



FOUNDED IN 1828

**GLASNEVIN
CEMETERY MUSEUM**

1



Glasnevin Cemetery Museum Primary School Pack



Organising Your Visit to Glasnevin Cemetery Museum

Why Visit?

Glasnevin Cemetery Museum offers exciting and engaging education programmes for students of all ages. Students can learn about the events and personalities which shaped the course of Irish history through guided tours of the cemetery, interactive exhibits and preparatory work packs - all of which complement specific elements of the curriculum. We offer tours of the cemetery for third, fourth, fifth and sixth class students. Our aim is to capture the imagination and to send your class away inspired.

Access

Glasnevin Cemetery Museum welcomes groups of all abilities. Please do not hesitate to contact us to discuss any special requirements your class may have. Please make us aware of any relevant special needs at the time of booking so we can ensure the visit is appropriate to your group.

Glasnevin Cemetery Museum is located in north Dublin City on the Finglas Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 11. The museum is easily accessible by public transport (Dublin Bus route 40 or 140) or on foot from Dublin City centre. For those travelling by coach there is on-site parking available. Coach parking must be requested at time of booking.

Making a booking

Please note that **all** group visits to Glasnevin Cemetery and Museum must be booked in advance; contact our Bookings Department at (01) 882 6550 or at booking@glasnevintrust.ie.

Additional Information

Should you experience an unexpected delay while travelling to Glasnevin Cemetery Museum please telephone the museum to notify staff that your group may arrive late: (01) 882 6550. Please note: late arrival may affect the running time of your tour.

Please inform your tour guide if you have time restrictions so that the tour and museum visit can be tailored accordingly.



Guidelines for Visit and Code of Conduct



Glasnevin Cemetery is a working cemetery. Funerals and cremations take place in the cemetery on a daily basis. We ask that all visitors keep this in mind while they are visiting the cemetery and are respectful of funerals which may be passing by the group. The safety of our visitors is our primary concern and all teachers/group leaders should be aware of the following:

- The required teacher to pupil ratio is 1 to 10.
- Pupils should be made aware of the behaviour expected of them prior to the visit to ensure that the visit is both safe and enjoyable, not just for the pupils but also for other visitors to the museum and cemetery.
- Pupils must be **supervised at all times** by a teacher when in the museum and in the cemetery. All teachers must be clearly identifiable.
- The cemetery tour involves an outdoor walk in the cemetery grounds. We ask that all children wear appropriate clothing and footwear particularly if the weather is likely to be inclement.
- For the safety and security of your group please ensure pupils keep to the paths at all times.
- The consumption of food and drink is not permitted in the museum's exhibition galleries or while pupils are out on tour.
- Disruptive behaviour of any kind will not be tolerated. Should a problem arise, it will initially be addressed by the tour guide. If the problem persists, a teacher in charge will be requested to deal with the situation. Persistent disruptive behaviour will result in the termination of the tour.



- While on the cemetery tour, it is essential that teachers and pupils remain with the tour guide at all times and comply with the safety instructions as set out by the guide.
- As the guided tour operates within a working cemetery the tour route may be subject to change.

Contents of Primary School Pack

- Information for Teachers
- Introduction to Glasnevin Cemetery and Museum
- Factsheets

Factsheet 1: Grave Robbers in the 19th Century

Factsheet 2: Life in the 19th Century Tenements of Dublin

Factsheet 3: Daniel O'Connell - The Liberator: 1775-1847

Factsheet 4: Charles Stewart Parnell: 1846-1891

Factsheet 5: The 1916 Easter Rising and Glasnevin Cemetery

Factsheet 6: Éamon de Valera - The Long Fellow: 1882-1975

Factsheet 7: Michael Collins - The Big Fellow: 1890-1922

- Activity Sheets

Activity Sheet 1: Using Evidence: Glasnevin Cemetery Now and Then

Activity Sheet 2: Daniel O'Connell

Activity Sheet 3: Charles Stewart Parnell

Activity Sheet 4: The O'Donovan Rossa Funeral

- Glasnevin Cemetery Timeline



Information for Teachers

How to use this pack

This resource pack is designed to help primary school teachers plan an educational visit to Glasnevin Cemetery Museum. The factsheets and activity sheets in this pack are intended for use by both junior and senior Primary School classes and link directly to many of the skills and strands of the Primary SESE History Curriculum.

This pack offers a range of educational information and activities which will make your students' visit to Glasnevin Cemetery Museum both engaging and fun. Teachers are encouraged



to utilise these resources in the classroom before and/or after their visit.

Glasnevin Museum and Cemetery

Glasnevin Cemetery is Ireland's largest cemetery and was first opened by Daniel O'Connell in 1832. It was established as a place where people of all religions and no religion could bury their dead with dignity. The cemetery covers 124 acres, and is the final resting place of over



More Information and Glasnevin Cemetery Museum Resources

Online:

Glasnevin Cemetery Museum:

<http://www.glasnevintrust.ie/visit-glasnevin/school-trips/>

Glasnevin Trust:

<http://www.glasnevintrust.ie>

Books for Teachers:

MacThomáis, S, 2010. *Glasnevin: Ireland's Necropolis*. Dublin: Glasnevin Trust.

Geoghegan, P, 2010. *Daniel O'Connell: The Man Who Discovered Ireland*. Dublin: Glasnevin Trust.

one million people. Over time, the cemetery has become vital part of the narrative of Irish history. Glasnevin Trust, who operates both the cemetery and museum, is an independent charity (CHY 5849) and all funds raised are put towards the cemetery's sustainability programme.

Tours of Glasnevin Cemetery explore the social, historical, political and artistic development of modern Ireland through stories from the lives of people buried in cemetery. Tours take place outside and take roughly one hour to complete.

In the museum, students can reinforce the knowledge which they have encountered on the tour by using the interactive Timeline Exhibit. A self guided tour of the museum normally takes 20-30 minutes. The Prospect Gallery features temporary exhibitions which follow the Decade of Centenaries. Museum facilities include the Tower Café, and the Museum Shop, which stocks exclusive gifts and souvenirs. Toilets are located beside the café.

Opening Times

Glasnevin Cemetery Museum is open for school group bookings on a daily basis, Monday to Sunday. Opening hours are 10am to 5pm. Advance booking is essential, as places are limited and cannot otherwise be guaranteed.

Introduction to Glasnevin Cemetery and Museum

On the 22nd February 1832, the coffin of a young boy called Michael Carey from Francis Street, Dublin was placed into a patch of ground on the north side of Dublin. This was the very first burial in Glasnevin Cemetery. Over one million people have been buried in the cemetery since Michael Carey.

The opening of Glasnevin Cemetery was an important event for Catholic people living in Ireland. Before Glasnevin Cemetery, Irish Catholics had no cemeteries of their own in which to bury their dead. The **Penal Laws** of the 18th century made it very difficult for Catholics to perform religious services in public. Daniel O'Connell, who wanted better rights for Catholic people, pushed for the opening of a new burial ground. He wanted this new cemetery to be a place where people of all religions and no religion could bury their dead with dignity.

When the 'Act of Easement of Burial Bill' was passed in 1824, a committee was formed to set up a new cemetery. A small plot of land was bought at Goldenbridge in Dublin. This soon proved to be too small and a second plot was later bought at Glasnevin. This was called 'Prospect Cemetery' and Michael Carey was the first person to be buried there.

Since 1832 the cemetery has grown to its present size of 124 acres. Most of the people who have been buried in the cemetery are ordinary Dubliners but there are also many people who played an important part in Irish history, such as Charles Stewart Parnell,



Countess Markievicz, James Larkin, Éamon de Valera, Michael Collins, as well as Daniel O'Connell himself.

There are many impressive monuments in the cemetery, including large Celtic Crosses. The tallest monument in the cemetery is the round tower, which is the final resting place of Daniel O'Connell. It was completed in 1869 and is the tallest round tower in Ireland, standing at over 50 metres!

In 2010, Glasnevin Trust opened the new Glasnevin Cemetery Museum, which tells you the story of Glasnevin Cemetery and explores the history of Ireland in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Michael Carey's headstone and burial record



| Year: 1832 Sexton's Number. | Registrar's Number. | Longi- tude. | Latitude. | NAMES. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 310 | 43 | | | Michl. Carey |

Factsheet 1: Grave Robbers in the 19th Century

During your visit to Glasnevin Cemetery you will see that there is a big wall all around the cemetery. There are also seven towers in this wall. The wall and the towers were built to guard against **grave robbing** in the cemetery.

In the 1800s, people studying to be doctors wanted to know more about the human body. Dublin medical schools needed a large number of bodies to study in order to improve their scientific knowledge.

However, the only bodies (or corpses) that doctors could examine were the bodies of murderers who had been sentenced to death. These bodies were not enough, and some people in Dublin began to rob bodies from graveyards around the city and sell them to doctors.

Grave robbers would take a stroll through a cemetery during the day to find new burials and

would then return in the dead of night with a wooden shovel for silent digging, a few ropes with hooks and a couple of sacks.



Here is an illustration from 1847 which shows grave robbers at work.

The grave robbers would dig a hole behind the headstone so that the family of the person who was buried below would not notice that the body had been robbed. When they reached the coffin, they would break it open with their shovels, put a hook around the body's neck and slowly pull it out of the coffin and up onto the ground. The soil was placed back into the hole behind the headstone to hide the evidence of digging. The body was put into a sack and removed in a cart. This is how grave robbers became known as "Sack'em-ups".

The people who ran the cemeteries tried to stop grave robbing in many different ways, such as placing heavy stone slabs or cages over the graves, paying watchmen to guard the cemetery at night, and building walls and watch towers. Glasnevin Cemetery built a mobile watchtower which could be moved around the cemetery to where new graves had been dug. Stone watchtowers were built around the walls in 1842. Watchmen, armed with guns would stay in the towers all night. These men also had Cuban bloodhounds (a very dangerous breed of dog) to help protect the graves.

Read more about body snatching in Dublin Cemeteries on the Royal College of Physicians' Blog
<http://rcpilibrary.blogspot.ie/2012/03/dr-john-fleetwood-and-body-snatchers.html>

Eventually, the British Government passed an 'act' or law, which gave doctors a legal way of getting bodies. Once these laws were in place the practice of grave robbing quickly disappeared but you can still see some of the graves with cages and slabs over them in Glasnevin Cemetery today.

Factsheet 2: Life in the 19th Century Tenements of Dublin

In Glasnevin Cemetery 800,000 people are buried in 'poor ground' or unpurchased graves. The people buried in these parts of the cemetery were so poor that they could not afford to buy a grave at the end of their lives.

When the cemetery opened in 1832, it was Daniel O'Connell's wish to give the poor of Dublin a place to be buried. Some of the poor people of Dublin came to Glasnevin from the industrial schools, the workhouses and poorhouses, or from the **tenement buildings** of Dublin.

Life in the tenement buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century Dublin was unhealthy and dangerous. There were far too many people living in the tenement buildings and they were overcrowded and cramped. The coal that was burnt at this time was different from the coal we use today- the smoke from this coal mixed with rain and made it into acid rain. This acid rain damaged the wood, slates and bricks of tenement buildings and sometimes they could collapse, killing the people inside. There was a very serious risk of fire in these houses because all cooking, cleaning and heating was carried out in the same room, on an open fire of turf or coal.

A whole family normally lived in just one room in a tenement. These rooms were small and cramped and didn't have much furniture, normally a bed, table and a few chairs. The toilet was outside the house and used by every family living in the tenement, (this could be almost one hundred people) and at times these outhouses were also used by passers-by!



Here is a photograph of three children who lived in one of the tenement buildings at Faithful Place, Lower Tyrone Street. What do you think their lives would have been like?

*Photograph from National Archives Poverty and Health Exhibition-Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
RSAI, DDC, no. 44*

However, it was disease which killed most people in the tenement buildings. Tuberculosis, diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid and respiratory problems claimed thousands of lives, like that of a young boy, John Byrne. John died of smallpox in 1895 and was buried in an unpurchased grave in Glasnevin Cemetery. John Byrne's burial record is below.

| Year: 1895 | | | | AGES | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| Date of Interment | Sexton's Number | Registrar's Number | NAMES | ADULTS | | CHILDREN | | |
| | | | | Years | Years | Months | Weeks | Days |
| 1 January 26 | 145245 | 147073 | John Byrne | | 5 | | | 11 |

| RESIDENCES | Latitude Longitude | | Date of Death | Sex | Religious Persuasion | Rank or Occupation |
|---|--------------------|----|---------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| 14 South Earl Street Dublin (Hardwicke Hospital) | 0 | 11 | January 24 | Male | Catholic | Labourers child |

| If "Married," "Single," "Widow," "Widower," or "the Child of A.B. of" | Alleged Disease or Cause of Death | Name and Residence of Informant of Particulars | Date of Issuing Order for Interment |
|---|---|--|---|
| The child of John and Mary Byrne | Smallpox | John Potts 15 Kings Inns Street Dublin | January 26 |

You can learn a lot about the lives of the people who are buried in the poor ground of Glasnevin Cemetery by reading through the **burial records**. As you can see, the burial record tells us the person's name, age, address and occupation.

We can also learn about the cause of death and this tells us a very sad story. The poor people of Dublin died of tooth abscess, whooping cough, influenza, and even teething-problems that a quick visit to the doctor for you or I today would cure.

Be the Historian!

Look at John Byrne's burial record. Can you write down five things which you can discover about John's life from his record in the box below? For example this could be his parents' names, his address or what age he was.

Learn more... about life in the tenements of Dublin by visiting this online exhibition on the National Archives website
http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/exhibition/dublin/poverty_health.html

At Glasnevin Cemetery

Ask your guide about the Poor Ground on the Cemetery Tour.

Find John Byrne's burial record in the Archive Exhibition in the City of the Dead.



Factsheet 3: Daniel O'Connell- The Liberator: 1775-1847



Daniel O'Connell was born into a Catholic farming family near Cahersiveen in Co. Kerry. At a young age, he was adopted by his Uncle Maurice, who was a wealthy man. Daniel went to live with Maurice at Derrynane Abbey. At this time, Catholic people living in Ireland did not have access to a proper education because of a set of laws called the **Penal Laws**. These laws restricted the lives of Catholic people living in Ireland. Because of this, Maurice sent Daniel to a local **hedge school**. Daniel was a good student and when he was 15 years old, his uncle sent him to France to go to school there.

A revolution broke out in France while Daniel was at school there and he saw a lot of violence during this **French Revolution**. Daniel left France because of this violence in 1793 and moved to England where he began studying law. In 1798, he came to Dublin to complete his training as a lawyer.

People in Ireland had been influenced by what happened in France and in 1798 there was also a rebellion in Ireland. However, Daniel's student days in France had convinced him that violence was not the answer to Ireland's problems.

After the 1798 Rebellion, the British Government passed the **Act of Union** in 1801. The Act of Union shut down (or abolished) the parliament in Ireland. Ireland had no government of its own anymore. Now there was a shared parliament between Ireland and Britain which was located in Westminster in England. This act became law on 1st January 1801.

For over 100 years Catholic people in Ireland could not become Members of Parliament because of the Penal Laws. Daniel O'Connell had a plan; he would try to win the right for Catholics to sit in parliament by peaceful means (**Catholic Emancipation**).

When he achieved this he would try to restore the Irish Parliament by overturning the Act of Union. This was called the **Repeal of the Union**. He would also try to achieve this by peaceful means.

In 1823, with the help of others, Daniel set up the Catholic Association. Large numbers of people in Ireland joined the Association and paid 1 penny a month to help with the campaign for Catholic Emancipation.

At Glasnevin Cemetery

Visit Daniel O'Connell's crypt on the Cemetery Tour.

Find out more by visiting the exhibition- *Daniel O'Connell: The Man who Discovered Ireland* in the museum's Milestone Gallery.

In 1828, O'Connell stood for election in the Clare by-election. There was great excitement when he won the election by a large majority. When O'Connell could not

Did you know?

Daniel O'Connell campaigned for the end or 'abolition' of slavery. He was known in many countries around the world. He was so well known that kings and princes often looked for his autograph. Whose autograph would you like to have today?

take his seat in that British Parliament because he was a Catholic the Irish people grew angry. The British Government feared another rebellion and so in the following year, 1829, Catholic Emancipation was granted. This meant that Catholic people could now sit in parliament and after this, Daniel became known as **The Liberator** because he had 'liberated' the Catholic people from the Penal Laws.

Daniel O'Connell now turned his attention to the Repeal of the Union. In 1840 he set up the Repeal Association. He organised

huge public meetings out in the open. These were known as 'Monster Meetings'.

O'Connell was an excellent speaker and thousands of people came to hear him talk about the Repeal of the Union. Almost one million people attended one of his meetings in Tara, Co. Meath! One of O'Connell's meetings which was supposed to happen in Clontarf on the 8th of October was declared illegal by the government and banned. O'Connell was afraid there would be violence if the meeting went ahead so he cancelled it. This disappointed many people and Daniel's popularity began to decline (drop).



Daniel O'Connell's silhouette

In 1845, the Great Famine began in Ireland and many people were starving. Daniel O'Connell was 70 years old and he was not in good health. His last speech in parliament asked the Members of Parliament to do something to help the victims of the famine in Ireland. He travelled to Rome in 1847, but died on the way there in a place called Genoa. O'Connell's last words were: 'My body to Ireland, my heart to Rome, my soul to heaven'. You can read these words on your tour when you visit the crypt where Daniel O'Connell is buried at Glasnevin Cemetery.

Learn More... In the book 'A History of Ireland in 100 Objects', one of the objects is Daniel O'Connell's chariot. Learn more about this chariot and complete activities on the life of Daniel O'Connell at <http://www.100objects.ie/portfolio-items/daniel-oconnells-chariot-1844/>



Factsheet 4: Charles Stewart Parnell 1846-1891



Charles Stewart Parnell was born in 1846 into a Protestant land-owning family at Avondale in Co. Wicklow. He was one of 11 children. He was educated in England and went to five different schools. He was a high spirited young boy and at times he was a challenge for his nurses and teachers. He loved to win at games and his favourite sport was cricket.

When Charles was 13, his father died and he inherited the estate at Avondale. When he was 19 years old he went to study at Cambridge University but did not complete his course there. After this Parnell concentrated on managing and farming the estate at Avondale.

Parnell also became interested in the Repeal of the Union. He was a member of a political group which became

known as the Home Rule Party. The aim of the Home Rule Party was to bring back Ireland's own parliament. Home Rule meant that the Irish Parliament would look after Irish domestic (not foreign) affairs.

In 1875, Parnell was elected to parliament as a MP for Co. Meath.

The Home Rule Party hoped to restore Ireland's parliament by:

- (a) getting its members elected to parliament
- (b) when elected, trying to persuade other MPs to grant Home Rule to Ireland.

However, in 1878, Parnell realised that many people in Ireland were more concerned with the issue of who should have rights to the land in Ireland. This issue was known as the 'Land Question'. He believed that if he could help tenant farmers to own their own farms instead of the landlords, they would help him to win Home Rule. He became president of the **Land League**, which was founded by Michael Davitt in 1879. The Land League helped to improve the lives of tenant farmers. They got fairer rents and it became more difficult for landlords to evict them from their land. It was also now possible for tenant farmers to buy the land they worked at a fair price. Now that there was an improvement in the Land Question and Parnell had the support of the tenant farmers, he turned his attention again to Home Rule.

Parnell was a clever politician and he and his party worked skilfully, hoping to convince other parties in parliament to support Home Rule. Eventually the British Prime Minister, William Gladstone, said that he wanted to grant Home Rule to Ireland. In 1886, he introduced a Home Rule Bill into parliament. However, some MPs were against the bill and it was defeated by 343 votes to 313 votes.

Parnell had failed to win Home Rule but he had managed to put Home Rule 'on the map' and make many MPs aware of the issue. He was so popular at this time that he was nicknamed the '**Uncrowned King of Ireland**'.

In 1889 however, people discovered that Parnell was in love with a married woman called Katharine O'Shea. Katharine was also in love with Charles, but ordinary people at the time were shocked by this and Prime Minister Gladstone thought that Parnell should retire. Parnell's Home Rule Party split because of this issue. The people who supported him were called Parnellites and those who went against him were called Anti-Parnellites.

Katharine divorced her husband, and married Parnell. However, Charles was unwell and continued to work very hard. He died in 1891 at the age of 45. He is buried in Glasnevin Cemetery and a Wicklow Granite boulder marks his grave. Parnell is buried with his mother Delia but Katharine, his wife, is buried in

At Glasnevin Cemetery Museum

Visit C.S. Parnell's grave on the Cemetery Tour.
Find out more about C.S. Parnell by finding him on the Timeline Exhibition in the Milestone Gallery.



Brighton, England.

Here is C.S. Parnell's grave today and to the right is a photograph of his grave in 1896



Interesting Fact

Parnell had a horse which he named Home Rule!

Learn More Charles Stewart Parnell was born in 1846, at the same time that the Great Famine was happening in Ireland. You can follow the story of a brother and sister who lived through the famine by clicking on this link
<http://resources.teachnet.ie/jstacey/2004>





Factsheet 5: The 1916 Easter Rising and Glasnevin Cemetery

The Easter Rising was an uprising or rebellion which happened mainly in Dublin City, but also other parts of Ireland such as Wexford, Galway and Meath. It began on the 24th of April 1916 and ended on the 29th of April 1916. 485 people died as a result of this Rising. Some were members of the forces fighting for Irish independence, some were members of the British forces and some were ordinary Dubliners who were accidentally killed.

Here is a photograph of Dublin after the Rising. It was taken by a man called Thomas Westropp in May 1916. He gave his photographs to the Royal Irish Academy. You can see more of his photographs here <https://repository.dri.ie/catalog/5999z294g>. Describe what you see in the photograph. Do you recognise the building in the background?



You can see some footage taken of Dublin by British Pathé after the Rising by following this link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hd-61UV_TLk

While fourteen of the executed leaders of the Easter Rising are buried at Arbour Hill, Glasnevin Cemetery is the final resting place of many men and women who played a part in the Rising such as Roger Casement, Éamon de Valera, members of the Irish Volunteers, the Irish Citizen Army and Cumann na mBán. Members of the British forces and 270 of the civilians killed during the Rising are also buried in the cemetery. Over the next few pages you can learn about some of these people.

The 1916 Easter Rising and Glasnevin Cemetery

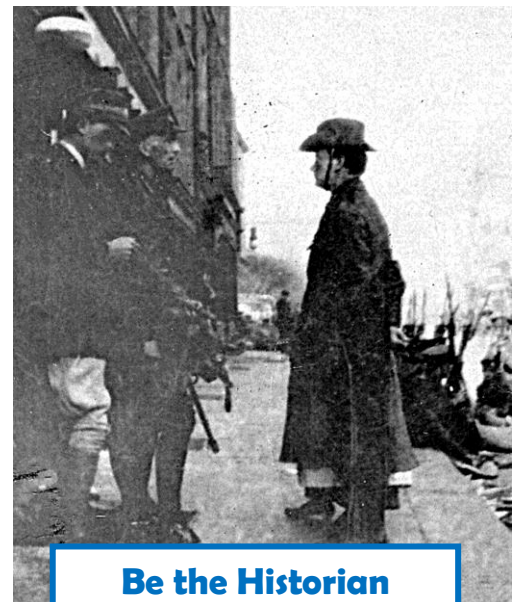
Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell 1884-1957

Elizabeth O'Farrell was born in Dublin in 1884. When she was 23 years old, Elizabeth and her friend Julia Grenan joined Cumann na mBan, a women's revolutionary group who wanted independence for Ireland. When plans for the Easter Rising were being made, Elizabeth and Julia worked as 'couriers' for the leaders of the Rising, this meant they delivered important information around the city.

When the Rising began on Easter Monday, 24th of April 1916, Elizabeth and Julia were based in the General Post Office (GPO). Both Elizabeth and Julia looked after the wounded during the week of fighting. When the GPO was in flames and the order came for them to leave, Elizabeth and Julia decided to stay.

On the 28th of April Elizabeth and Julia retreated to 16 Moore Street along with Patrick Pearse and some of the other rebels. This was where Patrick Pearse made the decision to surrender on Saturday 29th of April. Elizabeth was chosen to deliver the news that Pearse had decided to surrender to General Lowe, commander of the British forces in Dublin. General Lowe asked Elizabeth to bring Pearse to him and here you can see a photograph of Patrick Pearse and General Lowe. It was very dangerous for Elizabeth to be walking through the streets of Dublin at this time and she carried out her task with much courage.

When the Rising was over, Elizabeth spent a short time in prison. When she was released, she trained to be a midwife and remained committed to the idea of independence for Ireland for the rest of her life. Elizabeth died in 1957 and she is buried beside her lifelong friend Julia in Glasnevin Cemetery.



Learn more... you can see some of the primary sources which relate to Elizabeth O'Farrell and the surrender at the end of the Easter Rising by visiting the National Library of Ireland's website
<http://www.nli.ie/1916/pdf/8.pdf>

Be the Historian

Study this photograph of Patrick Pearse as he surrenders to the General Lowe. Can you spot a pair of feet and a skirt beside Pearse? Those belong to Elizabeth!



The 1916 Easter Rising and Glasnevin Cemetery

The O'Rahilly 1875-1916



Michael Joseph O'Rahilly was born in Ballylongford, Co. Kerry in 1875. It was his own choice to be known as The O'Rahilly. The O'Rahilly was one of the founders of the Irish Volunteers and he directed the Howth Gun Running (a delivery of arms for the Irish Volunteers from Germany) in 1914.

The O'Rahilly was not a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and so he was not involved in the plans for the Easter Rising in 1916.

The O'Rahilly believed the Rising could only lead to defeat for the Irish rebels. He tried to prevent it from going ahead. However, once he saw that the Rising would happen no matter what, he set out to join Patrick Pearse, James Connolly, Tom Clarke and the other leaders of the Rising on Easter Monday morning. During

the week of fighting, The O'Rahilly was based in the GPO. When the GPO was on fire, he volunteered to lead a small group of men out of the building to safety.

On the corner of Moore Street and Great Britain Street (which is now Parnell Street), The O'Rahilly was shot by a British machine gun. He slumped in a doorway off Moore Street and even though he was injured, he took the time to write a message to his wife. The last section of the letter reads:

'I got more (than) one bullet I think. Tons and tons of love dearie to you and the boys and to Nell and Anna. It was a good fight anyhow.... Goodbye Darling.'

The O'Rahilly died of his bullet wounds on the 29th of April 1916. He is buried in the Republican Plot in Glasnevin Cemetery and here is a picture of his headstone. Today you can see a plaque in the laneway off Moore Street with the words of his last letter.



Would you like to read some more letters written at the time of the 1916 Rising? You can do that here:

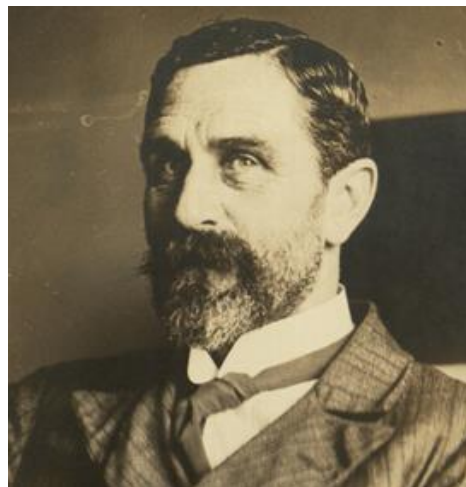
<http://dh.tcd.ie/letters1916/featured-letters/>



The 1916 Easter Rising and Glasnevin Cemetery

Roger Casement 1864-1916

Roger Casement was born in Dublin in 1864. Roger's parents died when he was young and he was sent to live with his uncle in Co. Antrim. He travelled to Africa in 1884 and joined the British Colonial Service in 1892. He wrote reports on the lives of workers in the Belgian Congo and Peru. He wrote that these workers were being treated unfairly. In 1911 Casement was knighted for this work and became Sir Roger Casement.



In 1913, Casement joined the Irish Volunteers. When the First World War broke out in 1914, he believed that 'England's difficulty' in this World War was 'Ireland's opportunity'. He hoped that the Germans would help the Irish win independence. In April 1916 Roger Casement organised a delivery of arms (guns) from Germany to Ireland. These guns were to be used in the Easter Rising. Casement followed the *Aud* in a submarine and he landed on Banna Strand in Co. Kerry.

The *Aud* was captured by British warships and the *Aud's* crew decided to sink the ship. The arms needed for the Rising sank to the bottom of the sea. Casement was arrested on Banna Strand and taken to England to stand trial. He was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death by hanging. Casement was hanged in Pentonville Prison in London on the 3rd of August 1916 and buried in the prison yard.

In 1965 the Prime Minister of Britain gave permission for Roger Casement's body to be brought back to Ireland. There was a funeral for Roger Casement and his body was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. Éamon de Valera, the President of Ireland and the last surviving leader of the Easter Rising attended the ceremony. It snowed on the day that Roger Casement was reburied in Glasnevin Cemetery. You can see a photograph of that day [here](#).





The 1916 Easter Rising and Glasnevin Cemetery

Grace Gifford Plunkett 1888-1955



Grace Gifford was born in Dublin in 1888. At the age of 16 she attended the Metropolitan School of Art in Dublin. She was a very talented artist and enjoyed drawing caricatures. In 1907 she went to London to study fine art.

In 1908, Grace met Joseph Mary Plunkett, one of the future leaders of the 1916 Easter Rising. Grace's sister, Muriel married Joseph's good friend, Thomas McDonagh. Thomas would also go on to be one of the leaders of the Rising. Joseph proposed to Grace in 1915 and she said yes. Grace planned to marry Joseph on Easter Sunday 1916 but the wedding was postponed because Joseph was ill. The Easter Rising started the very next day.

When the Easter Rising was over, Joseph was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death for the part that he had played in the Rising. Grace received a letter, delivered by a policeman to her parents home, telling her to go to Kilmainham Gaol where she would be married to Joseph. The day before his execution, Grace went to a jewellers shop on Grafton Street in Dublin and purchased a wedding ring. She then made her way to the Gaol to be married.

Grace and Joseph were married by candlelight in the chapel in Kilmainham Gaol, surrounded by British army officers.

The Irish Times newspaper reported soon after:

'An hour later, with the dawn of a perfect spring morning breaking in the cloudless sky, the bridegroom stood facing a firing party in the barracks courtyard. A curt order, the crash of a volley, and curtain was down on the tragedy of two lives.'

In the years after Joseph's death, Grace remained devoted to the cause of Irish independence. She was imprisoned in Kilmainham Gaol during the Irish Civil War. She continued working as an artist and many of her cartoons were published in various newspapers. Although she had many admirers, Grace never re-married. She died in 1955 and was buried with full military honours in Glasnevin Cemetery.



Grace painted this picture on the wall of her cell while she was in Kilmainham Gaol. You can still see this painting in Kilmainham Gaol today.



Factsheet 6: Éamon de Valera. *The Long Fellow*: 1882-1975

Éamon de Valera was born in Manhattan, New York, in 1882. His father, Juan de Valera, had Spanish and Cuban heritage and his mother was a Irish woman called Kate Coll from Co. Limerick. Kate had emigrated to America two years earlier. Éamon's father died when Éamon was only two years old. His mother, Kate decided that Éamon would be better off at home in Ireland. She sent him to be looked after by his grandmother in Limerick

When he was 16 years old, Éamon won a scholarship to Blackrock College in Co. Dublin. At school he was a very good rugby player. After he had finished his

studies he became a mathematics professor. Éamon was passionate about the Irish language and joined the Gaelic League in 1908. One of his teachers was a lady called Sinéad Flanagan. They fell in love and were married in 1910.

De Valera joined the Irish Volunteers at their first meeting in 1913. He took part in the Howth Gun Running in 1914. During the Easter Rising, he was the commander of the Boland Mills garrisons and after the Rising had ended he was sentenced to death. This sentence was changed to life imprisonment. However, de Valera did not spend his whole life in prison- he was released in June 1917. He was elected to the British Parliament as an MP in 1917 and again in the General Election in 1918.

Interesting Fact

Éamon de Valera was imprisoned in Lincoln Jail in Britain in 1918. Harry Boland and Michael Collins helped Éamon escape when they hid a copy of a prison key inside a cake and sent it to the prison!

Irish War of Independence and Anglo Irish Treaty

Éamon de Valera was also involved in the Irish War of Independence. This was a war between Ireland and Britain which began in January 1919 and ended with a truce on the 11th July 1921. After this, Ireland and Britain had to come to an agreement. This agreement, known as the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed on the 6th of December 1921. The Treaty did not give Ireland total independence. It created a 26 county Irish 'Free State' with dominion status. Six counties in the north of Ireland would stay directly linked with Britain.

See Eamon de Valera visiting Boston in 1919 on the British Pathé's Youtube Channel
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G8ljyohXLv0>

The Government of Ireland, the Dáil, voted on this Treaty. It was accepted by a slim majority. Some members of the Dáil, including de Valera saw the Treaty as a betrayal- they felt it did not give them the Irish Republic they had fought for. The members of the Dáil who accepted the

Treaty believed that it could be used as a step towards greater freedom.

After this vote, de Valera and other politicians who did not accept the Treaty left the Dáil. The different opinions that the Irish people had on the Treaty led to the **Irish Civil War**. A civil war is fought between people from the same country. During the Irish Civil War, Éamon de Valera was on the **Anti-Treaty** side.

Many Irish people who had stood side by side during the Irish War of Independence now found them-selves fighting against each other. The Irish Civil War lasted for almost 11 months and ended on 24th of May 1923.

In 1926, de Valera decided to go back into government and he established a new political party called Fianna Fáil. In 1932, Fianna Fáil was elected to government for the first time. This political party still exists today.

Éamon de Valera had many important jobs throughout his lifetime. From 1932–1937 he was President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State and Minister for External Affairs. De Valera was also President of the Council of the League of Nations and President of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1938.

De Valera became the Irish Republic's first **Taoiseach**, and he held this position from 1937–1948. He was Taoiseach again from 1951–1954 and 1957–1959. On 25 June

1959 he became the **President of Ireland**.

President de Valera received many visitors including the President of France Charles de Gaulle and the President of the United States John F. Kennedy. De Valera was re-elected President in 1966 at the age of eighty-three. He received honorary degrees from universities in Ireland and abroad. After fourteen years as President he retired in June 1973. Éamon de Valera died on the 29th of August 1975 at the age of 92.



Harry Boland, Michael Collins and Éamon de Valera during the Irish War of Independence. Do you think this photograph would have been possible later on during the Irish Civil War? Give a reason for your answer.

Interesting Fact!

Éamon de Valera was the last prisoner in Kilmainham Gaol in 1924 but he returned in 1966 as President of Ireland to officially re-open the restored Gaol as a museum! It must have been a strange experience.

Listen Would you like to hear Éamon de Valera's voice? Here is a speech he gave at the end of the Second World War.

<http://www.rte.ie/archives/exhibitions/681-history-of-rte/684-rte-1940s/289798-eamon-de-valeras-response-to-winston-churchill/>

At Glasnevin Cemetery Museum

Visit Éamon de Valera's grave on the Cemetery Tour. Find out more about the 'Long Fellow' by visiting the Timeline Exhibition in the Milestone Gallery.

Factsheet 7: Michael Collins- The Big Fellow: 1890-1922



Michael Collins was born on 16th of October 1890 at Clonakilty, Co. Cork. His father, also called Michael, was a farmer. Michael had 7 brothers and sisters.

When he was 16 years of age, Michael moved to London and it was there that he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB).

Michael returned to Dublin to fight in the GPO during the Easter Rising. After the Rising Michael was sent to a prison in Wales but he was released in December 1916 and came back to Ireland. After this he became

a member of the Supreme Council of the IRB.

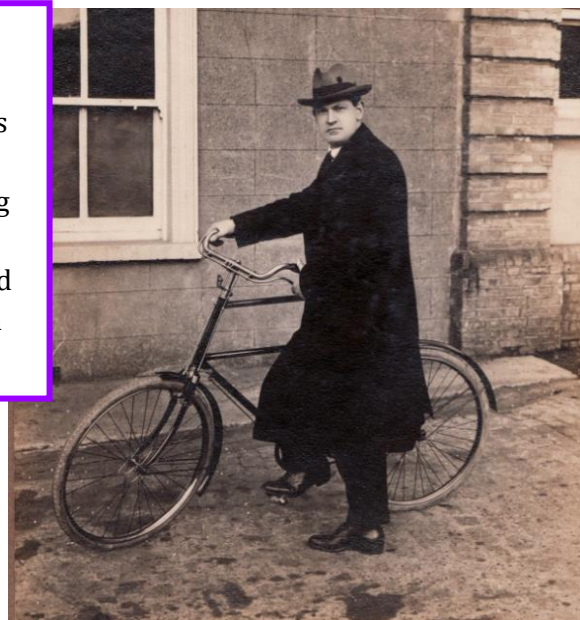
In 1919, when the new Dáil met for the first time, Michael was made Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister for Finance. During the Irish War of Independence Michael organised the supply of weapons and developed an intelligence system (a system of spies) to gather information about the British military plans in Ireland.

During this time Michael got engaged to a woman called Kitty Kiernan. It is said that Kitty and Michael exchanged more than three hundred love letters in the year that they were engaged!

When the truce was declared between Ireland and Britain on the 11th of July 1921, Michael was chosen as one of the Irish people who would go to London to negotiate the Anglo-Irish Treaty between Ireland and Britain.

Learn More: See the 1901 Census entry for Michael Collins here <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/reels/nai000600805/>

Interesting Fact During the Irish War of Independence Michael Collins was wanted by the British Authorities. Michael knew that the authorities would think he was in hiding, so he did the opposite and travelled around Dublin on his bicycle, delivering messages personally. Michael thought staying out in the open was the best thing to do as the British would never expect it! Here is a photograph of Michael with his favourite mode of transport.



Michael thought the Treaty was the only way towards obtaining a 32 county Republic and signed with 'great reluctance'. He then fell into a deep depression and wrote to a close friend: "...I tell you this-early this morning I signed my own death warrant..."

Learn more... You can see footage of the British and Irish delegates after they signed the Treaty by following this link <http://treaty.nationalarchives.ie/document-gallery/treaty-newsreel/>

When the Irish Civil War broke out after the signing of the Treaty, those who accepted the new Irish Free State and agreed with the Treaty were on the **Pro-Treaty side** and those who did not accept the Treaty were on the **Anti-Treaty side**. We have already learned that Éamon de Valera chose the Anti-Treaty side. Michael Collins was on the Pro-Treaty side and he was the Commander in Chief of the Pro-Treaty or Free State army.

On 12th August 1922, Collins' good friend Arthur Griffith died. Griffith had been the leader of the Irish side of the Treaty negotiations in London and he had never recovered from the stress and strain of the negotiations. Michael Collins attended Arthur's funeral at Glasnevin Cemetery.

Interesting Fact When Michael was 11 years old his teacher asked him to write a story about one of his heroes. Michael wrote about Arthur Griffith. Michael later went on to be friends with Arthur and they worked very closely together. Both men negotiated the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921. Arthur never recovered from the strain of the negotiations and died 8 months later just 10 days before his friend Michael Collins.

Six days later, Michael Collins left Dublin to visit troops in his home county of Cork. Some people say he was trying to find a way to end the fighting of the Irish Civil War. He visited several men on the Anti-Treaty side and inspected some barracks around Cork.

On the last day of his life, the 22nd of August 1922, he set out from Cork and travelled through Bandon, Clonakilty, and Rossbarbery on his way to Skibbereen. He stopped at a pub which was across the road from the house where his mother was born and he bought his family and companions a round of the local beer.

Around eight o'clock, the convoy that Michael was travelling with was ambushed at a place known as Béal na mBláth. Only one man was killed in that ambush- Michael Collins. He was thirty one years old when he died. His funeral was held on the 28th of August and the *Irish Independent* newspaper reported that it was the "greatest pageant of sorrow ever seen in Dublin: a cortège three miles long."

General Richard Mulcahy, who took over the position of Commander in Chief of the Free State Army, gave the oration at Collins' graveside. He said Michael Collins was "the fallen leader, a great hero and a great legend".

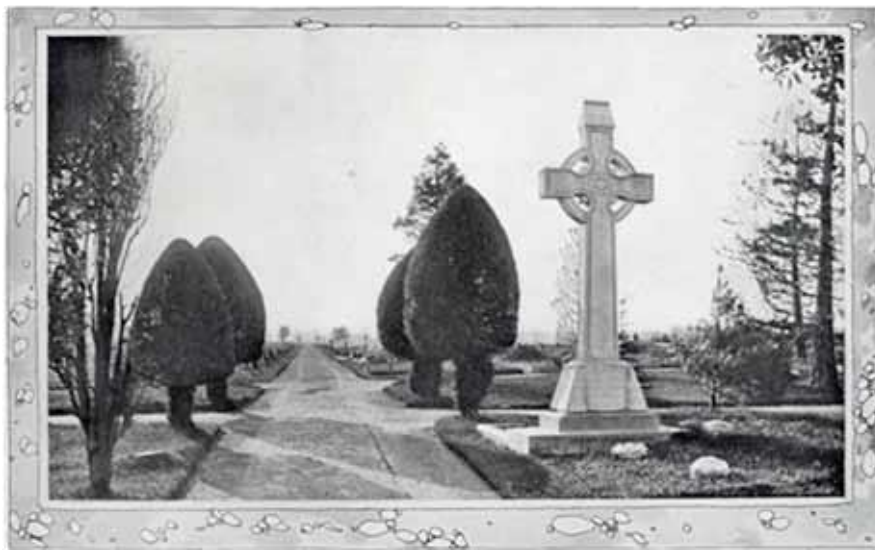
Did you know? Michael Collins' grave is one of the most visited graves in Glasnevin Cemetery and is never without flowers. Visitors often place flowers, mementos and even love letters on the grave.



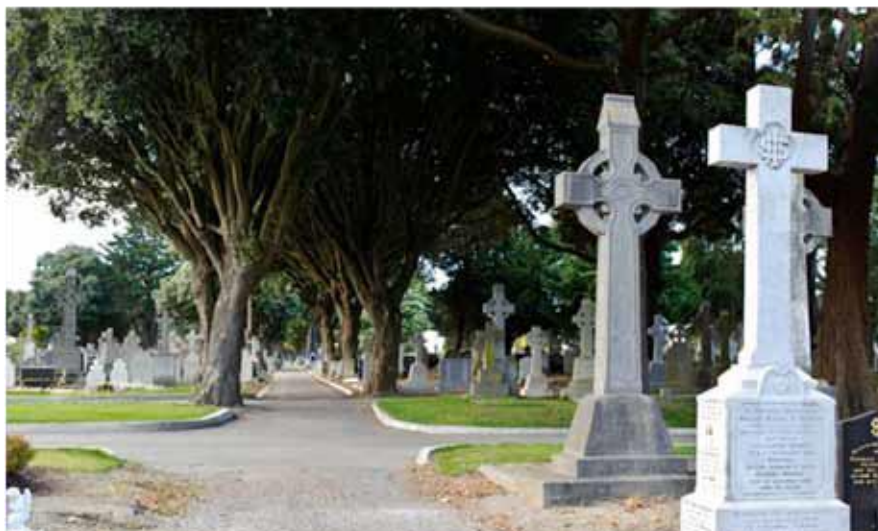
Activity Sheet 1: Using Evidence: Glasnevin Cemetery Now and Then

Glasnevin Cemetery has grown from small beginnings; starting off with a small site at Goldenbridge on the south side of the city in 1828, and then moving north of the Liffey to Glasnevin in 1832. Over the past centuries many changes have taken place in the cemetery, but some things have remained the same!

Be the Historian! Study the two photographs of the St. Patrick's Section at Glasnevin Cemetery.



Main Drive West, St. Patrick's Section in 1900



Main Drive West, St. Patrick's Section in 2011

Write down three things that have changed between 1900 and 2011:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Write down two things which have stayed the same:

- 1.
- 2.

Here are two pictures of the Chapel at Glasnevin Cemetery. The first was taken in 1900 and the second was taken in 2011.



Write down three things which have changed between 1900 and 2011:

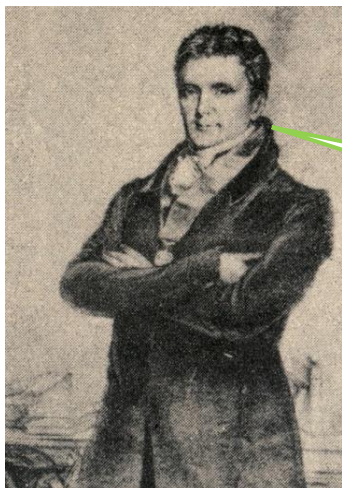
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Write down two things which have stayed the same:

- 1.
- 2.

Activity:

Imagine that you are one of the people outside the chapel in the top picture (1900).
Write about a day in your life in Ireland in 1900.



Activity Sheet 2: Daniel O'Connell

Using the Daniel O'Connell factsheet in this pack, see if you can fill in the blanks!

1847

1845

FAMINE BEGINS IN IRELAND

1843

1840

REPEAL MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED

1829

1828

DANIEL O'CONNELL ELECTED MP FOR CLARE

1823

1801

THE ACT OF UNION BECOMES LAW

1800

1798

DANIEL O'CONNELL BECAME A LAWYER

1775

Activity Sheet 3: Charles Stewart Parnell

Using the C.S. Parnell Factsheet see if you can answer the Questions below!



1. What was the aim of the Home Rule Party?

2. How did the Party hope to achieve this aim?
 - (a)
 - (b)

3. Why did Parnell support the Land League?

4. Did the 1886 Home Rule Bill succeed in getting Home Rule for Ireland?

5. Why was there a split in the Home Rule Party?



Activity Sheet 4: The O'Donovan Rossa Funeral



Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa was one of the first members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He had been exiled (banished) from Ireland and died in America in June 1915.

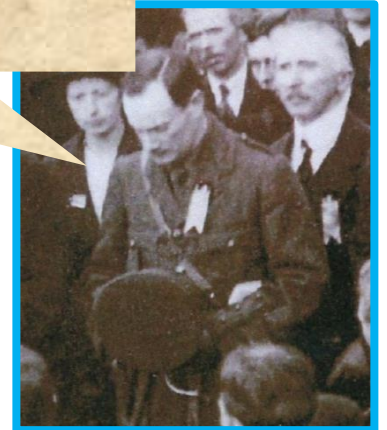
When **Thomas Clarke**, another member of the IRB, heard the news that O'Donovan Rossa's body was to be brought home from America, he knew that by holding a big funeral for this man, he could raise a lot of interest and support in the cause of Irish independence. He created a funeral committee that included some of the people who would later be involved in the Easter Rising, for example Thomas MacDonagh, James Connolly, Éamon de Valera and Countess Markievicz.

On the day of funeral, the 1st of August 1915, special trains brought people from all over the country to Dublin. The funeral procession was a grand affair with pipe bands and armed units of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army following the hearse. Crowds filled the streets of Dublin and at Glasnevin Cemetery, it was reported that 70,000 people came to the funeral!

After the funeral mass there was to be one graveside speaker. Patrick Pearse was not very well known at the time, but he had been chosen by Tom Clarke to give the oration (the speech at the grave).

On the day of the funeral, Patrick took a piece of paper from his pocket, stood at Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa's grave and read the speech he had written. One hundred years later, the speech is remembered as one of the most famous funeral orations in Irish history. The last part reads:

"They think that they have pacified Ireland. They think that they have purchased half of us and intimidated the other half. They think that they have provided against everything; but 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."



Who is this man?
Patrick Pearse you say? I
can't wait to get home and
tell my mother and father
about this speech!

Student Activity Imagine that you are the young boy in the photograph and you have just heard Patrick Pearse's speech at O'Donovan Rossa's funeral in the year 1915. In your copy book, write down what you told your parents about the funeral when you got home.



Glasnevin Cemetery Timeline

1832 Glasnevin Cemetery opens but it is called 'Prospect Cemetery'. The first person to be buried here is a young boy from Francis Street called Michael Carey.



1847 Daniel O'Connell dies in Italy and his body is returned to Ireland to be buried in Glasnevin Cemetery.



1869 The O'Connell Tower is completed. The tower is 51 metres tall and is the tallest round tower in Ireland.



1891 Charles Stewart Parnell dies in England. Thousands of people attend the funeral at Glasnevin Cemetery. As the people leave the cemetery they pick springs of ivy from the trees and after this Parnell's remembrance day is known as 'Ivy Day'.



1915 Patrick Pearse gives his famous oration at the grave of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa.



1916 Easter Rising. Many of the civilian casualties, Irish rebels and British forces killed during the Rising are buried at Glasnevin Cemetery



1922 Michael Collins is shot dead in Co.Cork. 300,000 people line the streets of Dublin to watch his funeral procession as it makes its way to Glasnevin Cemetery.



1965 Roger Casement's body is brought to Dublin from Pentonville Prison in England and he is given a state funeral and buried at Glasnevin Cemetery.



2001 The bodies of the Forgotten Ten (ten men executed during the War of Independence) are brought from Mountjoy Prison and reburied in Glasnevin Cemetery.



2010 Glasnevin Trust opens the new Glasnevin Cemetery Museum. This new museum tells the story of the changes in Ireland in the 19th and 20th centuries through the lives of the people buried at Glasnevin Cemetery.



2016 In the year 2016 Glasnevin Cemetery commemorated the centenary (100 year anniversary) of the 1916 Easter Rising.



All factsheets and documents in this pack are subject to copyright and should not be reproduced without the permission of Glasnevin Cemetery Museum.

Credits

Text by Annie Birney, John Gibney, Ann-Marie Smith and Bridget Sheerin.

We gratefully acknowledge the National Library of Ireland for allowing us the use of their images.

Copyright Glasnevin Cemetery Museum 2018.

Also available at Glasnevin Cemetery Museum

WWI Tour – 100 years on

The WWI tour at Glasnevin Cemetery Museum gives primary school students the opportunity to learn about the Irish men and women who took part in the First World War in a challenging and memorable way.

This period of Irish history will be brought to life for the students through:

- A specially tailored **WWI walking tour** of the cemetery.
- **Work packs** with close curricular links will be sent in advance of your tour.
- A handling **session** involving real artefacts from the period.



For more information on the education programmes available at Glasnevin Cemetery Museum please contact our Education Department on education@glasnevintrust.ie or call