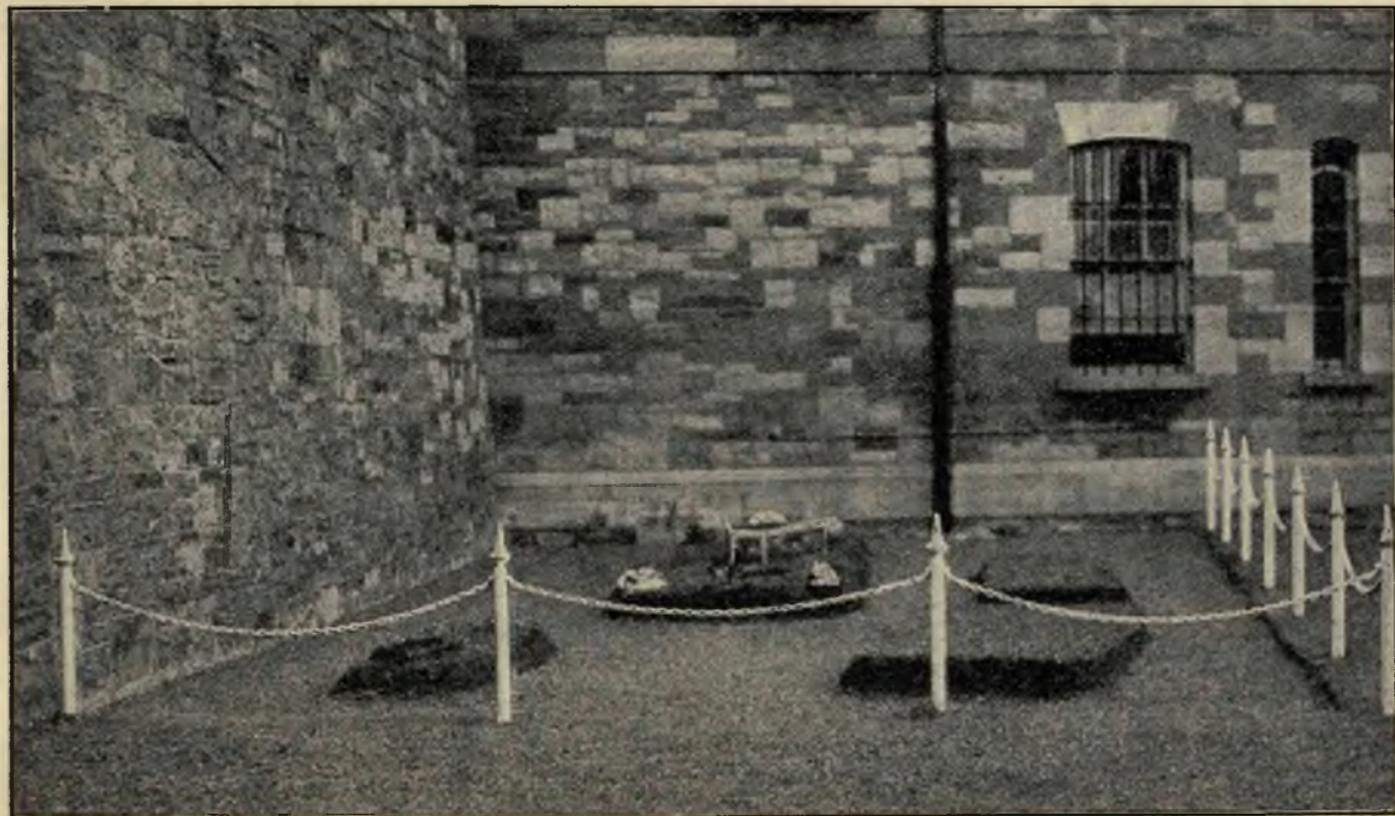


Photo by]

Kevin Barry.

Six Men

Tom Traynor.

[Irish Press, Ltd.

John O'Leary, born in Tipperary, July 3rd, 1830. He studied medicine, but took no degree, as all his time and energy were devoted to the Young Ireland Movement.

He, with Luby, Rossa and Kickham, founded the Fenian Paper "The Irish People." This paper boldly advocated the Fenian doctrine, and was suppressed, and all the printing machinery and office furniture seized by Dublin Castle, on 15th September, 1865. O'Leary was arrested that evening, tried in December, and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. He was released in 1870, but was forbidden to live in Ireland. He resided in Paris for fifteen years. He then returned to Dublin. He took a deep interest in Irish National and Literary movements.

He died on St. Patrick's Day, 1907, and men of all parties united at the old chief's funeral to Glasnevin, on the 19th March. His book, "Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism," went through several editions.

CENOTAPH OF THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

We are all familiar with the story of the noble-hearted three, who perished on the scaffold, at Salford Jail, on Saturday, 23rd November, 1867.

The Irish people showed their love and respect for the brave men who faced the wrath of England to rescue their brother Fenians from her grasp, in the famous rescue from the prison van, of Colonel Kelly and Capt. Deasy, on the 18th September, 1867. When the news of their execution reached Ireland, solemn funeral processions were held, and three coffinless hearses proceeded to Glasnevin Cemetery, followed by 60,000 mourners. Allen was a native of Tipperary, O'Brien came from Ballymacoda, Co. Cork, and Larkin from Lusmagh, Offaly.

Though their bodies rest in an English jail yard, they are immortalised for ever. "God Save Ireland" shall perpetuate their memory while words are spoken or songs are sung.

Michael Barrett was hanged in Newgate Prison, London, on May 26th, 1868, for participation in the Clerkenwell Jail explosion. He also is buried in the jail yard. His name is inscribed on the Cenotaph, as it should be, with the Fenian dead.

STEPHEN O'DONOHUE, THOMAS FARRELL AND TERENCE BYRNE.

On the morning of March 6th, 1867, the Fenian Rising, so long and eagerly awaited, took place. Unfortunately, many of the leaders were already in jail, but notwithstanding this and the many disappointments, "hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick," a great concourse of men gathered in the blinding snow on that winter morning at Tallaght, in the Dublin Hills. The faithful Fenian Brotherhood. The rebel forces were attacked by an enemy detachment. In the ensuing conflict Stephen O'Donohue was killed and Thomas Farrell mortally wounded.

Terence Byrne was captured and imprisoned, sentenced to penal servitude for life. After four years he was released and immediately volunteered for service on the French side in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-'71. He died on the 24th May, 1871. His end was hastened as the result of his prison treatment. The three faithful comrades are buried here.

EDWARD DUFFY.

Edward Duffy was born at Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, 1840. Fenian Organiser in Connaught. He was arrested with James Stephens at Fairfield House, Sandymount, in November, 1865. He was liberated in January, 1866, owing to ill health. He again devoted himself to organisational work for the Fenian Brotherhood, was re-arrested and tried again in May, 1867, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. He died in Millbank Prison,

London, January, 1868. His remains were transferred to Dublin.

It is a beautiful thought to have O'Donovan Rossa's poem on Duffy hung on his memorial. The thought originated with Mr. J. W. O'Beirne, an old Dublin Nationalist.

STOWELL BROTHERS.

Richard Joseph Stowell was sentenced to penal servitude. His weak frame broke down as a result of his prison treatment and he was released to die. Nine hours after his release from Naas Jail his death took place, on the 26th May, 1867, in the 22nd year of his age.

Robert Francis died on 14th January, 1873, also a true lover of Ireland.

The names of many of their relatives who were equally true to the Cause of Roisin Dhu are also inscribed on the handsome Memorial Cross.

JOHN "AMNESTY" NOLAN.

A prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood. He organised the famous meeting at Cabra, Co. Dublin, at which 200,000 people assembled to demand the release of the Fenian Prisoners, 19th October, 1869.

He is also famous for the ruse whereby he obtained funds amounting to £500 to augment the coffers of the Revolutionary Movement. He organised a great entertainment, ostensibly for charity, at which the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer and Lady Spencer, as well as most of the "nobility and gentry," attended. Thousands were unable to obtain admission to the Exhibition Building, and the Vice-Regal Party was received by Nolan, Patrick Egan, and other Fenian leaders. If his Excellency had only known!

"Amnesty" Nolan was connected with the firm of M'Sweeny, Delany and Co.'s, drapery establishment.

He went to New York, where he died in St. Vincent's Hospital in 1887.

The beautiful monument was erected to his memory by Michael Davitt, one of the Fenian Prisoners whom he helped to release.

DENIS DUGGAN.

Denis Duggan was a coachmaker by trade, and lived at 21 Upper Dominick Street, Dublin. He joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1861, and owing to the active interest he displayed in the work of organisation was soon in charge of one of the largest circles in the city. He was one of the principal rescuers of the Fenian Chief, James Stephens, from Richmond Prison, which was then situated on the South Circular Road. Was subsequently arrested, but for want of convicting evidence, he was released on condition that he would leave the country. He quietly returned a short time before the rising of March '67, and was second in command of the little party that captured the police barrack at Stepside, and Glencullen. Later escaped to America, and in 1857 was one of the Volunteers to sail in the Catalpa for the rescue of the military Fenian prisoners from Australia; amongst whom was the well-known writer and novelist, John Boyle O'Reilly. He died in his native city, and the public funeral accorded to his remains was ample testimony of admiration and respect for the memory of a brave man.

JAMES BOLAND (1857-1895).

James Boland was born in the late 'fifties. in the city of Manchester, where his west of Ireland patriotic parents, through stress of economic conditions were compelled to seek a new home. When "Jim" reached man's estate he came to Dublin, and by his bright and active demeanour soon secured permanent employment in the services of the Corporation.

His energy and industry in the daily discharge of his

duties soon attracted the attention of the chiefs of his department, and he was promoted from one post of responsibility to another, until finally he found himself chief superintendent of street and road making. His mother was a relative of Col. Thomas Kelly, one of the prisoners rescued from the prison van by the "Manchester Three." At an early age he joined the ranks of the old I.R.B., determined to give all possible help in the building up of a movement that had for its objects the Independence of his country, and the pulling down of its oppressors. His earnestness and enthusiasm in this direction brought him under the observations of the Castle authorities, and during the exciting times of 'eighty-one and two, to avoid arrest, he was obliged to go 'on the run' until such time as political excitement had subsided.

He had no belief in parliamentary agitators, but when the great leader of the Irish Party in the British House of Commons was struck at by England and her Irish McMurrughs, Boland and his friends rendered him untold service. As a result of an unprovoked assault by a cowardly crowd of political opponents, he died in his prime on March 11th, 1895, and is buried on the side walk of the old O'Connell circle. His remains were accorded a public funeral. He was the father of Comdt.-General Harry Boland, I.R.A., whose remains are in the Republican Plot. (See Map.)

THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, U.S.A.

Son of a Protestant clergyman, Luby, a graduate of T.C.D., was a scholar and writer of distinction. With O'Leary and Kickham he founded and was one of the chief contributors to the *Irish People*. On the day that the *Irish People* was seized by the Castle foe, Luby's home in St. James's Terrace was raided and a quantity of Fenian documents taken away. Luby was arrested, tried with O'Donovan Rossa and the rest, and sentenced to penal servitude.

His grave is in a far off land, but is honoured by this cenotaph and with the other Fenian dead in the hearts of the people.

MICHAEL LAMBERT.

who made the key from Breslin's wax impression, which opened the cell door for James Stephens in Richmond Jail, November 24th, 1865.

Lambert also was one of the chosen body of men who kept guard outside the prison for the appearance of the liberated Fenian chief. A party of Fenian veterans visited Ireland to look again on the scene of their early exploits; Lambert accompanied them to Tallaght, the mountain climb over-taxed his strength and he died as a result.

EDWARD RUSSELL.

Edward Russell died in Dublin, December 29th, 1931, and so severed a link with the Tallaght Fenians. As a young man he took part in the Rising in 1867. He was only 18 years of age then, and 60 years later he was still true to the Fenian Faith of his boyhood's years. His last wish was for a soldier's funeral. "If my friends want to honour me, let them bring my body home and bury it in Glasnevin." He took an active interest in his country's affairs to the end, and just a few hours before his death he sat up in bed and discussed the political situation.

UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL.

One of the three Cork "centres." Carried despatches for Stephens from America; was captured at Cove and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

PATRICK O'DONNELL CENOTAPH.

In May, 1882, the incoming Chief Secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and the permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, lost their lives in the Phoenix Park. The following year the Invincibles were brought to trial charged with the "murder," and on the evidence of James Carey, four men were hanged in Kilmainham Jail.

Carey was deported under an assumed name by the Government, to South Africa. Patrick O'Donnell travelled on the same boat, and shot the informer dead just before he landed at Port Elizabeth, on the 29th July. O'Donnell was arrested and brought back to England for trial. He was condemned and executed on December 10th, 1883.

His name and fame were celebrated in many songs, and a popular ballad commencing: "Pat O'Donnell is my name, and I come from Donegal," was sung throughout the length and breadth of Ireland.

James FitzHarris ("Skin-the-Goat"), a Dublin jarvey, drove the Invincibles on the 6th May, 1882, the day Cavendish and Burke were killed in Phoenix Park. Sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude.

He endured his sentence and held his peace. All honour to his memory. He died poor in the South Dublin Union and was buried from St. James's Street Church in the summer of 1912.

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire."

MICHAEL J. SEERY.

Michael J. Seery. Died 1st September, 1890, aged 26. He had devoted his short life to the cause of Irish Nationality. A member of the Young Ireland Society and the National Monuments' Committee and the G.A.A. He was present at the unveiling of the Monument to the memory of John "Amnesty" Nolan, and with Michael Davitt, addressed the gathering. He little thought that he himself would be the next to be laid alongside the memorial. He received a public funeral, and P. N. Fitzgerald, Cork, delivered the funeral oration.

JOHN NOLAN.

John Nolan (Jack) was one of the dauntless band who carried the war into the enemy's camp. An associate of the famous Luke Dillon ("Dynamite" Dillon). Nolan, with two companions, took part in the blowing up of the Wellington Canal Lock (to prevent food supplies reaching the British troops during the war in Africa). He served a long term of imprisonment; he was released and returned to Dublin, where he died shortly afterwards.

REVOLUTIONARY POETS.

As in other lands, every revolutionary movement in Ireland has also simultaneously produced resurgence of poetic fervour. One cannot visualise the French Revolution without the "Marseillaise." At no period did a more brilliant galaxy of stars shine forth to guide, as it were, the feet of the fighting men, than in the Young Ireland Movement. They have left us the "Spirit of the Nation" in very truth. Space forbids mention of all but a few.

MATTHEW F. HUGHES.

Was born in 24 Aungier Street; his father was a medical doctor; Matthew was brought up as a tailor. During its short life, the organ of the Fenian Movement—"The Irish People"—had a constant contributor, "Conaciensis." When John O'Leary's Recollections appeared we learned the identity of this writer. O'Leary says: "Many writers at least of good verse we had, and notably a writer calling himself 'Conaciensis.' His real name was Matthew F. Hughes, as I learned by a visit from the poor fellow, then in great distress, somewhat over a year ago, and shortly before his death."

His monument, erected by his friend., John McColl, bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Matthew Francis Hughes, 30 York Street, Dublin: Pure

Patriot and Poet, 'Conaciensis' of the 'Nation,' 'Irish People,' 'Lady's Almanac,' etc., who died 17th March, 1895. May he rest in peace. Amen."

When my poor body dies,
Like all things mortal,
And in the cold clay lies
Within death's portal,
Who will guard my little rhymes
From decay in future times?

This inscription is particularly interesting, in view of the fact that a dispute arose over the wording of the monument. John McColl wrote afterwards: "As 'Conaciensis' was one of the men of '67, and poet of their organ, the 'Irish People,' I wished particularly to have the word Fenian inscribed on the monument, but the Catholic Cemeteries Committee very quickly intimated to me that they would not allow such an objectionable word to be inscribed on the stone, and after many fruitless remonstrances I was forced to submit."

DE JEAN FRAZER.

Another poet of the National group was John Frazer, who wrote under the name of J. de Jean and De Jean Frazer. Born in Offaly about 1809, he was a Presbyterian of Northern extraction, he dreamt dreams of Irish unity—the compact of Orange and Green

"And let the Orange Lily be
Thy badge my patriot brother,
The everlasting Green for me,
And we for one another."

He died in Jervis Street and was buried in Glasnevin, March 23rd, 1852.

He was a cabinet maker by trade. As he died poor, his grave was not bought out in perpetuity, as others have been buried in it since. No stone marks his resting place.

His daughter married Thomas Clarke Luby.

DENIS FLORENCE McCARTHY.

Born in Dublin, 1817. One of the brilliant band who have left us the deathless poetry of the Nation " Bless the dear old verdant land," " Come, Liberty Come," etc. His beautiful " Waiting for the May," has been compared to Keats, marked as all his poems are by beauty of imagery and silvery rhythm. He died in " Poet's Corner," Sydney Avenue, Blackrock. " Going to Greet the May," in the Great Beyond, April 7, 1882.

" Man is ever weary, weary
Waiting for the May."

DORA SIGERSON SHORTER.

Eldest daughter of Dr. George Sigerson and Mrs. Hester Sigerson. Married Clement Shorter in 1896.

A prolific writer, she has published many books of poems. Her writing is infused with a deep national feeling, and through it runs a pure Gaelic note. Hers is the only woman poet's name recorded in this little book. Some of the dearest and bravest women of another generation lie in other places. Ellen O'Leary, the beloved sister of John O'Leary, whose life was overshadowed by the tragedy of Duffy's death in Millbank Jail, died in Cork. Fanny Parnell, who gave us poems of marvellous fire and feeling, which stirred the souls of our grandfathers—she has found a grave beyond the wave. No memorial has yet been raised to the memory of the noble women of the Land League.

Helped the Prisoners' Dependants Fund generously and was elected on the First Committee of the National Aid.

Died in London on the 6th January, 1918. Her remains were brought back to the land she so ardently loved.

" One who could not rest save under native skies."

WILLIAM ROONEY.

Was born 29th September, 1873. From the age of 15 he devoted himself to the Cause. As a boy he was a member of the Irish Fireside Club, where essays on Irish subjects were encouraged.

In 1891 his first verses appeared in 'United Ireland.' Rooney was the first President of the Celtic Literary Society. He was a member of the Young Ireland League, the '98 Centenary Committee, and an active member of the Gaelic League.

He died in the year 1900, and immediately after his funeral a meeting was held in the waiting room of the cemetery, at which it was resolved that a memorial should be erected to William Rooney's memory, and that his writings should be collected and published. Both these resolves have been honourably carried out.

JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

Foremost in the ranks of the Irish Poets, was born in Fishamble Street, in 1803. A tablet marks the house. His writing appeared in magazines previous to the publication of the **Nation**, for the first number of which he wrote a poem welcoming its advent.

We are familiar with his sad life-story from the excellent biographies which have been written, notably John Mitchel's.

"The contrast," says Martin McDermott, "between a splendid cultivated genius and a life spent in utter squalidness and misery must always be terrible."

His own prophetic words: "Soon thou retest where the nettles blow," were indeed literally fulfilled until the National Graves' Committee took charge of his last resting place.

A fine bust of Mangan, by Sheppard, stands in Stephen's Green Park.

Mangan died in the Meath Hospital, whither he was brought by the loving care of his faithful friend, Father Meehan, on the 20th June, 1849, aged 46 years.

THOMAS DAVIS.**Mount Jerome Cemetery.**

Mount Jerome was the residence of John Keogh, the Catholic leader. Here Wolfe Tone, when Secretary of the Catholic Committee, spent many hours conferring with Keogh on the Catholic claims and planning how best to unite the North and South. The grounds of the house are now the cemetery, originally purchased in the interests of the Protestant community. The cemetery is now open to Catholics. Here Thomas Davis was buried on the 16th September, 1845, in the 31st year of his age.

Patriot poet of Ireland. The fire of his burning words swept the land from end to end. In his first letter to the "Nation," James Fintan Lalor wrote:

"I owe to you some gratitude—you have given me a country."

Davis graduated in Trinity College in 1836. In 1838 he was called to the Bar. But the path of legal fame held no charm for him, no more than it had held for Tone. He chose the straight path that would lead to his country's freedom, but: "It is a hard service they take, who serve the poor Old Woman."

The fiery spirit burnt out the body, and he sank into an early grave. By a sad coincidence the first poem he contributed to the "Nation" was "My Grave."

— on an Irish green hillside,
On an opening lawn—but not too wide;
For I love the drip of the wetted trees.
I love not the gales, but a gentle breeze
To freshen the turf—put no tombstone there,
But green sods deck'd with daisies fair."

He lies neath a massive limestone tomb, and his headstone bears the inscription "Barrister at law!"

Like Robert Emmet, romance hovers round his name. "He loved passionately," says Mitchel, "as such men must, and over his grave a fair woman shed bitter

tears." This was Annie Hutton—The "Annie Dear" of his sweet love lyrics. Some measure of the wonderful power of Davis's personality may be gauged from the effect the news of his death had on his opponent, Daniel O'Connell. It is recorded that the old man burst into a passion of grief. He, himself, records this in a letter:—

"As I stand alone in the solitude of my mountains many a tear shall I shed in memory of the noble youth. Oh, vain are the words or tears when such a national calamity afflicts the country! Put me down among the foremost contributors to whatever monument or tribute to his memory, may be voted by the National Association. Never did they perform so sad a duty. I can write no more; my tears blind me."

For the sake of those tears one can almost forgive O'Connell for leading his country into the morass of sectarianism, which he undoubtedly did. There is a statue of Davis by Hogan in Mount Jerome. It stands in the Mortuary Chapel, placed obscurely behind the door. The Secretary of the cemetery is courteously ever ready to open the chapel to show the statue to visitors. But it is regrettable that only by courtesy can a memorial to Davis be seen, while Nelson towers over our leading thoroughfare. To find the grave. Take the first turn to the right after entering the cemetery, then cross again to the right, immediately opposite the Cusack vault. Near the figure of a Guardian Angel is the tomb.

JAIL YARD GRAVES

MOUNTJOY

KEVIN BARRY.

Section Commander, H. Coy., 1st Battalion, I.R.A.

Joined the Volunteers in 1918. He was captured in action in Church Street, tried and condemned to death. He was hanged in Mountjoy Jail on All Saints' Day, 1920.

Only 18 years of age, he was the first of the Tan War executions in Dublin.

He took his place in the hearts of the people, with young Robert Emmet, and the Dublin streets for long re-echoed to the song they made about him:

“ Kevin Barry gave his young life in the cause of Liberty.”

On 14th March, 1921, six men were hanged in Mountjoy Jail. Two accused of complicity in the killing of British Secret Service Agents in Dublin, on Sunday, 21st November, 1920, and four for participation in an ambush at Drumcondra. They were tried by court-martial in the City Hall and condemned. In the case of Paddy Moran many witnesses were sworn to prove an alibi, but in spite of this he was sentenced to be hanged.

The names of the six men were Captain Paddy Moran, Vol. Tho. Whelan, N.C.O. Frank Flood, Vols. Thos. Bryan, Pats. Doyle and Bernard Ryan.

Tom Traynor another Dublin workman had to face the ordeal alone. He was executed in Mountjoy Jail in April, 1921.

Martin Foley and Edward Maher were executed. Charged with participation in the famous Knocklong rescue. Of them Dan Breen writes:—

“ Poor Martin Foley, hanged in Mountjoy two years later for his part in the rescue; with him was hanged

KILMAINHAM JAIL.



Photo by]

Where the 1916 Leaders were shot.

[Irish Press, Ltd.

poor Maher who new nothing in the world about the incident for which he was hanged, but they gave their lives gladly for Ireland and the brave words of their last message from the foot of the gallows will keep their memory forever fresh in the hearts of Irish patriots."

Arbour Hill (Military Detention Barracks)—Those executed in 1916: Thos. J. Clarke, Eamonn Ceannt, Edward Daly, Sean MacDiarmuda, John McBride, Joseph M. Plunkett, William Pearse, James Connolly, Cornelius Colbert, J. J. Heuston, Michael Mallin, Thos. McDonagh, Michael O'Hanrahan, Patrick H. Pearse.

Kilmainham Jail — Contains the graves of the Invincibles convicted and executed for the Phoenix Park stabbing affray. They were: Joe Brady, hanged Monday, May 14th, 1883. Daniel Curley, May 18th. Tim Kelly (19 years of age), June 9th. Thomas Caffrey and Michael Fagan. "All patriots on earth must respect him (Joe Brady)." —John Boyle O'Reilly.

HISTORIC GRAVES IN DUBLIN CITY.

St. Werburgh's Church, in Werburgh St., contains all that is mortal of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

Captured in the house of Nicholas Murphy, 153 Thomas Street, Lord Edward was brought, desperately wounded, first to Dublin Castle, and then to Newgate. For fifteen days he lay in mortal agony in the putrid prison, no loving hand to tend his wounds. He breathed his last on 4th June, 1798, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

St. Michan's Church, Church Street.

Here is interred the body of Oliver Bond, who died under mysterious circumstances in Old Newgate Jail, in September, 1798, one of the many tragedies of this infamous bastille.

In the same grave repose the remains of the Rev. William Jackson. Tried for high treason he was brought to trial on the 30th April, 1795, but dropped dead in the dock, just as sentence of death was about to be passed on him. He had taken poison, and so "Deceived the Senate."

In the vaults underneath are the remains of the brothers Sheares. These vaults possess the peculiar property of preserving intact the bodies consigned to them. The bodies of John and Henry Sheares were formerly exposed to view, but Dr. Madden had coffins of lead and oak supplied in 1853.

OTHER HISTORICAL BURIAL GROUNDS.

Bully's Acre, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, contains the grave of Murragh O'Brien, son of Brian Boru, who was killed at the Battle of Clontarf. A fine sword of 11th century workmanship was discovered here in 1838.

During the cholera epidemic in 1832, 3,020 burials took place in Bully's Acre.

Old St. Kevin's, Camden Row, contains the grave of Archbishop Dermot O'Hurley, who was tortured in Dublin Castle, and hanged on the gallows, which stood on Gallows Road, now Baggot Street, in March, 1583. Exact location of grave not known, although it was once a place of pilgrimage.

In Golden Bridge Cemetery. Inchicore, is the Grave of Thomas O'Flanagan, United Irishman, who was employed as a printer by three generations of revolutionary journals, i.e., from 1798, until his death at the age of 90.

He had set the type from manuscripts of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Napper Tandy, Arthur O'Connor, Addis Emmet, Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, Davis, Duffy, etc.

The first burial which took place in this ground was that of Father Whelan, whose remains were transferred here from the old penal chapel of Dolphin's Barn. Father Whelan was the priest who ministered there in disguise during the enforcement of the Penal Code. The transfer of the remains took place in October, 1829.

CROPPIES' ACRE.

The Croppies' Acre, in the Esplanade, opposite Collins Barracks, known in 1798 as Croppies' Hole, where the bodies of the rebels hanged in the Provost Marshal's Prison, as well as those hanged on the lamp irons and on the city bridges, and those done to death in Dublin Castle, were thrown. Here lie the remains of Bartholomew Teeling, hanged in the Provost, of Carroll and Esmond on Carlisle Bridge, and many others.

DEAN'S GRANGE.**1916.**

John Kelly, E Coy., 4th Battalion, was educated at the Christian Brothers' Schools, Dun Laoghaire. While yet a schoolboy he helped to teach Irish in the Glasthule Branch of the Gaelic League. Afterwards he helped Francis Macken with the Irish class in Rathfarnham. He was a most active member of his company. He was wounded in the fight outside the G.P.O., and was brought to Jervis Street Hospital, where he died some hours later. His only regret was that he had been put out of action so early in the fray.

Vol. J. Byrne, B. Coy., 3rd Battalion, Irish Volunteers, and others in 1916 grave.

John Costello, 2nd Lieut. F. Company, 1st Battalion, was 22 years of age. He had been about two years in Dublin, and was a native of Athlone. He was killed while carrying despatches to Boland's Mills on Wednesday.

James McIntosh, wounded in action at Marine Hotel, died in St. Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire, 22nd June, 1921.

Vol. Joseph Hudson, killed by Free State forces at Glasthule, August 17th, 1922.

Vol. John Jenkins, accidentally killed in Harbour Barracks, Dun Laoghaire, May 4th, 1921.

Volunteers Rodney Murphy and **Leo Murray**, murdered by Free State forces in New Park Lodge, December, 1922.

Cpl. Thos. Murphy, E Coy., 1st Batt., No. 2 Brigade, I.R.A. Murdered by Black-and-Tans at Foxford, 31st May, 1921.

Francis M. Power, killed in action, November, 1922.

Cenotaph of the two Irishmen hanged in London in connection with the shooting of General Wilson of Belfast Pogrom fame. With the Manchester three must their names be coupled, these noble hearted two who went forth to certain death in the cause of their native land:

**Comdt. Reginald Dunn, Vol. Joseph O'Sullivan,
and also Michael McInerney.**



Photo by] **DEAN'S GRANGE MEMORIAL.** [J. Couran, Dublin.

In Dean's Grange there also lies the remains of Commandant Pat Mannion, who was Transport Officer of the 2nd Western Division, I.R.A., during the early months of 1922, and who, on the declaration of war upon the Republican Forces in 1922, was attached to the Louth Brigade, 1st Eastern Division, I.R.A.

By his daring, coolness and courage, Commandant Mannion became the idol of the Republican Forces who were shelled out of the position in Drogheda, and who were forced to act as guerilla columns.

The courage of "Mayo," as Commandant Mannion was called by all ranks, became a proverb. He was called to Dublin to participate in the attack on Oriel House on September 17th, 1922. The attack being beaten off, the Republican Forces scattered and dispersed. Commandant Mannion parted with his senior officers at Merrion Square, and keeping along Mount Street, was challenged at Mount Street Bridge by Free State forces.

Nothing loth, Pat drew his gun and endeavoured to withdraw. He was taken down by a rifle bullet below the right knee and then one of the most brutal murders of a wounded man took place.

KILL O' THE GRANGE CEMETERY.

Joseph Byrne, aged 32, a native of Wicklow, was killed at Boland's Mills, 1916.

Andrew Cunningham was 24 years of age, and a silk weaver by trade. He was a member of the Volunteers from the beginning and was shot at Ringsend Road, 1916.

Volunteer Thomas Dorrins, killed in action, burning of Custom House 1921.

KILBARRACK, HOWTH.

The old Abbey of Mone. Here are interred the remains of **John Sweetman**, United Irishman, who helped Hamilton Rowan to escape to France.

Dan Head, killed in action when the Dublin Custom House was burned down in 1921.

Thomas Wall, killed in Four Courts, 1922.

LUSK CEMETERY.

1916.

Here lies **Thomas Rafferty**, who was killed at the Battle of Ashbourne, aged twenty-two. He won honours both as a piper and a hurler, and was a member of the Black Raven Pipers' Band and the local hurling team.

Fought with the Fingal Battalion, of which he had been an active member from the start.

ESKER CEMETERY.

Vol. Byrne, A Coy., 3rd Battn., was killed in action in Aungier Street, August 18th, 1922, aged 22.

Sean Doyle, Engineers, 4th Battalion, Dublin Brigade, killed when the British Military surrounded a Volunteer Parade in the Dublin mountains in 1920, is also buried in this cemetery.

BLUEBELL CEMETERY. INCHICORE.

Here rests all that is mortal of **John Monks**, Volunteer F. Company, 4th Battalion, I.R.A., who was killed in action at Red Cow, Clondalkin, 29th June, 1922. This was the first casualty sustained by the Republican Forces in the 1922-'23 war.

THE GROUNDS, STEVENS'S HOSPITAL.

John Owens, 24 years of age, and an artificial limb maker by trade, was killed in the South Dublin Union and buried in the grounds of Steven's Hospital with two unidentified Volunteers.

Peter Wilson was 40 years of age and a native of Swords when mobilised on Easter Monday, 1916. He was sent to Finglas on Tuesday. There was an order from Dublin for reinforcements. Wilson was sent with 20 men to the G.P.O., and from there he was sent to Capt. Heuston. He was killed on the Quays.

ROLL OF HONOUR—DUBLIN BRIGADE, I.R.A.**1st BATTALION.**

In addition to those already given in the text are the following:—

Michael Magee, Section Commander, A Coy., died of wounds, January, 1921. Joined Volunteers in 1914; active service, 1916.

Thos. Ryan, N.C.O., A Coy., killed by machine-gun fire, Croke Park, 21st November, 1921. Joined Volunteers 1918.

Jas. Tierney, A Coy., killed in Dorset St., 17th April, 1923.

Patrick O'Brien, Vol. B Coy., killed by enemy fire in Talbot Street, 23rd April, 1923. Joined Volunteers in 1915 when only 16 years of age.

Joseph Bevin, Vol. C Coy., died Pigeon House, Sanatorium, 13th December, 1919, of T.B. as a result of treatment in Frongoch Internment Camp. Joined Volunteers in 1913; active service 1916.

Chas. Lyons, died 29th August, 1919, as result of imprisonment. Active service 1916.

Thos. Allen, Lieut. G Coy., died of wounds received in Four Courts, 1916. Joined Volunteers 1913.

James Murphy, Volunteer C. Coy., died in Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, 12th Feb., 1921, of wounds received. He was brought from Dublin Castle by Black-and-Tans and shot in Clonturk and left for dead in Clonturk Park.

William Connell, D Coy., killed in action corner of Phibsboro', 14th October, 1920. Joined D Coy., 1918.

James Hamill, F Coy., 1st Battn., died from pneumonia contracted on active service. Joined I.R.A. in 1921.

Kiernan MacMenamen, 1st Batt. Medical Service, died as result of imprisonment and hunger-strike, 26th April, 1924.

KILMAINHAM JAIL.



Photo by]

Where the Irish Invincibles are buried.

[Irish Press, Ltd.

Thos. Markey, Squad Leader, G Coy., 1st Batt., died in Jervis Street Hospital July 1st, 1922, from wounds received in May Street. Joined I.R.A. in 1921.

Jos. Campbell, Vol., H Coy., 1st Batt., died as a result of wounds received 2nd May, 1922. Joined I.R.A. in 1921.

John Mahoney, Vol. H Coy., killed in action corner of Parnell Street and Moore Street, 29th June, 1922. Ex-Connaght Ranger, native of Tipperary. He is buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

2nd BATTALION.

Matthew Tompkins, Vol., H Coy., 1st Batt., killed in action corner of North Great George's Street, 29th June, 1922. Active service all through War of Independence.

Martin Savage, Asst. Batt. Q.M., killed in action on Ashtown Road in attack on Lord French and his escort, December 19th, 1919. Joined Vols. 1913. Active service 1916. Attached to G.H.Q. Special Squad. Native of Sligo. Sent home for burial.

Michael O'Reilly, Capt., G Coy., died St. Vincent's Hospital, 1922, of pneumonia contracted on service while training in Kilmore Camp, Co. Dublin; transferred from Co. Cavan, 1917.

Chris. McEvoy, Vol. C Coy., died Jervis Street Hospital, June, 1921, of wounds received in action at Cavendish Row; active service 1916.

Wm. J. Walshe, Battalion Engineer, died in Mater Hospital, April, 1923, from wounds received in action, Whitehall Road. Joined I.R.A., 1922.

Henry Kelly, Vol. D Coy., killed in action rear Banba Hall, Parnell Square, November, 1920. Joined Vols. in 1913. Active service 1916.

Matthew Furlong, Lt. D Coy., died in Mater Hospital of wounds accidently received 10th October, 1920. Joined Vols. 1913. Active service 1916.

3rd BATTALION.

Danl. Kane, Vol. A Coy., killed in action Sally Gap, Co. Wicklow, August 16th, 1922. Joined I.R.A., 1921.

William Graham, Section Leader, A Coy. Shot dead by Free State forces in Leeson Street, 25th November, 1922. Joined I.R.A. in 1921.

Bernard Hanlon, Vol. B Coy., killed in action in Pearse Street, 14th April, 1921. Joined I.R.A. 1918.

Leo Fitzgerald, Vol. B Coy., killed in action in Pearse Street, 14th April, 1921. Joined I.R.A. 1913. Active service 1916.

William Summers, Vol. C Coy., killed in action in Capel Street, 4th September, 1922. Joined I.R.A. in 1921.

John McGowan, died of wounds received in St. Stephen's Green, 8th June, 1922, on active service; died in St. Vincent's Hospital, July 2nd. Transferred from Skerries 1920.

Thos. O'Brien, Vol. F Coy., accidentally shot dead in Four Courts, 27th May, 1922.

George Dillon, Squad Leader G Coy., arrested September, 1920; sentenced to two years hard labour and deported to Wormwood Scrubbs. Fought against criminal treatment; finally became insane; transferred first to Broadmoor and then to Grangegorman Asylum, where he died, 6th August, 1924. Joined I.R.A. 1917.

Terence McGlynn, Vol. G Coy., killed in action in Harcourt Street, 6th April, 1921. Joined I.R.A. 1917.

Daniel Carew, Vol. G Coy., killed in action in Harcourt Street, 6th April, 1921. Joined I.R.A. in 1917.

John Wrafter, Vol. K Coy., died Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, 29th October, 1922. Removed ill to hospital from active service. Joined I.R.A. 1918.

Frank Jackson, N.C.O. M Coy., killed in action in Crown Alley, 29th June, 1922. Fought in 1916.

4th BATTALION.

Dermot O'Dwyer, Vol. A Coy., wounded in action in Nth. Frederick St. Died in Jervis Street Hospital, 19th March, 1921. Joined Vols. 1914.

Sean Traynor, Vol. B Coy., killed in the South Dublin Union. Joined in 1916.

Michael Sweeney, Lieut. A.S.U., murdered in Nassau Street while being transferred as a prisoner from Beggar's Bush to Mountjoy Jail.

Augustus Murphy, Sergt. A.S.U., wounded in action in Clanbrassil Street, died in the Meath Hospital on 25th March, 1921. Joined I.R.A. in 1917.

Jos. Traynor, Vol. F Coy., killed by machine-gun fire 21st November, 1920. Joined I.R.A. 1918.

Cecil Cregan, F Coy., while changing guard in the Leinster Brick Works, Inchicore, was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a rifle. Joined 1918.

Richard O'Reilly, Vol. E Coy., killed in the South Dublin Union, 1916.

P. Ryan, Vol. C Coy., killed in action in St. Stephen's Green, Easter Week, 1916. Joined Vols. in 1914.

F. Sheridan, Vol. H Coy., joined Vols. 1914. Died from the effects of imprisonment.

F. Power, Vol. G Coy., killed in action Leacon's Field Portobello, October, 1922.

P. Hickey, Engineers, died of wounds received while a prisoner in Maryborough Jail, 28th July, 1922.

John Doyle, Vol. No. 4 Coy., died from internal complaint contracted while on active service in Moran's Hotel, 1922. Died August, 1924.

Francis Gleeson, died after operation as a result of hunger strike, April, 1920. Died May 14th.

Vol. Tim Coughlan, killed under mysterious circumstances, Dartry Road, February, 1928. Very active Vol. during anti-Treaty War, although he was merely a boy.

FINGAL BRIGADE.

James Lawless, Lieut. Fingal Batt., Balbriggan. Murdered September, 1920.

John McCann, Lieut., Fingal Batt., Rush, Co. Dublin. Murdered 22nd November, 1920.

John Sherlock, Lieut. Fingal Batt., Skerries Coy. Murdered 27th October, 1920.

Thos. Hand, Vol. Fingal Batt., Skerries Coy. Murdered at Skerries, 5th December, 1920.

Thos. Crinigan, Fingal Batt., killed in action at Ashbourne, 27th April, 1916.

John Gibbons, Fingal Batt., Balbriggan Coy., murdered at Balbriggan, September, 1920.

Patrick Fanon, Vol. Blanchardstown Coy., died of pneumonia in Mountjoy Jail, August, 1922. Joined I.R.A. 1917.

OTHERS.

Charles Clifford Monahan, drowned at Ballykissane, Kerry, Good Friday, 1916, with Conn Keating and Donal Sheehan who were also lost. These men were on their way to carry out wireless operations in connection with the landing of arms.

Charles Clifford Monahan was 38 years of age. He came home from America to join the I.R.A. He was an expert motor mechanic and wireless operator, and was appointed Armourer to the Dublin Brigade.

Rory O'Moore, Coy., 3rd Batt.; saw active service through the War for Independence. Wounded in attack on Wellington Barracks, 1922.

T. Heather, A Coy., 3rd Batt.

E. Walsh, 2nd Batt., Dublin Brigade.

MEMORIAL CROSSES.

Memorial Crosses have been erected by the Republican Soldiers' Committee to the following young Irishmen, who were foully murdered in the Dublin area :

**No. 1. Captain B. Daly, M. Coy., 1st Battalion,
Dublin Brigade.
St. Doulough's.**

Brian Daly was first arrested in 1920, while carrying important despatches. In spite of torture he refused to disclose the name of the officer the despatch was intended for. He spent over a year in jail. He occupied positions in Parnell Square during the 1922 campaign.

He again fell into enemy hands, and his dead body was found at St. Doulough's, on the 26th August, 1922.

**No. 2. VOLUNTEER M. NEVILLE,
Killester.**

Vol. M. Neville had very distinguished service in the "Tan" war. He supplied information which led to a new phase in the war with Britain, namely, the attacking of railway transport.

When speaking of the murder of his friend, Capt. Daly, he said: "God only knows who will be the next victim. Perhaps I may be selected to join Barney."

Arrested on the evening of Sept. 21st, 1922, he was brought to Portobello Barracks. His dead body was found in Killester Cemetery on the following morning.

**No. 3. Lieut. PADDY EGAN, Vol. THOS. WHELAN,
Captain THOMAS MAGUIRE.**

Blackhorse Bridge, Naas Road, Inchicore.

This cross marks the spot where four young soldiers of the Republic lost their lives on the night of November 18th, 1922.

Lieutenant Paddy Egan took such an early interest in the Volunteers, that long before he was of age to join them, he always accompanied his brother on parade and acted as scout. He joined the 5th Battn. Dublin Brigade at the height of the "Tan" war. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1922 he was in Limerick. He returned to Dublin and joined the A.S.U., and was engaged in every operation until his death.

Volunteer Thomas Whelan saw active service at an early age in Limerick. On coming to Dublin he became a member of F. Company, 4th Battalion. He was three times arrested by the Black-and-Tans. During the Truce he returned to his home, but when the English guns were turned on the Four Courts he returned and reported for duty with his unit.

Volunteer Bernard Curtis belonged to F. Company, 4th Battalion. He took part in many operations during the Tan war. In 1922 he was in the occupation and evacuation of the Stanley Street workshops.

Captain Thomas Maguire joined No. 3 Company, 5th Battalion, in 1918. Escaped arrest during the Tan war. He took part in many operations in 1922, notably the daring attempt to blow up Oriel House, the headquarters of the C.I.D. In the darkness of that November night these four soldiers gave up their lives in the Cause of Liberty, through the premature explosion of a land mine intended to ambush enemy forces.

**No. 4. Vice-Brigadier ALF COLLEY
and Commandant SEAN COLE,
Yellow Lane, Drumcondra.**

Vice.-Brig. Alf Colley and Comdt. Sean Cole were arrested at Annesley Bridge, on the 16th August, 1922, and were afterwards found brutally murdered in the Yellow Lane, Drumcondra.

What a sacrifice of youth has been offered on the Altar of Ireland's Freedom! These noble boys tried to keep alive the tradition. Colbert and Heuston paid for their devotion to that ideal with their lives.

**No. 5. Section Commander FRANCIS LAWLOR.
Near Orwell Bridge, Rathgar.**

Section Commander Francis Lawlor, D. Company, 3rd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, I.R.A., was a faithful soldier through the stress of the Tan War from 1918 onwards. On the night of December 28th, 1922, he was dragged from the house where he was staying, and his body was found afterwards thrown by the wayside, foully murdered near Orwell Bridge, Rathgar.

His epitaph is best written by a fellow officer: "He was as good a soldier as the best, as great a martyr as the greatest."

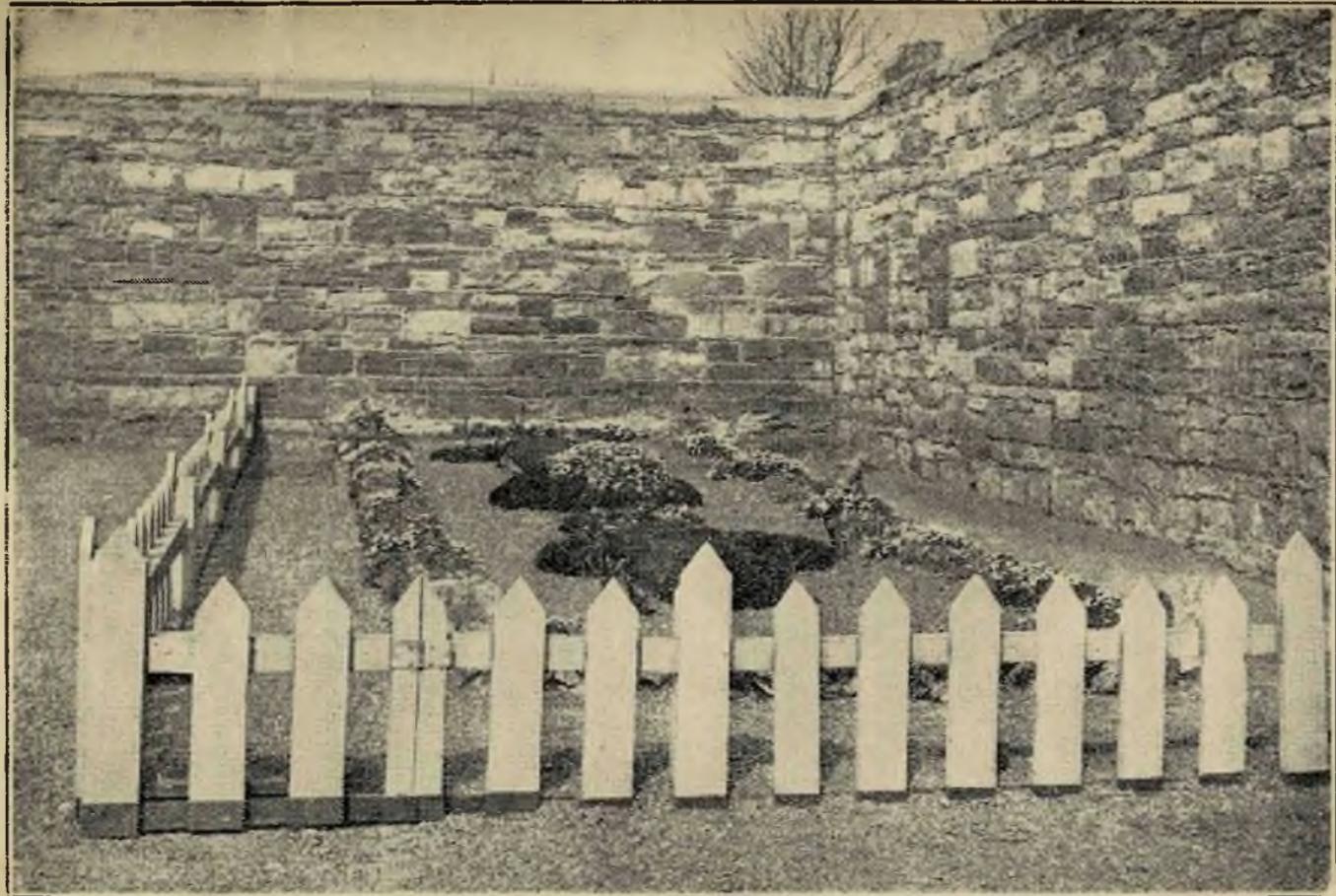
**No. 6. Commandant ROBERT BONDFIELD,
Near Monast, Clondalkin.**

Comdt. Robert Bondfield, o/c. 4th Battalion, Dublin Brigade, I.R.A., was captured in Stephen's Green, on Holy Thursday, and murdered in Clondalkin on Good Friday, 1923. In private life he was a bright, lovable boy, shy in showing his affections, but the most sincere friend and truest pal. I met him first during the hottest part of the '22 fighting. In those days it was not safe for a man to be known by his own name. I used to speak of him as the brown-eyed boy. He had a wonderful pair of laughing brown eyes. What a thrill of horror and indignation when I read of the mutilated corpse found at Clondalkin, shot through the eye—and it was Bobby Bondfield.

**No. 7. Section-Comdr. CHRISTOPHER BRESLIN
and Mr. J. KIERNAN.
Cabra.**

Christy Breslin joined the Volunteers in 1914, and served in the Church Street area during the 1916 Rising.

He acted as I.O. of A. Company, 1st Battn. during the "Tan" War, and in 1922 as Company Q.M., which



Graves—Executed 1916 Leaders, Arbour Hill.

position he held till his death. He was arrested on the night of April 13th, 1923, in Aungier Street. His life-long friend happened to be with him when he was taken into custody; this man was also foully murdered. The dead bodies were discovered in Cabra on the morning after they were arrested. Faithful unto death.

**No. 8. CAPTAIN MARTIN HOGAN,
Grace Park Road, Drumcondra.**

Captain Martin Hogan, B Coy., 1st Battn., and O/C. A.S.U., 1st Battalion, was arrested in Dorset Street, on the 21st April, 1923. He had evaded capture for ten months, during which time he had never shirked a duty. His mutilated body was found in Grace Park Road, Drumcondra, on the morning after his arrest.

THE THREE BOY MARTYRS.

Quarries, Clondalkin.

Section Commander Edwin Hughes, Volunteer Joseph Rodgers and Volunteer Brendan Houlihan, all of K. Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade. These boys were arrested and their bodies were afterwards found in the quarries in Clondalkin.

They were mere boys, but when the ranks of the I.R.A. were thinned during the campaign they nobly came forward to fill the breach and act men's parts in their country's fight for freedom.

The bright young lives, and with it, all their promise for the future cut off by foul assassin hands in the darkness of the night. Ireland must remember you for ever.

The following is a list of murdered men to whom no memorial has yet been erected:

Murdered after arrest in the streets of Dublin:—

Volunteer James Tierney, shot dead by C.I.D.

Volunteer Sean McEvoy, September 12th, 1922.

Commandant Patrick Mannion, September 16, 1922.

Section-Commander W. Graham, November 25, 1922.

Lieut. James Spain, wounded in action, pursued and killed.

Captain Thomas O'Leary, murdered outside Tranquilla Carmelite Convent in Rathmines, on the night of March 23rd, 1923. Medical evidence at the inquest proved that every bone in his body was broken.

Staff Captain Henry McEntee, murdered at Finglas, August 3rd, 1923, long after the "cease fire" order.

Stephens (a Volunteer from Ulster). Arrested in Dublin in 1922. Dead body found at 3rd Lock, Inchicore.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

CORN MARKET.

SITE OF OLD NEWGATE.

Blessed Oliver Plunkett was a prisoner in this foul dungeon, 1679-1680. Father Sheehy executed in Clonmel, 1762, languished here for some time. Some of the underground cells are still in existence under Messrs. Webb's, Cornmarket.

ST. MICHAN'S PARK.

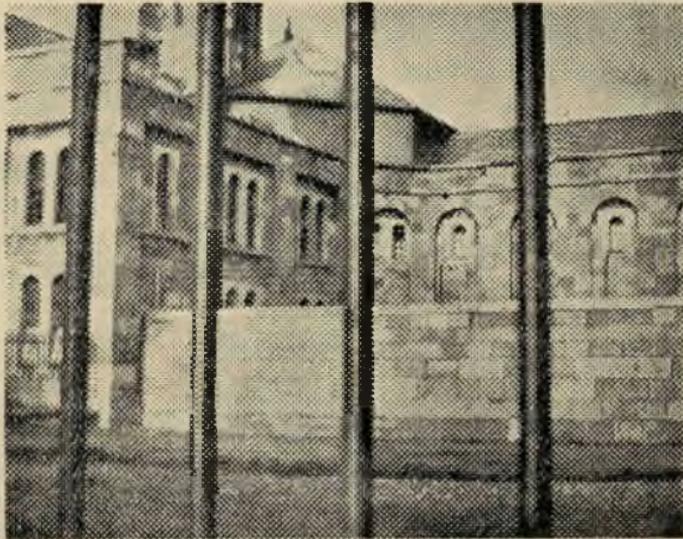
The new prison, also called Newgate, stood here. Here the '98 men suffered. The brothers Sheares were executed here, and Oliver Bond died "suddenly" before his release. Here also Lord Edward Fitzgerald died from his wounds. The '48 men were here for some time: John Mitchel, Fintan Lalor, etc.

The jail was demolished in 1875. '98 Memorial unveiled in 1903.

MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS ARBOUR HILL.

This is the old Provost Marshal's Prison. Here Wolfe Tone died. Matthew Tone was executed in the Provost, as was also Bartle Teeling and scores of other "rebels."

The Fenian Prisoners who were members of the British Army, were imprisoned here and flogged in



A Corner of the Prison.

1866-'67. Amongst those imprisoned was John Boyle O'Reilly. In 1922-'23 this prison had its large quota of political prisoners. The last prisoners to suffer within its walls were those arrested under the Coercion Act of 1931, and whose savage treatment surpassed any of those of past generations. Amongst those imprisoned were the Gilmore brothers, Frank Ryan and T. J. Ryan of Cranny.

RICHMOND PENITENTIARY.

Afterwards Wellington Barracks, now Griffith Barracks, South Circular Road.

Built in 1805. The Fenian prisoners were detained here until the escape of James Stephens, when they were transferred to Kilmainham.

Daniel O'Connell, when a "prisoner" here had the use of the Governor's house and his own servants to attend on him.

Here Joe Poole (I.R.B.) was hanged in 1883.

Prisoners again kept here in 1922-'23. Attacked by Republican forces on November 8th, 1922. Volunteer Spain wounded, pursued and butchered on a door-step in an adjacent street.

KILMAINHAM.

Kilmainham, built as a debtors' prison, for County Dublin. Politicals soon began to arrive within its walls. The first batch of these came from the North in 1796: Sam Neilson, Teeling, etc. Continuously during the following years political prisoners filled its cells. Robert Emmet spent the night before his execution here, and here also Anne Devlin suffered for many years.

Invincibles hanged here 1883. The 1916 leaders were executed here. Condemned and closed. Re-opened for political prisoners in 1920-'21. Sensational escape of Teeling and others in 1920. Opened again in 1922-'23 for women prisoners. First execution carried out here by Free State Government, 17th November, 1922. Four young lads shot: Fisher, Cassidy, Twohig and Gaffney.

MOUNTJOY.

The newest prison in Dublin, was built as part of the relief work of the Famine period. Thus, one might say, carrying out the dictum: "First make your criminal and

then punish him." O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian prisoners were held here.

Within its walls Thomas Ashe was done to death by forcible feeding, 1917. Young Kevin Barry perished on its scaffold and seven other prisoners were hanged during the War of Independence, 1920-'21. Within its walls the "reprisal murder" of the four martyrs was committed: Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Dick Barrett and Joe McKelvey—December 8th. The foulest prison murder in our history.

Peadar Breslin joined the Irish Volunteers at the Rotunda meeting in 1913. He was attached to A. Company, First Battalion, Dublin Brigade, under Captain Monteith. He took part in the Easter Week Rising, and was promoted 2nd Lieutenant for the part he took in the North King Street fighting.

During the Black-and-Tan struggle he was found, in the words of Brigadier Dick McKee, to be "peculiarly adapted" to guerilla warfare. He was allotted leading parts in many operations, the principal perhaps being the Collinstown coup, when the aerodrome was raided and over one hundred rifles taken.

He graduated through the Dublin Brigade Staff, on which he was Quartermaster, to General Headquarters Staff, where he held the post of Supplies Officer under Liam Mellows.

He fought in the Four Courts at the outbreak of the Civil War, was taken prisoner, and in October, 1922, during the attempted escape from Mountjoy prison he was killed by a sentry. A few months afterwards, his brother, Christopher (referred to in another part of this book), was murdered by the Free State forces on the Cabra Road, Dublin.

Written on a cell wall: "James O'Rourke, 12th March, 1923. Oh, my God, the news was startling; I am to be executed in the morning. I never thought I should die for Ireland. I have another thirteen hours to

live. Ireland, what a most unfortunate country you are. You have suffered."

This boy was removed to Beggar's Bush and shot the following morning.

The last political prisoner left Mountjoy when Fianna Fail was returned to power. This was Sean McGuinness, who was serving a sentence, which had been interrupted by the famous release of 19 prisoners in 1925. One of the most daring and successful coups carried out by the I.R.A.

EXECUTIONS.

In 1803 there were 22 men executed.

Fenian Movement—4 men executed.

In 1880-83. Land War, 21 men were executed.

1916—14 men executed.

In 1920, " Tan " War, 24 men were executed.

In 1922-23 War to enforce Treaty 79 men were executed; 77 were soldiers of the I.R.A.

**SCENES OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN
DUBLIN, 1803.**

Robert Emmet executed in Thomas Street, Sept. 20th.

For participation in Robert Emmet's Rebellion twenty-one men were executed as follows:—

Edward Kearney,	executed in Thomas Street opposite Dirty Lane (Bridgefoot Street)	September 1st.
Owen Kirwan	do.	September 1.
Maxwell Roach	do.	September 2.
John Killeen	do.	September 10.
John McCann	do.	September 10.
Thomas Keenan	do.	September 11.
Michael Kelly	do.	September 17.
John Hayes	do.	September 17.

Jas. Byrne,	executed in Townsend St.	September 17.
John Begg	do.	September 17.

John McIntosh, executed in Patrick St. October 3.

Denis Lambert Redmond,	executed on the Coal Quay, now Sir John Rogerson's Quay	September 8.
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Henry Howley, executed in Kilmainham Jail, Sept. 28

Thos. Donnelly,	executed in Palmerston,	September 17
Nicholas Tyrrell,	do.	September 17.

Felix Rourke,	executed in Rathcoole, outside his mother's door,	September 10.
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Thomas Russell, James Corry and James Drake were executed in Downpatrick.

Andrew Hunter and David Porter were executed in Carrickfergus in October.

CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF BRITISH MILITARISM.

In July, 1914, a frightful scene was witnessed on the Dublin Quays. On that day the famous white yacht of Erskine Childers had landed her cargo of rifles for the Irish Volunteers.

British regiments were rushed to the scene, but through clever strategy the Volunteers got away with their arms. The King's Own Scottish Borderers were returning discomfited from this encounter, followed by a large crowd, the usual Dublin crowd, good-humoured but sarcastic. Suddenly, on Bachelor's Walk, the soldiers turned (it is said without orders), and raked the crowd with rifle fire, largely composed as it was of women and children. Indescribable panic followed. There were many casualties. This crime was commemorated in a Dublin street ballad. The last verse ran:—

“ God rest the souls of those who sleep, apart from
earthly sin,
Including Mrs. Duffy, James Brennan and Patrick
Quinn;
But we will avenge them, and the time will surely
come
That we'll make the Scottish Borderers pay for the
cowardly deeds they've done.

On Sunday, November 21st, 1920, while the Championship match was being played between the Dublin and Tipperary Football teams, the Black-and-Tans, supported by armoured cars, descended on the playing field and fired on the players and the crowd of spectators raking them with machine-gun and rifle fire, densely packed as they were and enclosed by high walls, this proved another Amritsar. Twelve spectators were shot dead, eleven were seriously wounded and 54 injured. Some of the wounded subsequently died. A boy of 14 was bayoneted to death. Michael Hogan, the Captain of the Tipperary team was shot dead. This day is since known as “ Bloody Sunday.”

As well as her victims of British militarism, Dublin also has her victims of Irish Capitalism. During the Great Lock-Out of the Dublin workers in 1913 scenes of indescribable brutality were witnessed in the streets. Men, women and children were battered and broken in baton charges of combined forces of R.I.C. and D.M.P.

Two men were killed, J. Byrne and J. Nolan. John Nolan, a young man who was working as a casual labourer on the quays, was killed in Beresford Place. He left a wife; and four months after his death, his baby girl was born. The mother died. The Irish Transport Union has looked after this little girl. She is now a member of the Hotel Workers' Section.

Nolan was killed in the street. Byrne was carried away and died a couple of days afterwards. Both funerals took place from Marlborough Street Pro-Cathedral, amid scenes of tense excitement.

CATHERINE MURRAY 1864

Patrick Edward Murray

1900

Patrick Joseph Murray

1947

As this book goes to press three more names have been added to Ireland's Roll Call in the Great Beyond:

Margaret Pearse, the mother of Patrick and Willie Pearse, both executed 1916.

Catherine Boland, mother of Harry and Jerry Boland, and wife of James Boland.

Una Mallin, wife of Michael Mallin, executed in 1916.

When the second edition of this book is called for these will be dealt with; also, names in the text that have only been briefly referred to will be treated at greater length.

Some others like—Wm. P. Partridge, Phil Shanahan, Seamus O'Kelly, etc., will also be dealt with.

MARY DONNELLY.

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“ For the Angel of the Trumpets will know us as
he passes,
A ghastly, spectral army before great God will stand,
And arraign ye as our murderers, O spoilers of our
land.” —Speranza.

Compiled by
MARY DONNELLY.

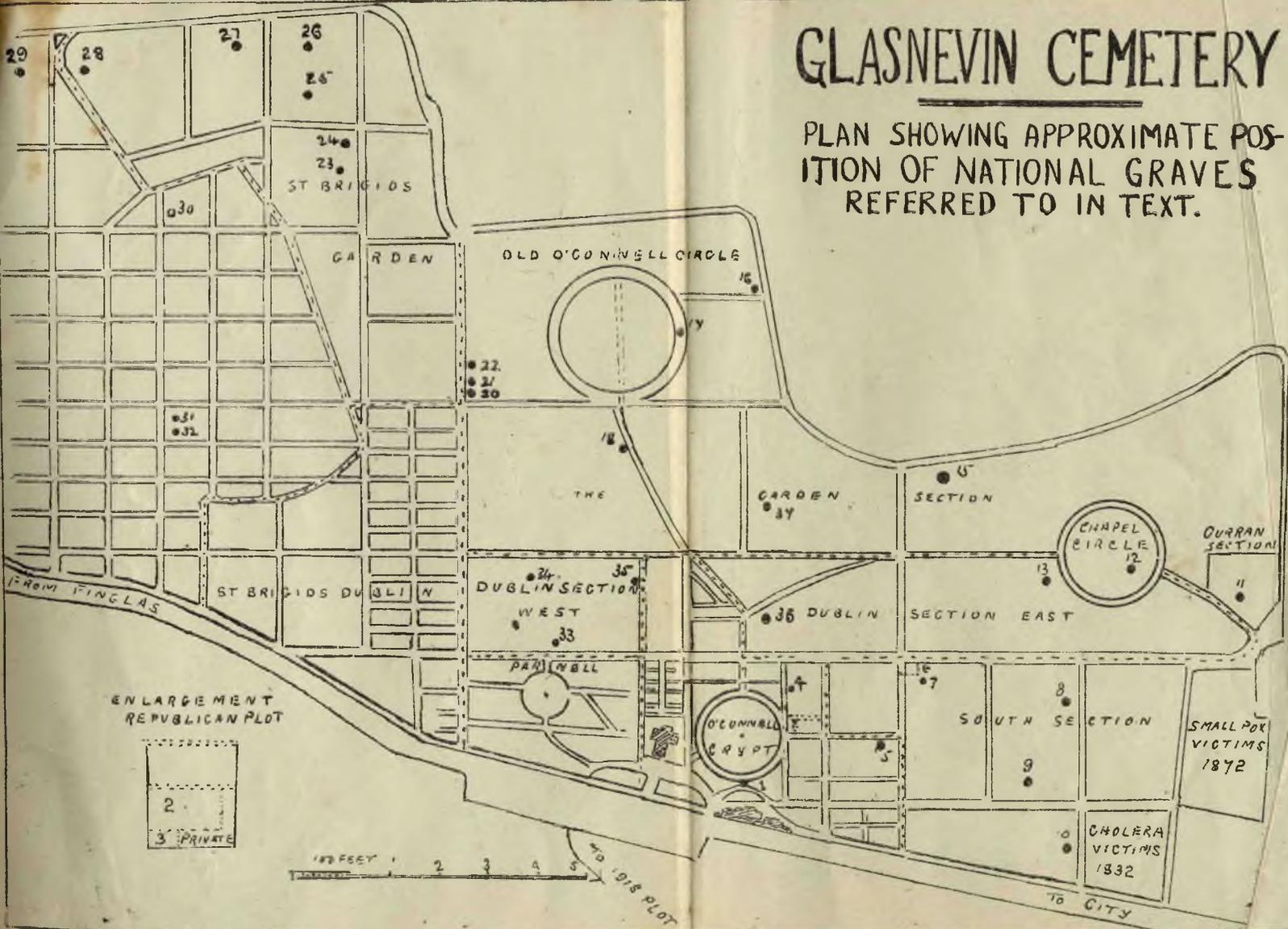
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17

*“ The dust of some is Irish earth,
Among their own they rest,
And the same land that gave them birth
Has caught them to her breast:
And we will pray that from their clay
Full many a race may start
Of true men, like you, men,
To act as brave a part.”*

GLASNEVIN CEMETERY

PLAN SHOWING APPROXIMATE POSITION OF NATIONAL GRAVES REFERRED TO IN TEXT.



*Far dearer the grave or the prison
Illumed by one Patriot's name
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On Liberty's ruins to fame.*