



**'Dublin Can Be Heaven'**

**Traditional Singing and Walking Tour**

Sunday 23rd September, 11:00am,  
Trinity College Entrance, College Green

**Frank Harte Festival 2012**

## Dublin Traditional Singing and Walking Tour

### Sunday 23rd September

This year's Frank Harte Festival walk will commence at the main entrance to Trinity College at College Green. TCD, the Alma Mater of Bram Stoker whose centenary is celebrated this year is appropriately the starting point for the walk as many of those featured in the walk were educated there including the lyricist Thomas Moore whose adjacent statue provides the second stop on the tour. This is the first of the many of the statues and memorials to famous Irish people and events which shaped the city's and Ireland's history that this years walk will visit.

At each of the selected memorials a relevant tune, song or poem will be performed by Góilín regulars or festival guests maintaining Frank Harte's belief that 'those in power write the history and those who suffer write the songs'. The route this year will explore historic College Green then saunter up Grafton Street and its environs into St Stephens Green and continue along Merrion Row, turn into Merrion Street to Merrion Square to the last stop at the memorial to Oscar Wilde.

The walkers are invited to then proceed to O'Donoghue's of Merrion Row where the music and songs of the Dubliners will be fondly remembered. The theme of this year's walk is *Dublin Can Be Heaven* better known as *The Dublin Saunter* – a song made famous by Dublin actor and entertainer Noel Purcell who was born in the Grafton Street vicinity.

Meeting Place: Entrance to Trinity College, College Green, Dublin 2.

Walk Starting Time: 11:00am sharp to arrive O'Donoghue's, Merrion Row at 1:00pm approx.

## STOP 1 – ENTRANCE TO T.C.D.



Passing commentary on:

- Statues: Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith
- Other famous past students: Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, Bram Stoker, Samuel Beckett (Nobel Laureate in Literature) and Ernest Walton (Nobel Laureate in Physics), Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, Thomas Moore and John Kells Ingram
- Trinity Library and the Book of Kells
- Henry Grattan Statue
- Bank of Ireland – Grattan's Parliament

ABRAHAM (BRAM) STOKER (1847-1912) author of *Dracula* was a graduate of Trinity College Dublin who became a clerk of inspection of petty sessions producing a standard textbook for the job titled *Duties of the clerks of petty sessions*. He resigned the civil service to become the business manager for the actor Henry Irving until the actor died in 1906. He published many minor novels but is best known for *Dracula*. The name is thought to be derived from the Irish *droc fhola* or ‘bad blood.’

- PAT BURKE will sing his own song dedicated to the memory of the Clontarf man. *Bram's Gothic Lullaby* is a comic spoof ballad on Bram Stoker and his creation *Dracula*. It was written by Pat as part of the 2011 *Wild Bees Nest Project*.

## STOP 2 – STATUE OF THOMAS MOORE

THOMAS MOORE (1779 -1852) was once regarded as the Irish Robbie Burns; he was a poet, singer, songwriter, entertainer and biographer of both Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Lord Byron. He was born in Aungier Street Dublin. In 1795 he became one of the first catholic students to attend Trinity College. His fellow students included Robert Emmet who in the aftermath of the French revolution supported a French invasion of Ireland and the 1798 rebellion. His most notable works include *The Minstrel Boy*, *The Last Rose of Summer*, *Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms* and *The Meetings of the Waters*.



- SÉAN O HEARCÁIN to sing Moore's *Oft in the Stilly Night*
- BRENDÀ O'RIORDAN to sing to her own harp accompaniment *The Minstrel Boy*
- TONY McGALEY to sing Dominic Behan's parody *The Sea Around Us* in which Behan scorned Moore as 'a lover of anything dressed in a crown'

## STOP 3 – STATUE OF THOMAS DAVIS BY EDWARD DELANEY WHICH WAS UNVEILED IN 1966

THOMAS DAVIS (1814-1845) was born in Mallow County Cork, Davis was a protestant revolutionary Irish writer who established *The Nation* newspaper with Charles Gavan Duffy and John Blake Dillon – Davis preached unity between Catholics and Protestants. He is author of *A Nation Once Again* and *Lament on the Death of Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill*. He died from TB and is buried at Mount Jerome Cemetery.

- Slow air on the pipes by GAY McKEON – *Lament for the Death of Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill* – and the poem by Davis to be read by FRANCIE DEVINE
- *A Nation Once Again* will be sung in alternating verses of English and Irish. Verse 1 – JERRY O'REILLY, Verse 2 – MÁIRE NÍ CHRÓINÍN, Verse 3 FERGUS RUSSELL and Verse 4 ANTAINÉ Ó FARACHÁIN. All sing Chorus

Chorus  
 A nation once again,  
 A nation once again,  
 And Ireland, long a province, be  
 A nation once again!

## STOP 4 – THE MOLLY MALONE STATUE

THE MOLLY MALONE STATUE commemorates a fictitious Dublin fishmonger. Better known to Dubliners as ‘The Tart with the Cart’, it was designed by Jeanne Rynhart, erected in 1988 and unveiled by Ben Briscoe – Lord Major of Dublin – as part of Dublin’s millennium celebrations. Frank Harte, an expert of Dublin street ballads, famously said ‘never judge a song by the company it keeps.’ The song was composed by James Yorkston of Edinburgh, although published in Cambridge Massachusetts in 1883, and by Francis Brothers and Day in London in 1884. The London edition was reprinted by permission of Kohler & Son of Edinburgh, implying that the first edition was published in Scotland, though no copies of it have been located.

- **SIOBHÁN HARTE** – Frank’s grand-daughter – to sing *Molly Malone*  
All join Siobhán in the chorus

Chorus  
 Alive, alive oh!  
 Alive, alive oh!  
 Crying Cockles and Mussels, Alive, alive oh!



## STOP 5 – BEWLEY’S BUSKING AREA

- **BRENDAN KENNEDY** to sing and distribute his new broadsheet *St Phe-lim* which tells the story of Aer Lingus flight 712 from Cork to London which crashed off Tuskar Rock County Wexford with a loss of 61 lives in 1968. It was written by Brendan as part of the *As I Roved Out Project 2012*.
- **BARRY GLEESON** will sing *The Dublin Saunter* – written by Leo Maguire and recorded on the Glenside label by Dublin actor Noel Purcell (1900 – 1985). Purcell started in show business aged 12 at the Gaiety Theatre and toured Ireland in a Variety Act with Jimmy O’Dea. He went on to become a film actor making many films with John Huston. His most famous role was as a lusty Irishman in *Mutiny on the Bounty*. Join Barry in the chorus.

**Chorus**

For Dublin can be heaven  
 With coffee at eleven  
 And a stroll in Stephen's Green  
 There's no need to hurry  
 There's no need to worry  
 You're a king and the lady's a queen  
 Grafton Street's a wonderland  
 There's magic in the air  
 There's diamonds in the lady's eyes  
 And gold-dust in her hair  
 And if you don't believe me  
 Come and meet me there  
 In Dublin on a sunny Summer morning

## STOP 6 – STATUE OF PHIL LYNNOTT IN HARRY STREET

PHIL LYNNOTT (1949 – 1986). The statue by sculptor Paul Daly commemorates the bass guitarist, song writer and frontman of Thin Lizzy the Irish rock band whose first hit in 1973 was a rock version of the Irish traditional ballad *Whiskey in the Jar*. The band followed this success in 1976 with the hit album *Jailbreak* which included *The Boys are back in Town* which has evolved into the signature tune of Leinster Rugby. Philo, as he is affectionately remembered by his Dublin fans, was son of a Dublin woman and an Afro-Guyanese father. He was reared in Dublin by his grandmother in Crumlin village where he was in many bands in-

cluding Skid Row with Brush Shields before forming the legendary Thin Lizzy. He died aged 36.

- **BRIAN DUNNE** and **NIALL CLOAKE** (fiddle) will perform *Whiskey in the Jar - Thin Lizzy style*



## STOP 7 – THE GAIETY THEATRE, SOUTH KING STREET

THE GAIETY was opened in 1871 with a production of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*. The theatre has housed performances of musicals, opera, drama, ballet but is best known to generations of Dubliners for its Christmas pantomimes starring Jimmy O'Dea, Maureen Potter and Danny Cummins. Among those who starred on the Gaiety stage were actors Michael McLiammór and Hilton Edwards, Peter O'Toole, Sarah Bernhardt, Ray McNally and Noel Purcell; Opera singers Luciano Pavarotti, Veronica Dunne and Joan Sutherland; the dancer Pavlova and comics Jack Benny, Jack Cruise, Milo O'Shea and Noel Purcell. The songs featured were made famous by Jimmy O'Dea at the Gaiety. *Biddy Mulligan* was written by W S North for a Gaiety Theatre pantomime *Taladoin, or The Scamp with the Lamp* which opened on Thursday, December 26, 1889.

- RÓISÍN GAFFNEY will sing *Biddy Mulligan*. Join Róisín in the chorus.

Chorus

You may travel from Clare to County Kildare,  
From Drogheda right back to Macroom.  
But where would you see a fine widow like me  
Biddy Mulligan, the pride of the Coombe

- MÁIRE NÍ CHRÓINÍN will sing *Sweet Daffodil Mulligan* written for Jimmy O'Dea by Harry O'Donovan. Join Máire in the chorus

Chorus

I'm sweet Daffodil Mulligan, I am  
All my ancestors came from the Coombe  
I'm just such another, the spit of me mother  
The lady that lives in one room  
Down in Francis Street  
Sweet Daffodil Mulligan – Fresh fish!  
Like the sweet Blarney roses that bloom,  
I'm bright, hale and hearty, the life of the party  
I'm Daffy, the belle of the Coombe, Fresh Fish!

## ST STEPHENS GREEN

Access to St Stephen's Green was restricted to local residents until 1877, when Parliament passed an Act to re-open St Stephens Green to the public at the initiative of Sir Arthur A. Guinness (Lord Ardilaun), a member of the brewing family. He later paid for the laying out of the Green in its current form which took place

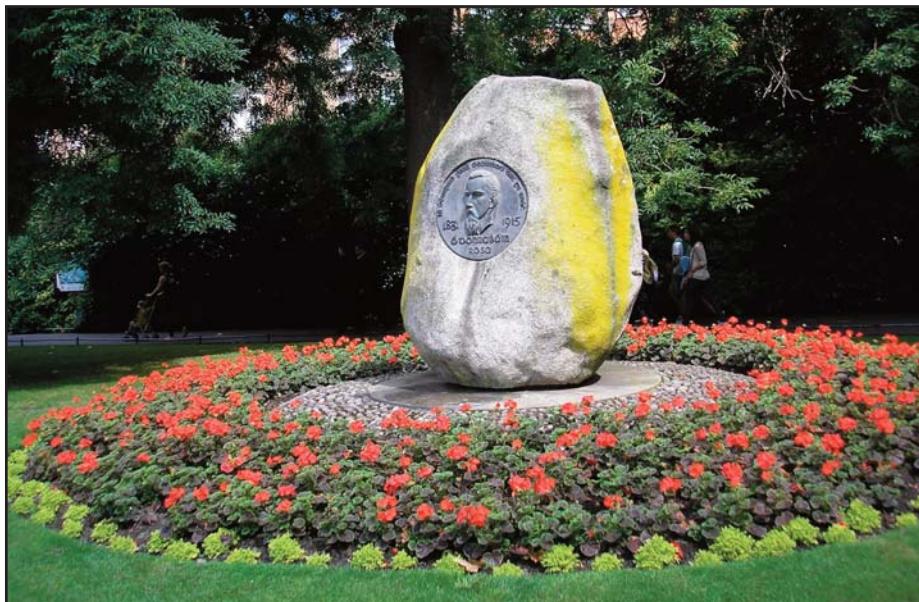
in 1880, and gave it to Dublin Corporation as representatives of the people. The city commissioned a statue to him which faces the College of Surgeons. In 1916, a group of 200 approx insurgents led by Commandant Michael Mallin with second-in-command Countess Markievicz, mostly from The Irish Citizen Army dug defensive position in the north-eastern side of St Stephens Green. When their positions came under heavy fire from the top of the Shelbourne Hotel they withdrew to the College of Surgeons. During the Rising, fire was temporarily halted to allow the ducks to be fed. The park is now operated by the Office of Public Works on behalf of the Irish State. The Green houses many statues and memorials to Irish artists, soldiers and patriots at which the tour will stop.



## STOP 8 – THE FUSILIERS’ ARCH

FUSILIERS’ ARCH commemorates members of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who died in the Boer War. It is built of granite taken from Ballyknockan in County Wicklow. The arch was also called the ‘Traitor’s Gate’ by nationalist Dubliners.

- **MICK KEELEY** to sing anti-recruiting song *Sergeant William Bailey*



## STOP 9 – O'DONOVAN ROSSA MEMORIAL STONE

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA (1831-1915) who was born in Rosscarbery, County Cork, spent much of his adult life in English jails. Accused of plotting a Fenian uprising, he was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to life in prison, but released in the general amnesty of 1870 on condition he left Ireland. He settled in New York where he joined Clann na Gael founded by fellow Corkman Jerome J. Collins where he edited the American edition of *The United Irishman*. He established 'a skirmishing fund' collected from the Irish Diaspora which was used to fund a bombing campaign in England. After his death his body was sent back to Ireland for burial in Glasnevin Cemetery by his IRB compatriot John Devoy. The eulogy given at his graveside by Pádraig Pearse is one of the most famous speeches in Irish history. Its ends with the famous lines: '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.'

- **FRANK NUGENT**– will recite Pearse's oration

## STOP 10 – ROBERT EMMET STATUE

This is one of four identical statues by sculptor Jerome Connor from Anascaul, Dingle of the young Dublin patriot. There is one in Emmetsburg, Iowa, another in Washington DC which was unveiled by President Woodrow Wilson, and one at The Golden Gate Park in California which was unveiled by Eamonn De Valera. The one in the St Stephen's Green is located opposite Emmet's birthplace at the now demolished number 124. TCD was turned down as a possible site for this statue because they had expelled him as a student for his republican activities.

ROBERT EMMET (1778 – 1803) a young Protestant, was hung and afterwards beheaded outside St Catherine's Church, Thomas Street after the uprising which he led in 1803 failed. He famously stated after his death sentence: 'When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I have done.' He became as W. B. Yeats said 'the leading saint of Irish nationality' when his inspirational speech from the dock immortalised him as an Irish republican martyr. Thomas Moore, a fellow student at Trinity College and a friend of Emmet, remembered him and his love for Sarah Curran in his poems: *Oh! breathe not his name'*

Oh! Breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade,  
Where cold and unhonour'd his relics are laid:  
Sad, silent, and dark, be the tears that we shed,  
As the night-dew that falls on the grass o'er his head.

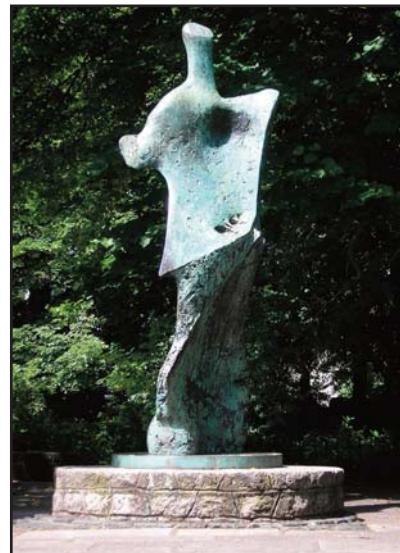
But the night-dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,  
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps;  
And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,  
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

- JERRY O'REILLY will sing *Bold Robert Emmet*, one of Dublin's favourite traditional songs, which recalls Robert Emmett's supreme sacrifice and chivalrous bravery on the scaffold

## STOP 11 – THE YEATS MEMORIAL GARDENS WITH A SCULPTURE BY HENRY MOORE

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS (1865 -1939) was a poet, playwright and a leading figure in the Irish literary revival movement. He was a co-founder of the Abbey Theatre and, in 1923, first Irish winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature. He was born in Sandymount, County Dublin, and educated in Dublin and London while spending much of his childhood in County Sligo. In his poem *Easter 1916*, Yeats captured the changing mood in Ireland in the years following the execution of the leaders of the Dublin 1916 rising with the simple words:

‘Alls changed, changed utterly,  
A terrible beauty is born’



- PHIL CALLERY to sing *The Stolen Child* from Yeats first book of poems entitled: *The Wandering of Oisín and Other Poems*

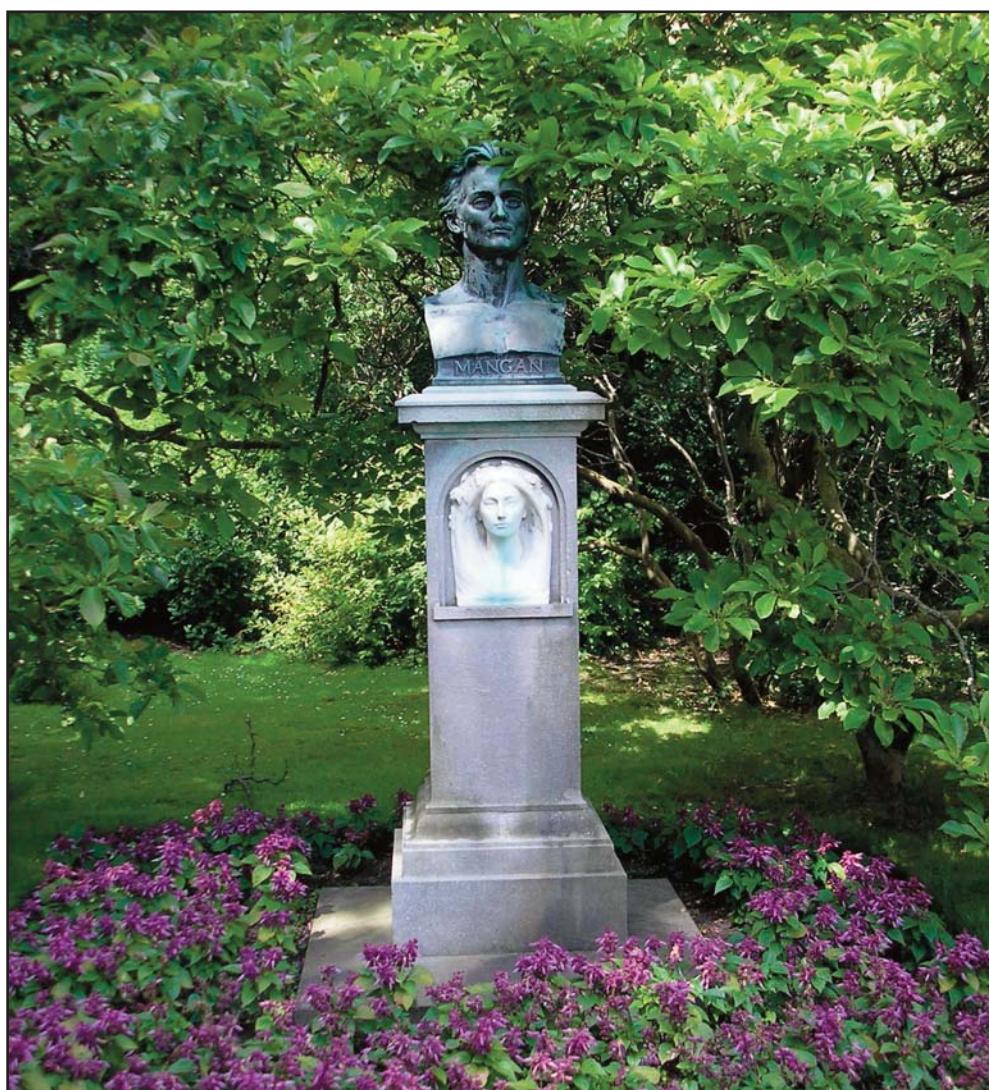
## STOP 12 – MAGDALEN WOMEN PARK BENCH MEMORIAL

THE MAGDALENE MOVEMENT in Ireland, which was originally intended to help prostitutes to reform and find other work, was appropriated by the Catholic Church following Catholic Emancipation in 1829 and the homes, which were initially intended to be short-term refuges, increasingly turned into long-term institutions where both work and penance were required. Penitents were required to work for their keep primarily in laundries, since the facilities were self-supporting and were not funded by either the State or the Religious denominations.

- CHRISTY MOORE to sing Joni Mitchell's song *Magdalene Laundry* which commemorates the women on whom this grave injustice was inflicted

## STOP 13 – JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN BUST

Note the Róisín Dubh bust inset which was sculpted by Willie Pearse, the brother of Padraig Pearse, who was also executed following the Easter rising.



JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN (1803- 1849) was born in Fishamble Street, Dublin. The son of a hedge school teacher, he was educated at a Jesuit school where he learned the rudiments of Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian. He attended three different schools until the age of fifteen. Obliged to find a job in order to support his family, he became a lawyer's clerk, and was later an employee of the Ordnance Survey and an assistant in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

His poems were published in *The Nation* founded by Thomas Davis and Charles Gavan Duffy. W. B. Yeats considered Mangan one of the best Irish poets, claiming, “To the soul of Clarence Mangan was tied the burning ribbon of genius.” He died of cholera and malnutrition at the Meath Hospital.

His most famous poems include *Dark Rosaleen*, *Siberia*, *The Nameless One*, *A Vision of Connaught in the Thirteenth Century*, *The Funerals*, *To the Ruins of Donegal Castle*, *Pleasant Prospects for the Land-eaters* and *Woman of Three Cows*.

- GAY McKEON to play the tune *Róisín Dubh* on the uilleann pipes

## STOP 14 – COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ BUST

CONSTANCE GEORGINE MARKIEVICZ (1868 – 1927) was the elder daughter of the Arctic explorer and adventurer Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Baronet, an Anglo-Irish landlord who administered an 100 km<sup>2</sup> estate at Lissadell in County Sligo. Yeats wrote a poem, *In Memory of Eva Gore-Booth and Con Markievicz*, in which he described the sisters as “two girls in silk kimonos, both beautiful, one a gazelle”.

Her sister Eva became involved in the labour movement and women's suffrage in England. Constance became a countess when she married a Polish artist Count Casimir Markievicz, and when the couple lived in Dublin she became a socialist and revolutionary nationalist.

Constance was a founder of Fianna Éireann and joined Connolly's Irish Citizen Army, which was formed in response to the lockout of 1913, to defend the demonstrating workers from the police. Markievicz, though an aristocrat, held sympathy with the ordinary workers. Markievicz recruited volunteers to peel potatoes in a basement while she and others worked on distributing the food.

During the rising in 1916 she was second-in-command to Michael Mallin first in trenches in St Stephen's Green, and then in the College of Surgeons, holding out

for six days, and finally giving up when the British brought them a copy of Pearse's surrender order. Her death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment 'on account of her sex' following her court martial.

In December 1918, she was the first woman elected to the House of Commons, though she did not take her seat, and along with the other Sinn Féin TDs formed the first Dáil Éireann. She was also one of the first women in the world to hold a cabinet position when she was appointed Minister for Labour by the first Dáil.

- DIARMUID BREATHNACH to sing *Dublin City in 1913* written by Donagh Mc Donagh

### STOP 15 – TOM KETTLE STATUE

TOM KETTLE (1880 – 1916) was born in Clontarf. He was the son of a farmer who was one of the founding members with Michael Davitt of the Irish Land League. He was educated at Clongowes Wood and became a journalist, barrister, writer, poet, soldier, economist and a politician who supported Home Rule. A member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, he was elected MP for East Tyrone. He joined the Irish Volunteers in 1913, then on the outbreak of World War I in 1914 enlisted for service where in 1916 he met his death at the Somme serving with the Dublin Fusiliers.

- FRANK NUGENT to recite *The Gift of Love* a short poem written two days before his death to his young daughter from which the lines quoted on his monument are taken.

Did not fight for flag nor king nor emperor,  
but for a dream born in a herdsman's shed,  
and a secret scripture of the poor.

### STOP 16 – JAMES JOYCE BUST

JAMES JOYCE (1882-1941), novelist and poet, has become the personification of Dublin and its great literary tradition. He was born in Rathgar and attended the Jesuit colleges of Clongowes Wood and Belvedere before progressing to UCD where he studied English, French and Italian. He is best known for his 1922 work *Ulysses* in which episodes of Homer's *Odyssey* are paralleled in a range of literary styles in Dublin settings. Although Joyce lived most of his life in Trieste, Paris and Zurich, all his works and characters are based on Dublin, his family, friends and acquaintances.

- BARRY GLEESON to sing *The Ballad of Persse O'Reilly* from *Finnegans Wake*

*Perce-oreille* is French for earwig. Hence the title of this rann, in which Hosty (Shem the Penman) lampoons HCE (Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker). HCE represents Everyman, Here Comes Everybody, Haveth Childers Everywhere. He has countless embodiments throughout the book: a publican in Chapelizod called Mr Porter, Humpty Dumpty, Tim Finnegan, Finn MacCool, Hamlet, Parnell, Oscar Wilde, Napoleon, Wellington, Noah, Adam, in fact everyman who has fallen but may rise again. His wife, Mrs. Porter, is ALP (Anna Livia Plurabelle), who represents all mothers and wives.

HCE is being denigrated for some misdemeanor in the Phoenix Park. He is also seen here as an invader: 'Lord Olofa Crumble' refers to Lord Oliver Cromwell and Olaf, the first Norse king of Dublin. Viking references abound. Note also 'He'll cheat e'erawan' (HCE).

## STOP 17 – THE GREAT FAMINE AND WOLFE TONE MEMORIALS BY EDWARD DELANEY

Flanked by stone columns, the WOLFE TONE MEMORIAL was nicknamed by Dubliners as 'Tonehenge'.

THE GREAT FAMINE (1845 -1852) in Ireland was a period of mass starvation, disease and emigration. During the famine approximately one million people died and a million more emigrated from Ireland, causing the island's population to fall



dramatically. The cause of the famine is attributed to potato blight and the consequent human cost in Ireland – where one-third of the population was entirely dependent on the potato for food – was exacerbated by a host of political, social and economic factors which remain the subject of historical debate. Its effects permanently changed the island's demographic, political and cultural landscape and became a rallying point for various nationalist movements.

- **ANTAINE Ó FARACHÁIN** to sing *Johnny Seoige*

This *caoineadh* (lament) speaks of a Johnny Seoighe (Mister Joyce), who it is said was the Relieving Officer in the Carna district of Conamara during the Great Famine. It would have been his responsibility to distribute relief to the starving population in the area. There is some folklore which would suggest that he was not as generous with this relief as the local population would have hoped. However, one would think from this song that neither he (nor his wife) could do any wrong. Who wrote the song is also contested as both Tomás Shiúnach and Bríd Ní Mháille have each been attributed with its composition by different sources.

- **ROBERT KELLY** to sing *The Covey's Lament* by Michael Keating from Westport.

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE (1763 – 1798) who was born in Dublin was a leading Irish revolutionary figure and a founding member of the United Irishmen. He studied law at Trinity College and qualified as a barrister at the King's Inns. He was captured in the uniform of a French Adjutant General in October 1798 by British Forces at Lough Swilly in Donegal and taken prisoner from the French ship Hoche following a failed attempt to land 3,000 French troops to support Irish rebellion. He was convicted as a traitor and sentenced to death by hanging by court-martial in Dublin; he was denied by the court his pleading to be shot as a soldier, and as a result he attempted suicide and died from his wounds some days later. He is buried in Bodenstown, County Kildare where his grave is preserved as a national memorial.

- **ÁINE ÚI CHEALLAIGH** to sing *Tone's Grave*, often referred to as *Bodenstown Churchyard*, by Thomas Davis. It was written following his visit to the grave of Wolfe Tone in Bodenstown, Co. Kildare where he found Tone's grave un-marked but guarded by a local blacksmith who would allow no-one to set foot on it.

Commentary on passing the Plaque to OLIVER ST JOHN GOGARTY at the Shelbourne Hotel and at the HUGUENOT CEMETERY founded in 1693.

## STOP 18 – THE MERRION HOTEL

BIRTHPLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON



ARTHUR WELLESLEY (1769-1852) the first Duke of Wellington is thought to have been born at the family's townhouse, 24 Upper Merrion Street, now the "Merrion Hotel". He spent most of his childhood at his family's two homes, the first a large house in Dublin and the second, Dangan Castle, Summerhill, County Meath. He went to the school in Trim when at Dangan, and to Mr. Whyte's Academy when in Dublin. He then enrolled at Eton, where he studied from 1781 to 1784. Irish-born commander of the British army during the Napoleonic Wars and later prime minister of Great Britain (1828–30), he first rose to military prominence in India, won successes in the Peninsular War in Spain (1808–14), and shared in the victory over Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June 1815 with the Prussian Field Marshal Blucher. The 'Iron Duke', as he was called, is regarded today by historians as a military genius and of his character as an honest and selfless politician, uncorrupted by vast prestige. His monument in Dublin's Phoenix Park was built from public subscriptions.

- FERGUS RUSSELL to sing *The 18th of June* – a maiden's lament for her lover who fell at Waterloo – which commemorates the famous battle. This song is included on Frank Harte's and Donal Lunny's celebrated CD *My name is Napoleon Bonaparte*.

## STOP 19 – THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO MEMBERS OF THE DEFENCE FORCES WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

Designed by Brian King – the Pyramid shape flame burns out through the Defence Forces Badge

- NIAMH PARSONS to sing *The Wounded Hussar* – a moving maiden’s lament for her fallen lover who died on the banks of the Danube which was composed by the Scotsman Thomas Campbell (1777 – 1844).

## STOP 20 – OSCAR WILDE STATUE BY DANNY OSBORNE



OSCAR WILDE (1854 -1900) was born at 21 Westland Row. He was son of the famous eye and ear surgeon Sir William Wilde who was interested in folklore and archaeology. Oscar was perhaps the most popular playwright at the end of the nineteenth century. However, he inadvisably prosecuted the father of his lover –

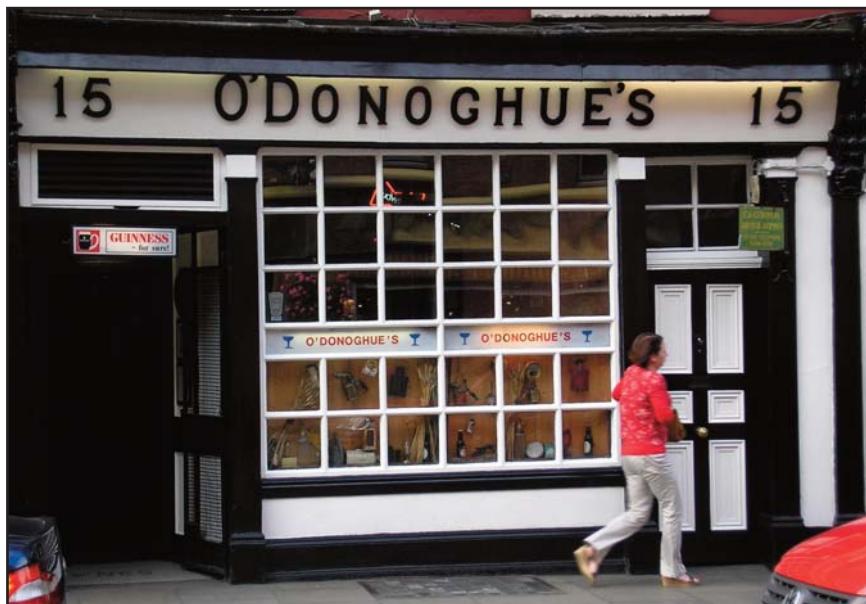
The Marquess of Queensbury – for libel and lost the case and as a result was prosecuted himself for gross indecency for which he was sentenced to jail for two years' hard labour. In prison he wrote *De Profundis* in which he outlined his spiritual journey through the trial. This was published after his death.

On release he went in exile to Paris and wrote *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* (1898) which described the execution of a man who had murdered his wife reflecting on his own experience in the line: 'Yet each man kills the thing he loves'. He died destitute in Paris on November 30th 1900 aged forty-six. The statue is opposite the house where the family lived – his mother Jane Francesca (Lady Wilde) wrote virulent nationalist and revolutionary poetry for *The Nation* newspaper under the pseudonym Speranza and inculcated a love in her children for the poetry of the Young Irelanders.

- PHILIP BREEN will recite selected verses of *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*

## LAST STOP – O'DONOOGHUE'S OF MERRION ROW

Time for a rest, to drink a pint and to pay a special tribute to the music and songs of the Dubliners by walk participants at Dublin's most famous traditional music venue.



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

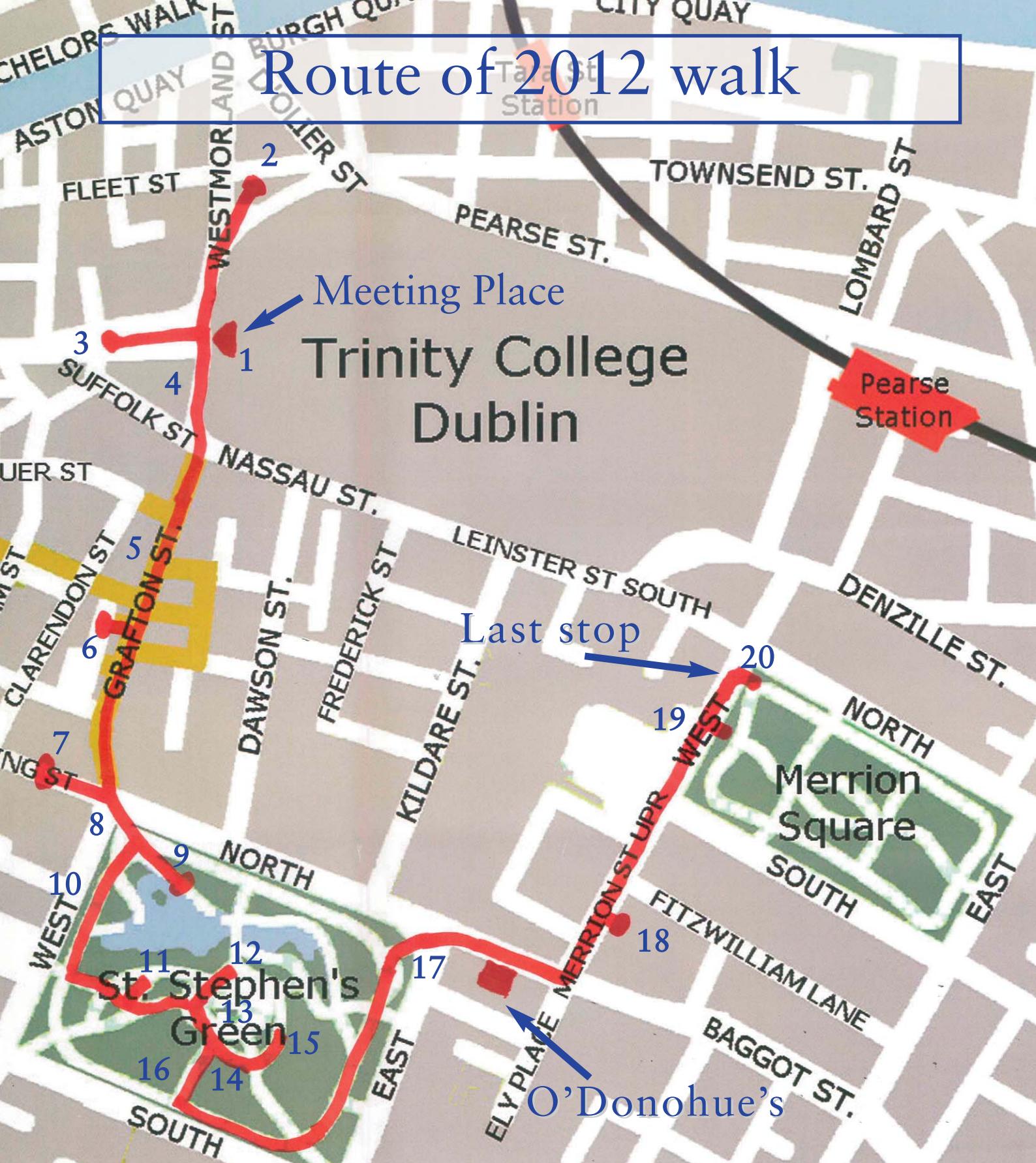
AN GÓILÍN wishes to thank and acknowledge all those who performed and participated in the annual Frank Harte Festival walking tour and those who helped plan and organise this year's event.

Particular thanks to Terry Moylan of Na Píobairí Uilleann for his assistance with the formatting and layout of the tour brochure and to Dave O'Connor for the use of his mobile sound equipment.

AN GÓILÍN acknowledges source material available on Mud Cat Café, Wikipedia and the many individuals who provided the historical information and song source material.

Sincere thanks to all who helped from Frank Nugent – the 2012 FRANK HARTE FESTIVAL TRADITIONAL SINGING WALK TOUR Co-ordinator.

# Route of 2012 walk



- 1 Meeting place, Bram Stoker
- 2 Thomas Moore Statue
- 3 Thomas Davis Statue
- 4 Molly Malone Statue
- 5 Bewley's area
- 6 Phil Lynott Statue, Harry Street
- 7 The Gaiety Theatre
- 8 The Fusiliers' Arch
- 9 O'Donovan Rossa Memorial
- 10 Robert Emmet Statue

- 11 Yeats Memorial Garden
- 12 Magdalen Women's Garden Seat
- 13 James Clarence Mangan Bust
- 14 Countess Markievicz Bust
- 15 Tom Kettle Bust
- 16 James Joyce Statue
- 17 Great Famine and Wolfe Tone Memorial
- 18 Duke of Wellington's birth-place
- 19 Defence Forces Memorial
- 20 Oscar Wilde Statue and home