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PICTORIAL RECORD

Centenary of Thomas Davis

and Young Ireland



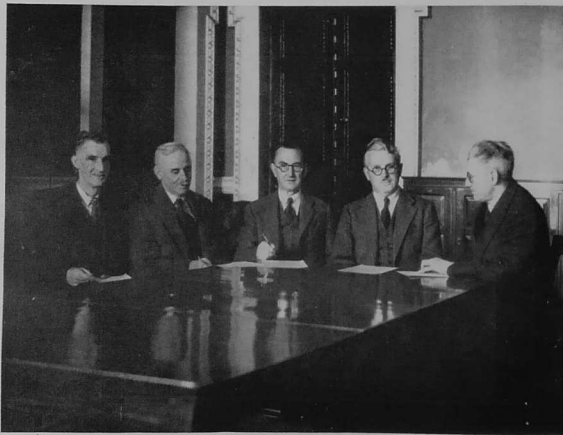
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Pictorial Record

Centenary of Thomas Davis
and Young Ireland

Compiled and Edited by Michael Quigley

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Government Committee which Organised Centenary Celebrations. (See opposite page.)

[Irish Times.]

Government Committee

Left to Right :

MR. SEAN MORAN,
Assistant Secretary, Department of Defence
(Secretary to the Committee).

MR. PATRICK J. LITTLE,
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.

MR. OSCAR TRAYNOR,
Minister for Defence (Chairman).

MR. THOMAS DERRIG,
Minister for Education.

MR. SEAN MOYLAN,
Minister for Lands.



Corporation Committee which organised City Hall Ceremony. (See opposite page.)

[Evening Mail.]

TRULY "A NATION ONCE AGAIN"

16,000 PEOPLE MARCH IN COMMEMORATION PARADE
INSPIRING SCENE AT CITY HALL

A HUSHED gathering as the strains of "A Nation Once Again" and then of "A Soldier's Song" swelled up on the afternoon air . . . On the platform in front of Dublin's City Hall, State and Municipal dignitaries stood rigidly to attention around the statue of Thomas Davis before which rested a huge laurel wreath—the Capital's tribute to an illustrious patriot. The very spirit of the Young Irelanders was abroad on this, the first day of the Centenary Celebrations (September 9).

A procession of 16,000 people, representative of all walks of life, led by the Lord Mayor, Alderman P. S. Doyle, T.D., and members of the Corporation, and accompanied by fifteen bands, had marched from Parnell Square

to the City Hall through streets thronged with spectators. Contingents from the Dublin Battalions of the Local Defence Force lined the route. To the stirring strains of the martial music they swung by, standards dipped and eyes turned left in salute as they passed the statue of Davis outside the Municipal Council building.

Young Ireland of To-day. The Old I.R.A. were more prominent in the past than those stalwart men of to-day.

many a hard fight, successors to the Young Irelanders and the Fenians. They secured place in the procession—next to the Corporation—was reserved for the Local District Council of Mallow, the birthplace of Davis.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE—From Left: Messrs. P. J. Cahill, T.C.; J. Breen; T. Byrne; S. Moran, (Secretary, Governmental Commemoration Committee); Inspector J. McNamara, G.S.; Ald. J. McCann, T.D.; the Lord Mayor (Ald. Doyle, T.D.); Messrs.

P. J. Hyman (Dublin City and County Engineer); Mr. B. J. Hyman, (Secretary); J. P. Fitzgibbon; P. O'Brien; Mr. O'Brien; T.C.; Messrs. C. Broadbent, T.D., T.C.; and J. O'Brien, T.C.



Dublin Corporation Leads Procession to City Hall.

[Irish Times.]

Youth—the Young Irelanders of 1945—turned out in strength to pay their tribute and, as the units of the Catholic Boy Scouts, An Oige, Cumann Oige na hEireann, Macradh Fail and the Primary Schools League filed past, one felt assured that the ideals of Davis, Dillon and Duffy were safe in their keeping.

The G.A.A., the Gaelic League, Glúin na Buaidhe and the Camogieacht Association—guardians in their own spheres of the Nation's games, language and culture—turned out in strength to do honour to the memory of the patriot dead. Political organisations were represented by Fianna Fail.

Strong Muster by Trade Unions. Irish Trade Unionism took a conspicuous part in the procession, both the Dublin Trades Council and the Congress of Irish Unions sending representative contingents. Other bodies which took part included the Irish Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, A.R.P. Services, Dublin—Wicklowmen's Association and the

Thomas Moore Society, Units of the Dublin Fire Brigade and the Auxiliary Fire Service brought up the rear.

The procession, having passed the City Hall, formed up in the adjoining streets. The Lord Mayor then delivered his oration (see next page) and placed on the Statue of Davis a laurel wreath inscribed as follows: "Ta an blathfhleasc so a thiolacan ag an Ard-Mheara, an Seanoir Peadar O Duibhghaill, T.D., thar cheann Catharanach, Bhaile Atha Cliath, Mean Foghnhair, 1945." The English inscription read: "Ald. P. S. Doyle, T.D., P.C., Lord Mayor, lays this wreath on behalf of the citizens of Dublin, September, 1945."

No. 1 Army Band, under Lt. Col. [Name], played "A Nation Once Again" and "The Soldier's Song" to conclude the ceremony.

The platform party included [Name] and Ministers, representatives of the [Name] Seanad, and three former Lord Mayors (Ald. Clarke, Ald. Byrne, T.D., and Ald. [Name], T.D.).



Trade Unionists in Parade to City Hall.

Irish Times.

TRIBUTE BY THE LORD MAYOR

YOUNG IRELANDERS REVIVED DYING SOUL
OF NATION
PRESENT GENERATION'S DEBT

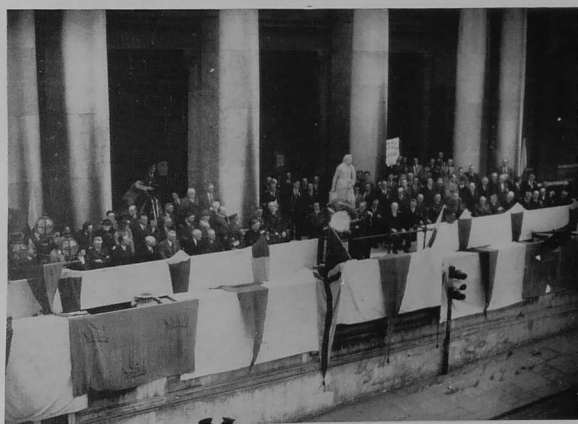
ALDERMAN DOYLE, in the course of his oration, stated :—We are gathered here to-day to honour the memory of Thomas Davis and his colleagues of the Young Ireland Movement who, one hundred years ago, as it was said, "brought a new soul into Ireland" or, rather, revived the dying soul of the nation. The present generation, who have grown up in a sovereign, independent State, can hardly realise the conditions under which the national life of the people struggled for survival a century ago.

Tyrannical land laws kept the mass of the people in a condition worse than serfdom, and rudimentary education could only be had at the price of denying the Faith of their fathers. In the words of Davis, the people were "unorganised . . . ignorant of each

other's will, without books, without song, without leaders (save one), without purposes, without strength, without hope."

Earnest Plea for the Language.

While Davis preached that Irish nationality was wide enough to embrace all true Irishmen, irrespective of their origin, he was also, as Colley Cibber put it, the first public man in the world who realised that the nation was in a fault upon the Gael. With great courage he pleaded earnestly for the preservation of the Irish language. "A people without a language of its own," he said, "is only half a nation." The task has been left unfinished to our day. Let us, at this time, take to heart his warning: "Even liberty recovered had been sickly."



The Lord Mayor Lays a Wreath at City Hall.

[Independent Newspapers]

and insecure without the language."

Davis, like his great predecessors, Tone and Emmet, had been a student of Trinity College, and it is fitting that we should have here on our platform today the Provost of that College to pay tribute to the memory of its illustrious graduate.

The Birth of "The Nation."

In 1841 Davis, with half a dozen other young men, joined the Association which O'Connell had formed to secure Repeal of the Union. With one of this group, a fellow-student, John Blake Dillon, he joined Charles Gavan Duffy in launching a new weekly paper, "The Nation." Griffith said: "Save O'Connell, it was the greatest influence of its generation, and it has influenced every generation since." The writers of "The Nation" saw clearly what the people lacked to give them a full national life, to discipline and train them in the struggle for freedom, and, in ringing verse and forceful prose, they taught them the elements of nationality.

On that foundation were organised the monster meetings, attended by hundreds of thousands and held in some spot like Tara,

hallowed in history. From that platform O'Connell, in scornful invective, defied the enemies of the country and stirred the hearts of his people to new hopes and high endeavour.

Necessity for Education.

The Young Irelanders were not content with mere demonstrations.

Their ideas were constructive. They saw that nearly four millions of the people were illiterate, so they laid great stress on the necessity for education. They urged that the best use should be made of the inadequate system of primary education set up by the Government and that the better-off section of the public, through the popular clubs, should establish classes, particularly for the spread of information about their own country. "To be able to keep their own country and use it and govern it," Davis wrote, "is the men of Ireland must know what it is, what it was, and what it ought to be made."

Books of national value were published and others planned and, in the schemes projected by "The Nation" and its writers, we find the inspiration of the great mass of patriotic writing from which succeeding generations learned to know and serve their country.

The Shadow of the Famine.

For three short years Davis maintained his herculean labours and, on the 16th September, 1845, he died. Already across the land was creeping the shadow of the Famine, and his colleagues, deprived of his wise leadership and dauntless spirit, had to face the greatest crisis in Irish history. Came 1848, the Year of Revolutions, but Ireland's effort was stillborn. John Mitchel, Smith O'Brien and the other leaders were hustled off to convict settlements overseas, but their sacrifice was not in vain. James Fintan Lalor, in a series of brilliant articles, boldly set forth the claim to the

ownership of Ireland by the people of Ireland, and, in a masterly survey of the revolutionary tactics to be adopted by an oppressed people, gave a headline which guided the men of to-day in our own fight for freedom.

Where so many patriots have given their lives and their best efforts to win our freedom, Alderman Doyle concluded, it may be invidious to single out any particular one, but, nevertheless, on this day many will repeat Sir Samuel Ferguson's noble tribute to the great teacher of Young Ireland:

" . . . Under God, to Thomas Davis
Let the greater praise belong."

THE BOOK WEEK COMMITTEE

(see opposite page).

Mr. Sean Moylan, T.D., *Minister for Lands, Chairman*; Mr. Sean O Faolain, *Vice-Chairman*; Mr. R. B. Eason and Mr. Eoin O'Keeffe, *Hon. Treasurers*; Mr. Eoin O'Keeffe, *Hon. Sec.*; Mr. James Barry; Mr. Piaras Beaslaoi; Rev. Stephen Brown, S.J.; Mrs. R. A. Childers; Eibhlín Ní Chatháinríabhagh; Mr. Basil Clancy; Mr. T. J. Collins; Miss Dorothy Day; Mr. Liam Gogan; Dr. R. Hayes; Mr. Arthur Hanna; Mr. Joseph Hone; Mr. Patrick Hughes; Miss C. Keogh; Mrs. Le Brocqny; Mr. R. H. Lyon; Pionnias Mac a' Bhatha; Ceallachain Mac Cartagh;

Mr. D. S. Magee; Miss C. Dease; Mr. T. J. Dowling; Mr. A. Farrington; Mr. L. J. Fearon; Mr. J. E. Gaffney; Mr. A. Grey; Mr. P. B. Glynn; Mr. Robert Greacen; Mr. Marcus Noone; Miss K. O'Brien; Miss J. O'Connor; Padraig O hUiginn; Mr. J. J. O'Neill; Mr. Lennox Robinson; Mrs. Salkeld; Mr. Kees van Hoek; Miss Rosain Walsh; Mr. W. J. Whelan; Professor H. O. White.

Mr. Noel Moffett, M.R.I.A., A.M.T.P.I., designed the exhibition.



The Book Fair Committee.



Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy opens Book Fair.

[Irish Times.

BOOK WEEK OPENING

CONFIDENCE IN THE YOUTH OF IRELAND
IMPORTANCE OF IRISH READING

HE would like to see the interest of youth in the work for the country extended, as he believed in Eire Og, said Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy when he formally declared open on Monday, September 10, the Book Week in the Mansion House, Dublin, organised in connection with the Centenary celebrations.

He was confident, the speaker continued, that, when their time came, this nation of the Gael would be in the safe keeping of its youth. More, however, should be done to encourage and strengthen the best elements, in order that they might extend their influence over more thoughtless contemporaries. The Nation needed the co-operation of youth in all directions, including politics. The importance of convincing the rising generation that it must read Irish books, especially history, could not be exaggerated.

The Prophet of Eire Og. This, said Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy, was essentially a Book Fair of Young Ireland, and for the young, because Thomas Davis was the prophet of Eire Og. There was virtually no Irish reading for an Irishman one hundred years ago and "The Nation" came at the right moment to nourish the newly-roused, but wholly-famished mind of the Gael with the pabulum which it was silently craving.

"The Nation" marked the beginning of modern Irish history. Davis and his colleagues created a new ethos for Irish nationality; they infused into the younger generation a national dignity and self-regard grounded, not merely on facts of history, but on the facts of history. The Nation was determined to secure a new era for this new spirit of nationality, and to that



Mrs. de Valera lectures at Book Fair.

[Irish Press.]



"Camera-conscious" schoolgirls at the Book Fair.



Interest in Book Fair lecture. Second from left is Mr. Dermot O'Brien, President, Royal Hibernian Academy (since deceased). *[Irish Press]*



A busy corner at the Book Fair. *[Irish Press]*



"Young Ireland" troops to the Book Fair.

[Irish Press.

end it gave the people, besides the newspaper, the literature that they needed, and that they liked.

Library is Man's Wealth. Davis had said: "Beside a library, how poor are all the other greatest works of man."

That, said Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy, was a reflection which could be commended to County Councils and County Managers. After more than twenty years of native government, it was sad to learn that two County Councils struck a rate for libraries for the first time this year while, outside Dublin City, only two or three raised the maximum rate of three-pence in the pound.

If "The Nation" began modern Irish history, 1922 closed Chapter I and began Chapter II, because that year marked the beginning of a new impulsive and significant movement of young people away from public affairs and national interests. These were not West-British elements, but were the children of Irish-Irelanders, whose parents had not impregnated them with Irish reading.

Influence of Radio and Cinema.

The initial cause was political, but the relapse was intensified by

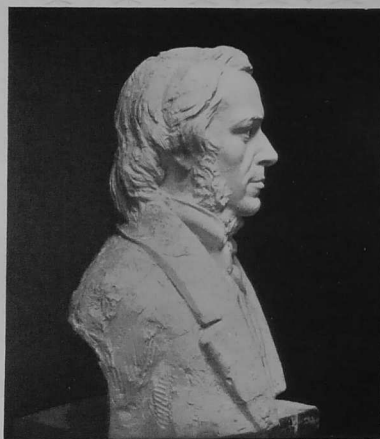
the new era of the cinema and the radio with their new sophistication which, so far as it involved demoralising influences, they still did little to counteract. They had to face the problem of the number of children with no idea of nationality and no interest in it who, if not aroused from their complacency, would give to the next generation an Irishman in a new role—a particularly flabby species of the English provincial. He hoped, Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy concluded, that the Commemoration might be made a trumpet call to Irish youth.

Mr. Sean O Faolain presided at the opening ceremony.

His Excellency the President paid an informal visit to the Exhibition the following Wednesday.

Daily lectures were a feature of the Book Week programme and attracted large attendances. The lecturers were:—

P. S. O'HIGARTY.	BRIGID MCCARTHY, P.R.D.
LENNOX ROBESON.	D. O. CINNEIDE.
MARY FLYNN.	W. J. FLYNN.
DONAGH MACDONAGH.	DR. R. DUFFERY EDWARDS.
ROGER McHUGH.	MRS. DE VALERA.
PATRICIA LYNCH.	SEAN O'SHEA.
EILEEN MCCARTHY, M.A.	TOMAS O'FLYNN.



The Bust of Davis, by Albert Power, R.H.A. (College Studio.)

HONOURED IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

DAVIS FINDS HIS PLACE WITH IMMORTAL PEARSE
CEANN COMHAIRLE UNVEILS BUST

SIMPLICITY was the keynote of a ceremony at Leinster House on Thursday, September 14, when Mr. Frank Fahy, Ceann Comhairle, unveiled a bust of Thomas Davis by the late Albert Power, R.H.A. Thus the great patriot of last century finds honour with Pearse, the great patriot of our time, in the Parliament House of his native land. In different times and by different means each had fought for the fulfilment of Ireland's destiny as a nation.

Mr. Fahy said that it was a fortunate day for Ireland when three young men of the integrity, ability and patriotism of Davis, Dillon and Gavan Duffy founded "The Nation." Ireland's debt to them was incalculable. Davis summed up his ideals and gave the key to his subsequent work when, in an address to the Historical Society

of Trinity College, he stated: "Gentlemen, you have a country." He postulated the nation, the historic Irish nation, based on Gaelic culture and language. "*A nation, when the language of its cradle goes, itself craves a tomb.*"

Self-reliant and Disciplined.

Davis desired Irishmen to be worthy of freedom; to be self-reliant and disciplined; to be proud of being Irish. To awaken that spirit and inculcate self-respect, he and his collaborators set about providing a national literature in prose and verse, recalling, in song and ballad, past glories, both victory and failure, from the death of King Dáithí, at the foot of the Alps, down to Father Tyrrell of Fingal. The judgment of Davis was remarkably



A Young Admirer in the National Museum.
[Independent Newspapers.]

mature. He realised the crying need for land settlement as, indeed, did Fintan Lalor and Blake Dillon, and adumbrated a scheme for land division. In many ways he proved himself prescient if not, indeed, prophetic as, for instance, in his pleas for social justice.

Unselfish Tributes by other Patriots. Recalling the esteem and affection in which Davis was held by his

colleagues, Mr. Fahy said that Charles Gavan Duffy had described him as "the grandest character I have ever met," while the tributes paid to his memory by John Blake Dillon and Samuel Ferguson were familiar to all. The speaker then quoted the following appreciations from the Centenary Address on Davis by Mr. T. W. Moody, F.T.C.D.:

JOHN MITCHEL: "Of all the band of friends and comrades who used to be called Young Ireland, Davis was the foremost and best, the gentlest and bravest—the most accomplished and the most devoted."

JOHN O'LEARY, unrepentant Fenian who read poems and essays of Thomas Davis in 1846 and as a result "went through a process analogous to what certain classes of Christian call *conversion*. Everything was changed. I felt in quite a new sense

that I was an Irishman and that for weal or woe my fate must be linked with that of my country."

PEARSE: "The highest form of genius is the genius for sanctity, the genius for noble life and thought. That genius was Davis's. Character is the greatest thing in a man; and Davis's character was such as the Apollo Belvidere is said to be in the physical order—in his presence all men stood more erect."

GRIFFITH found in Davis a master "whose spirit has raised in every generation since his death resistance to national subjection, and effort for national liberty."

W. B. YEATS: "Davis could show forth the service of Ireland as heroic service worth a man's energy, because he had in his words and in his actions a moral quality akin to that quality of style which can alone make permanent a picture or a book."

Services of All Since Ireland needed the services of all her children, Mr. Fahy

continued, Davis strove for unity among all creeds and classes. Hence his earnest insistence on tolerance, Gael, Norman or Cromwellian was welcome "so he be to Ireland true." Small wonder that such an

appeal, made with eloquence and sincerity, attracted to the cause as brilliant a galaxy of talent, as noble an assemblage of helpers as ever figured in our chequered history.

It would be idle to speculate to what extent the passionate patriotism, sound judgment and wise leadership of Davis would have saved the Young Ireland Movement from the wreck of the Famine years. His teaching and his gospel of nationality continued, despite famine and the abortive risings of '48 and '67, to inspire all who strove for freedom. On Eire Og of to-day devolved the duty of striving to complete the work of the Young Irelanders.

GIFT TO AMERICA.

It is the intention of the Government to present a replica of the bust placed in Leinster House to the American Irish Historical Society through the Irish Minister at Washington.



THOMAS DAVIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The organisation of at least one scholarship to be awarded annually in a subject of Irish National Culture is in contemplation. The details of the Scholarship have not yet been finally determined.



HONOURED IN MUSIC

THEIR Excellencies, the President and Mrs. O'Kelly, An Taoiseach, Mrs. de Valera and Miss Mairin de Valera were among the distinguished gathering at the Capitol Theatre, Dublin, on the night of Sunday September 9, for the Centenary Symphony Concert. Also present were members of the Government, the Dail and Seanad, the Diplomatic Corps and the Judiciary.

Specially written for the occasion, and performed for the first time, were three compositions which consisted of settings for orchestra and choir of some of the best-known poems of Thomas Davis. Outstanding was Eamonn O' Gallchoibhair's setting of "Lament for Owen Roe," with Michael O'Higgins as soloist, which is assured a permanent niche in Irish music. Denis Cox was heard to advantage in Aloys Fleischmann's interpretation of "Clare's Dragoons" and the setting by Redmond Friel of three short poems. All the new works were conducted

by the composers. Capt. Michael Bowles and Dr. J. F. Larchet conducted the Radio Eireann Symphony Orchestra in their own arrangements of old airs. The concluding item was a performance of Hamilton Harty's "Irish Symphony." There was a choir of 102 voices.

Arrival of The President.

The President and Mrs. O'Kelly were met on their arrival by Mr. Little, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. Sean Moran, Secretary of the Organising Committee, and escorted to the Board-room. The President was attended by Col. S. O'Sullivan, A.D.C., and Comdt. M. J. Hefferon, A.D.C. As Mr. and Mrs. O'Kelly entered their box, the Presidential Salute was sounded. Bouquets were presented to Mrs. O'Kelly and Mrs. de Valera by Mrs. Patrick Farrell, wife of the Managing Director of the Capitol.



Easter Week Veterans escort President and Mr. Lemass to College Green.

[Irish Times]

PRESIDENT O'KELLY'S TRIBUTE

BROTHERHOOD OF FREE MEN WAS GOAL OF DAVIS
WON NOTHING BY FAVOURITISM

HIS Excellency President O'Kelly joined officially in the Centenary ceremonies on Wednesday, September 12 when, at College Green, Dublin, he laid a tablet marking the site of the statue to be erected to Davis. The distinguished platform party included her Excellency, Mrs. O'Kelly, An Taoiseach and members of the Government, the Bishop of Thasos (Most Rev. Dr. Wall), the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin (Most Rev. Dr. Barton), the Lord Mayor, and members of the Judiciary, the Dail and the Seanad, and Army Chiefs. Dr. E. H. Alton, Provost of Trinity College, was also present, with Dr. K. C. Bailey, Registrar.

The Presidential Party, escorted by a company of Army motor cyclists and with Col. S. O'Sullivan, and Comdt. Heffernan A.D.C.s., in attendance, drove from Aras an Uachtaran to South Great George's Street, where his Excellency left his car.

Escorted by a Guard of Honour of be-medalled Easter Week men, and accompanied by An Tanaiste, Mr. Lemass, he then proceeded to the platform. No. 1 Army Band played the Presidential Salute and a military Guard of Honour presented arms. Prior to the ceremony of laying the tablet, which was watched by a large crowd, President O'Kelly was presented with a silver trowel by Mr. Traynor, Minister for Defence, on behalf of the Government. Members of the 26th Battalion (Old I.R.A.) lined the route from George's Street to College Green.

The Spiritual Revolution. His Excellency addressed the gathering as follows: Here where Thomas Davis often walked, both as a student and in the short years of his public life, I have now placed this tablet to mark the site of the statue to be erected



President Inspects College Green Guard of Honour.

[Irish Times.]

to his memory. It is an occasion truly appropriate to the man. Davis loved statues, those embodiments in stone of a people's history. Everything that was part of the culture and the story of Ireland was to him a thing worthy of respect. Be it the painting of a battle, the ruin of a church, a page of old vellum or the rough hewn stones of an ancient burial ground, Davis would cherish them all as part of the heritage of the Ireland of his day, as part, indeed, of his own heritage.

He was a simple man and a man of unpretentious humility and so he almost certainly never saw himself in the role of somebody whom future generations would honour and to whom here, in sight of the College where his national mind first disclosed itself, his people would raise a statue. Had he foreseen that, he might have been a little amused and a little surprised, but he would also have been glad and proud for he would have taken that tribute not as one to himself but to all that brilliant band, Dillon, Gavan Duffy, Smith, O'Brien, Mitchel, Mangan, Doheny, Martin, McGee, and the others who made the spiritual revolution which was Young Ireland.

A Line of Great Men.

Thomas Davis was not a phenomenon. He was one of a line of great men who stretch backwards through Emmet and Tone and Grattan to the days of our former independence, and forwards through Mitchel, Parnell and Childers, to the present independence of this part of Ireland which that long succession won for us. Davis stands out from his comrades, not necessarily because he did more, but because it was his gift and his mission to teach and to put into words the ideals and ambitions of our nation and its people.

There is no record of when exactly Davis accepted the national ideal in place of the ideals which were held by his friends and his family. There is no tradition of a sudden realisation of a great truth. In all probability there was no such sudden realisation. Davis was a scholar; he read deeply; he pondered much. Again and again throughout his articles in "The Nation" he shows his interest in other countries, some of them with problems and with pasts not unlike Ireland's. He had a special aptitude for historical studies and in these the union in other

nations between freedom and well-being must often have presented itself to his mind. There was such honesty in that mind that he would have allowed nothing to obscure the reasons for the contrast between social conditions in Ireland and in a free Nation.

His Ballads of Ireland.

That he was sentimentally attracted to his country from his earliest days we know from the references in so many of his ballads to the beauty of its scenery, the dignity and gentleness of its people. Though his father was British he never regarded himself as anything else but an Irishman. This pride in being Irish, however, does not necessarily lead to a clear national vision, and that he should, from such a circle as his, raise his voice for Irish independence, must have been the fruit of many struggles with himself and of the sacrifice of many things which he and his family held dear. In his essays he shows that he knew the cause of Ireland's liberty had few friends abroad; that he was aware that a long and terrible struggle would be required to free her.

No sentimental attraction can explain the depth of the conviction which made Davis

dedicate himself to that cause. That can have come only from something profound within himself, some rare intuitive and, at the same time, intellectual appreciation of the necessity for independence if a nation is to live a real life or be of worth to itself and to the world. This unshakeable faith, not alone in a people's right to be free, but in the necessity of freedom, is in most of what Davis wrote and, because it was so obviously a faith, its power to convince others was extraordinary. Davis in his own day deeply influenced his co-religionists. Men who had kept aloof from all nationalism or had actually opposed it began to read "The Nation" and to come into the ranks of the Repealers.

Winning over the Minority.

The very knowledge that this was happening, even if the numbers were small, must have delighted Davis. Yet he did not mince words to attract the minority. He castigated them for their imitation of foreign manners, foreign thought, foreign ways of life. He did not abate his love of Irish things to win them—his essays are filled with the importance of Irish history, the Irish language,

Irish archaeological remains, Irish customs. Yet they came. Undoubtedly it was his own blazing sincerity which brought them; for they could see that he had no favourites; if the Anglo-Irish erred in this the Gaels erred in that, and he was not afraid to say so.

His attitude to the Irish language is an example of the courage with which he spoke his convictions. He knew little Irish himself and lived and wrote in a Dublin that was English-speaking. "The Nation" was written in English and English had become the political language of Ireland. Yet Davis had no doubt which language should be on Irish lips: "*A people without a language of its own is only half a nation. A nation should guard its language more than its territories—it is a surer barrier, and more important frontier than fortress or river.*" Again he said: "*To impose another language on such a people is to . . . separate the people from their fore-fathers by a deep gulf, 'tis to corrupt their very organs and abridge their very power of expression.*"

Unity of Irishmen his Ideal.

This clear perception, the wisdom of which we see to-day in all its fullness, illuminated his thought also on

the need for unity among our people, if ever great things were to be achieved. When we remember that Thomas Davis belonged to the minority which, at that time, possessed practically all power and patronage in the nation, his advocacy of an equality as Irishmen of those of all creeds is seen in its real greatness. Nor did he urge this unity on a basis of yielding up this or that national ideal or distinctive characteristic or separate custom. He urged, as Tone had urged before him, that all differences be sunk in the common name of Irishmen serving the common cause of Irish freedom.

Such a union of Catholic and Protestant, Williamite and Jacobite, Cromwellian and Milesian, he saw as the source of benefits to our nation such as patriots had long dreamt of. He wrote: "*If a union of all Irish-born men ever be accomplished, Ireland will have the greatest and most varied materials for an illustrious nationality and for a tolerant and flexible character in literature, manners, religion and life as any nation on earth.*" To accomplish this union was, perhaps, his greatest ambition. He furthered it by every art and power within him, urging tolerance, generosity, calm understanding, acceptance of differences, respect of others' opinions on all sections of the people that they might



The President Lays Tablet on Site of Davis Statue.

[Independent Newspapers.]

become a brotherhood of free men.

Symbol of Nation's Gratitude.

He died, as those about him thought, with his work undone, with hardly one of his aims accomplished. But time has proved that his influence has been one of the most potent of all the forces that have shaped this nation's history and that his inspiration has lifted up every generation that followed him and given it, in his own words: "*Love of self-denial,*

of justice, of beauty, of valour, of generous life and proud death."

It is to the memory of the man who so fittingly expressed that noble ideal and to the memory of all his comrades in the Young Ireland Movement that this tablet has now been placed in position to be a symbol of a Nation's gratitude.

[President's Speech in Irish on following Page.]

The tablet was inscribed as follows:



1845-1945.
Do taspáine ionas Deithe i
Seimine ar
Tomás Dáibis
Do teag
Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh
Uachtarán na hÉireann.
An Tabléad so
12 - IX - 1945



ÓRÁIO AN UACHTARÁIN

TUÁIRTE an t-uachtarán nuair do leas sé an cáibléas i bFáilte an Coláiste:—Tá daoine annso creitimid, ná fuit an Saeúilge go maic aca. Má cá, tá gáó speisialta aca leis na ceachtanna atá le ruglunn ó beasa agus ó saorair Tomás Óáibis. Tá bráí sin is i mbéarla is mó a labairt mé inbh. An tóinis, áitá, cá pocal pé leir agham le ráo leis na Saeúilgeóiní.

Pear tuisiúnac, leatán-áigeantac, lágac do b'eaó Tomás Óáibis. Do tuis sé go raib a meón péin as gac doinne agus vein sé a víceall cun daoine de gac sazas do meallac cun na náisiúnacra ar an mbócar do b'fearr leo péin. Bíod sé foitneac le daoine macánca pé tuasimí a béac aca. Bíod sé cneasca le gac tuine a gáóinis éine, mar b'ól nó gurb é an t-gháó bídeán na sobáilcí náisiúnca. Bí tócas aige i gcomnuite as éiminn

agus as muinnir na hÉireann agus tá veascaib sin v'péac sé tócas agus misneac do míseant i gcróitíú Saeúeal.

Saeúcais Tomás Óáibis a buata in-éleacta agus éirime agus himne sé tóeáct agus víceall cun gá v'itús agus umam éirimeac do gac ní Saeúac do siolac agus do coéú i muinnir na tíre, ba cúma cató é an aicme nó an creitneac nó an cine ar bíod iad. Míon sos do coice ac á impi agus á acuiní ar gac n-aon an Saeúge agus nósa a sean agus a sinsear do carac agus do éaminnac.

**SEAN IS SEANÁS
NA h-ÉIREANN.**

Da éant, atóir sé, scartócar a véanam agus eólas a éraobscóileac ar gac gné de stair agus seanás na hÉireann—ar a cara cáitíúla, a sean-ceampall, a reitísi ársa, agus a séac.

comantái seantais, agus ar a ceolra agus á hamúin. Míon éant pailí do cabairt in éimí tá mbaineann leis an bhíor-Saeúeas nó le seanás nó saíóir na tíre. Da é sin bhí a teagaise i n-gac ar scríob sé.

Ná míon sos do ac á áiteam do víos-raiseac veá-lioga ar éireannais de gac aicme agus creitneac agus cineál aonré le éile ar maic lena ucin tóeais. Dála Wolpe Tone v'péac sé le Saol agus Sall-Saol do cabairt le éile agus ceangal cáirdeasa agus comair do bunú ion muinnir na hÉireann uile, pé acu de shíóir élanna Míro nó de bunac na Loclannac nó na Normannac nó na gCromallac iad.

In ár gCairtíis nó míon bhíroscóinacis nó éile vóinn is éireannais sinn uile agus bímis maicneac mórálac as. Ins na neitib sin go léin, ba éoin vóinne, a Saeúilgeóiní, aicnis a véanam ar Tomás Óáibis. Má leanamíó ná sampla, má bímid as sion-éraobscóileac ar soiscéil pé mar a bíod seisean agus má veimimí leis an tuisiún, leis an tóeáct agus leis an gneascact céatna é, éireócaró linn san ámras gáó do'n Saeúilge agus do'n Saeúealacac do lasac ar fuair na tíre. Annsan beró éine pé véoró ar an mbéac cun beir "Saeúealac com maic le saor."





Unveiling of Plaque at Home of Davis.

Irish Times.

Plaque Unveiled at Home

OUR DUTY TO PEOPLE OF THE NORTH

DAVIS'S HOPE FOR UNITY

AT 67 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, where Thomas Davis lived most of his short life and where he died in 1845, a plaque by Laurence Campbell, R.H.A., was unveiled on Tuesday evening, September 11. The function was organised by Cómhdhail Náisiúnta na Gaedhilge, in co-operation with the Government Centenary Committee, and the unveiling ceremony was performed by Pádraig Mac Conmidhe, President of the Cómhdhail.

The Young Irelanders, he said, speaking in Irish, had left their mark on politics, oratory and literature. Davis had failed to bring the Protestants of the North under the flag of Ireland and the men who came after him had failed, too. It was no easy task but they could not rest until it was accomplished. It was their duty to show

the people of the North that there would be a welcome and fair play for them in a united Ireland. In that respect, they must be loyal to the teachings of Davis.

People's Obligations to Language. Diarmuid MacFhionnlaigh, President of the Gaelic League, said that the Government were often blamed for not doing their part in the revival of the language, but these people who criticised were often slow themselves to fulfil their own obligations. If the people did their part the Government would not lag behind, but the people must show their desire to have the language saved. Other speakers were An t-Athair MacAodhghaigh, President of the Irish-Speaking Priests' Union and Proinnseas Mac a' Bheatha, Ard Stiúrthóir, Glúin na Buaidhe.



The Parade to Mount Jerome, as seen from C.P.O. *Independent Newspapers.*

Ceremony at Mount Jerome

ARMY PAGEANT A SALUTE TO PATRIOT
TAOISEACH LAYS WREATH ON GRAVE

DUBLINERS, made more Army-conscious and Army-proud than ever by the splendid organisation of the Military Exhibition and Tattoo at Ballsbridge, turned out in their tens of thousands on Sunday, September 16, to witness the parade of the Defence Forces from Parnell Square to Mount Jerome Cemetery, where An Taoiseach laid a wreath on the grave of Davis.

Right well was the enthusiasm of the citizens rewarded, for the parade was one of the most impressive and spectacular seen in the capital for many years. It took over forty minutes to pass a given point and, on the two-and-a-half miles route to the cemetery, it passed between densely-packed rows of spectators.

Eleven Bands
took part.

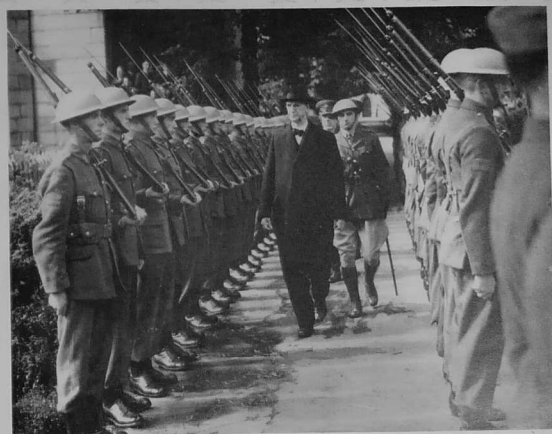
All branches of the
Services were represented in this, the

Army's tribute to a great Irishman, on the last day of the centenary celebrations. Heading the parade rode Col. J. D. McGrath, with his staff, and many a heart beat faster with pride as the long lines of steel-helmeted men swung by, Colours and pennants flying in the morning breeze, to the stirring martial music of eleven Army bands.

As they marched past one could trace the beginning and growth of our splendid Irish Army. The 26th Battalion—those old I.R.A. men who have a special place in the affections of the people and who, by their service and sacrifices in darker days, made such a ceremony possible; the Regulars—those few thousand "old soldiers" around whom was built the Army of 1940; the Volunteers—those young men who left office, factory and workshop to answer the call in that time of danger; the Local Defence Force—citizen-soldiers of whom any country



The Maritime Inscription Units Around Much Admiration in the Parade to Mount Jerome. *Independent Newspapers.*



At Mount Jerome, Taoiseach Inspects Guard of Honour. *Irish Press.*



An Taoiseach Places Wreath on Grave of Davis.

[Irish Times.]



The "Last Post" at the grave of Davis.

[Irish Times.]

might justly be proud and their counterpart, the citizen-sailors of the Maritime Inscription.

'Planes dip in salute. Inside the cemetery Mr. de Valera, who was accompanied by Comdt. S. Brennan, A.D.C., was received by Mr. Traynor, Minister for Defence; Lieut. Gen. D. McKenna, Chief of Staff; Col. J. Flynn, Adjutant-General; Col. L. Egan, Quartermaster-General and Mr. S. Moran, Assistant Secretary, Dept. of Defence, (Secretary of the Government Commemora-

tion Committee). Army buglers sounded the Salute and, having inspected a Guard of Honour from the 14th Battalion, under Capt. J. Robinson, An Taoiseach proceeded to the grave of Davis. A flight of Army 'planes roared over the cemetery, dipping low in salute as Mr. de Valera laid a wreath inscribed: "Tá an blathfhleasc so a leagan ag an Taoiseach thar ceann Muintir na h-Eireann."

A platoon from the 11th Battalion, under Lieut. E. O'Donovan, presented arms, and buglers sounded the "Last Post."

SONG, MUSIC & DANCE

THE rousing strains of ten massed pipe bands re-echoed over Phoenix Park on Sunday afternoon, September 16, when, in music, song and dance Young Ireland, at an Aeridheacht, honoured the memory of Davis. Organised by Comhdhail Naisiunta na Gaedhilge, the function was attended by thousands of people, who joined with patriotic fervour in community singing of Davis songs. "An Glór Réin," by Giolla Christí O Broin, a portrayal of the leading figures of Irish history, was an outstanding feature of the programme.

Irish songs were sung by Donnchadha Mac Con Choilleadh, a pleasing selection on the harp was given by Treasa Ni Chormaic, while An t-Athair A. Mac Aodhagain, C.S.Sp., spoke on Davis. Dr. Douglas Hyde, First President of Ireland, and first President of the Gaelic League, was present for a short while.

AMERICAN VISITORS (see opposite page).

From left:—Mr. Traynor, Minister for Defence; Rev. R. J. Sherry, U.S. Army Chaplain; Mrs. Traynor; Brigadier-General L. T. McMahon, U.S. Army; and Major-Gen. H. MacNeill.



U.S. Army visitors at Aeridheacht.

(Independent Newspapers)



General View of Acidheacht

COMMEMORATION CONCERT

INSPIRATION IN WRITINGS OF DAVIS

ADVICE BY MR. DE VALERA

THEIR Excellencies the President and Mrs. O'Kelly were present at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on Sunday night, September 16, for the Davis Commemoration Concert, the concluding feature of the Centenary programme. The theatre was filled, the attendance including An Taoiseach, members of the Government, Diplomatic Corps, Judiciary, Dail, Seanaid, Army and Garda Chiefs, Civil Service heads and representatives of Gaelic organisations. A fanfare of trumpets heralded the arrival of the Presidential Party.

The programme was devoted largely to the songs and ballads of the Young Irelanders, and outstanding Irish artists were engaged for the occasion by the Centenary Committee. Tribute to all who had contributed to the success of the week's ceremonies was paid by Mr. de Valera in an address at the interval.

Tu daitre an t-aoiseach—A liacarán
Oirimne agus a fáela uile: ganál
toidse ar t-éid. Is eol tóbh 's léim ar
meas a bi ag an t-aoiseach ar a n-áite agus
agus gurb eisean an t-aoiseach d'ime
a h-éimeánais a bi an teanga nór náistínne.
Eisean is an t-aoiseach agus léim ar an t-
breallánne a bi raob thiar uile éist. 'Bí
a pios aige naé b'ar n-áise ar b'ir t-
aoiseach éon láim leis an t-éom-méid
agus an náistínne a fásas ó b'et á
labairt le éile sa teanga náistínne—
an teanga is éile cuimhne nór n-áise
b'áise, seirín agus peallínne áir gine;
an teanga a phreagas nór éor agus com-
táistíet fóir tóidse na tíre; an teanga
is táisce cuimhne nór smaoine áir muintne
agus nór seáil áir ar pulsing agus ar
b'áir siat a p'réasat a éile; an teanga

a fheastalas ná ngléas urlaibna agus is pailiúnáí éar aon teanga oile lena smaointe cinn a nochtó sa mbealaí is éiríeactaí agus is áille.

Ó féarapáí saoirse a baint de daoine den tsóir sin ac ná fcomhítois fneim ar an teanga ní féarapáí go veo iad a élaoi mar náisiún. Sin é an fá a nuóir ar an Oáibiseac fúar véine an caomnaí ba óoir vo náisiún a véanah ar a teanga ná ar a bhoéa—fúar fear de sóiaí cosanta í, agus fúar veingne de cónaínn, ná vún ná abhainn.

Más mian linn an teanga a éarréáil agus a cur i réim áruair ar fúo na tíre caitepmio brostú éun gním. Fác bliaín ná lúimio éarainn fán an náisiún a beif a fúar fúar go hionlán von obair atá romáinn, méadaíonn ar an veacraic agus ar an vuat. Mura noéancar sár-ianraic fán moitl clupcar ar an fúar agus ní beifear i npon toice éine "a búpú ar an nSael." Treoir is mó atá de vúe orainn faoi lúéar—treoir a léanpas vúinn smaointe vúinne agus an lúéar fúirpe i nSaelge mar a bí i mbéarta as an Oáibiseac. Fear Ollscoite ba ea eisean. An miste beif a fúar go veub- rair na hOllscoiteanna vúinn fán moitl scata treoraicé óga—fúar fúar—ar nós

an Oáibisí agus na nÉireannaí ós a clupcar teanga agus lúéar na hÉireann an bealaí a teanga agus go barr a maiteasa? Tóimio as brait go mór an lúer Ollscoite; ná clusiois orainn.

Kindling the Lamp of Patriotism.

Continuing in English Mr. de Valera said: "In his life of Grattan, Lecky remarks that "It is at the tombs of great men that succeeding generations kindle the lamp of patriotism." And Thomas Davis himself wrote: "I never heard of any famous nation which did not honour the names of its departed great, study the *fasti* and the misfortunes—the annals of the land, and cherish the associations of its history and theirs. The national mind should be filled to overflowing with such thoughts. They are more enriching than mines of gold, or ten thousand fields of corn, or the cattle of a thousand hills, more ennobling than palaced cities stored with the triumphs of war or art, more supporting in danger's hour than colonies, or fleets or armies." It was thoughts like these that prompted the Government to sponsor this week's commemoration of the Young Irelanders, which we are to-night, with this concert, bringing to a close. My part is merely to say a few

words by way of epilogue.

In the first place I must thank all who contributed to make the Commemoration a worthy one. I am sure you would like me to convey our warmest thanks to the Minister for Defence and the other Minister members and the Secretary of the Centenary Committee who gave general direction to the commemoration as a whole; to the Lord Mayor and his Corporation Committee; to the Committee who organised the Book Fair; to the authorities of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Museum, and of the Municipal Gallery; to the Gaelic Athletic Association; to Comhdhail Naisiunta na Gaedhile; to the Dublin Cemeteries Committee; to the Theatre managers, the composers, conductors, musicians and artists associated with the concert here to-night, with the concert at the Capitol last week, and with the entertainment at the Olympia.

Symbolic of Nation's Homage.

Our thanks are also due to the Army for its aid and for its magnificent parade to-day. How that parade would have gladdened the heart of Davis! We owe a special word of thanks to the President for coming to lay the tablet which marks

the spot where the statue of Thomas Davis will stand in the sight of his old college, to be forever an appeal to the young men there to follow in Davis's footsteps and take a leading part in serving their country. The President's patronage of the various functions, representing as he does in his person the whole nation, and the address which he delivered at the laying of the tablet, are evidence of his own and of the nation's homage to the memory of the young leader who died one hundred years ago, and to the memory of that wonderful galaxy of genius with whom he was associated.

To the book-publishers, to the newspaper editors, to the many writers of special articles, and to those who wrote centenary memoirs and delivered addresses on the Young Irelanders and their times, we are also deeply indebted and are most grateful. We are grateful, too, to the several organisations and individuals throughout the country who, by their co-operation, have insured that the main purpose of the commemoration will be achieved, and that there may be left in the land as few persons as possible who will not be aware of the genius, the aspirations and the labours of Davis and his companions.



At the Theatre Royal Concert. Bouquets for Mrs. O'Kelly and Mrs. de Valera.

[Irish Press.]

The Essays of Davis.

There can be very few amongst us so detached from public happenings as not to have read or thought of the Young Irelanders during the past week; and all who have read or thought of them must have been, the older ones refreshed and exhilarated, and the younger ones stimulated, to raise their own banner excelsior. For my own part I went to the books I had not opened for twenty or thirty years, read some of the essays and addresses of Davis which I had read formerly as a young man, then some of the pamphlets and addresses of Pearse, and came from my reading consoled and gladdened. The sacrifices had not been in vain!

I would urge the older men—those of my generation—to do as I did. They will find in these writings now a sweetness beyond anything they ever found in them before. They will find that their faith in the future of our nation will be strengthened and their will hardened in the resolve to make all the dreams come true. The men and women of the younger generations will learn from these writings, if they consult them, what it was their fathers strove for and for what so many laid down their lives. And I know that if they read they will not fail to pledge

themselves to finish the uncompleted task.

Words of Padraic Pearse.

Pearse in his estimate of Davis calls him "a very great man, one of our greatest men. None of his contemporaries had any doubt about his greatness. He was the greatest influence amongst them and the noblest influence; and he has been the greatest and noblest influence in Irish history since Tone." Later Pearse asks: "What was it that made Davis so great in the eyes of two such men, and two such different men, as Duffy and Mitchel?" and answers: "It must have been the man's immortal soul. The highest form of genius is the genius for sanctity, the genius for noble life, and thought. That genius was Davis's."

As Professor Moody has put it, Davis's greatness consisted "not so much in what he did and said as in what he was." No one who has studied Davis and knows how his colleagues regarded him will question this judgment. It was Davis's great moral qualities that made him pre-eminent. It was these that constituted his outstanding personality and gave unity to all his other great qualities of heart and mind. From Davis's innate goodness flowed as from a fountain

that honesty, sincerity, directness and simplicity, that utter unselfishness, that toleration, that marvellous moral courage, as well as that gentleness and nobility which all his companions found in him, and which radiates from everything which he wrote and said. From it, too, flowed that self-restraint which made him so thoroughly master of himself. His disciplined, his "virtuous" will, to use his own adjective, kept him on a steady course once his objective was determined and his convictions formed. There was no vacillation.

**Example
with Precept.**

Davis was great because he was good. By painstaking study, by unremitting industry he developed every natural talent. Before he had entered upon his public life he had already fitted himself for the part he was to play by wide but carefully selected reading and by long meditation. He set himself an exalted task worthy of all he could bring to it, the task of making his country "a nation once again." "Twas an aim to be secured by "righteous men." He could not preach to others what he did not practise himself. Example accompanied precept. Like the greatest of the Greek philosophers, Davis saw clearly the

central truth, that a State can be no better than the citizens of which it is composed, and aimed accordingly at a community of good men. He started with the young men of his own class—young University graduates—and urged them to dedicate their lives to a noble cause and to fit themselves to be worthy of it.

He had only one fear: that the cynics who decry every noble purpose and sneer at every noble effort might undo his work. He warned the young men to be on their guard and to resist the cynics' blighting influence—to refuse to be scoffed or bullied out of the right opinions to which their generous hearts had led them. When Davis and his companions joined O'Connell's Repeal Association they had a wider audience, but their teaching was the same. The cause was a noble one. Those who would serve it must make themselves worthy.

**Restoration of
The Language.**

This is not the occasion to consider how much or how little of what Davis sought has been achieved, but there is, apart from the ending of Partition, one great task yet to be accomplished—a task which depends upon our own will here in this part of Ireland, and not upon the will

of anyone outside—the effective restoration of the national language. That is the task which calls most urgently for our attention to-day. If the future which Davis envisaged for our country, the future which Pearse and those who fell with him envisaged, is ever to be realised, that task to-day must be in the forefront of our endeavour.

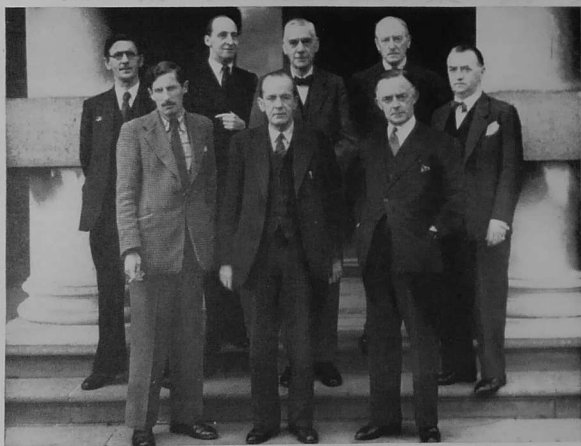
No other national task is so imperative, for if it be neglected now it can never be accomplished. In another generation it will be too late. Only by learning, and by speaking the language consistently when learnt, can it be saved. Surely after eight hundred years of gallant effort to survive as a nation we cannot now be content to be forever but half a nation. I ask young Ireland of to-day to pledge themselves to see that

this shall not be our fate. And will the older generation, that has done so much to make the patriot's dreams come true, not gird itself again for this final task and help to give us the complete victory?

Go gcuidi Dia linn agus go dtuga Sé buaidh agus treise dhuinn.

The artistes who contributed to the concert were: Michael Duffy, tenor; Patricia Black, contralto; Ide Ní Cadhlaigh, traditional singer; Denis Cox, baritone; Sean Mooney, baritone; Kitty O'Callaghan, pianist; James Chapman, violinist; The Comerford Troupe of Irish Dancers and the Royal Orchestra. Major C. Sauerzweig, Director, Army School of Music, conducted No. 1 Army Band in a programme of Irish Marches, while massed bands of the Army also contributed.





The Painting Committee. (See opposite page.)

[Irish Times.]

THE PAINTING COMMITTEE

The Committee in charge of the exhibition next Autumn, at the National College of Art, of original paintings of Irish historical interest. Back Row—Dr. M. Quane, *Dept. of Education*; Dr. George Furlong, *Director, National Art Gallery*; Lucius O'Callaghan, R.H.A.; Henry Mangan; Thomas McGreevy. In Front:—M. de Burca, A.R.H.A., *National College of Art*; Joseph Brennan; John Burke.

THREE EXHIBITIONS

THREE Exhibitions were arranged in connection with the Centenary celebrations—in the Dublin Municipal Gallery, the National Museum and the Royal Irish Academy. The paintings in Charlemont House included a small portrait in oils of Davis by Henry McManus, R.H.A. (1810-1878). There was also a canvas "The Leaders of the Irish Confederation in Council" by Edward Lees Glew, which included Terence Bellew McManus, John Blake Dillon, William Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, John Martin, Father Kenyon, Charles Gavan Duffy, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, Richard O'Gorman and Thomas Francis Meagher. Famous Fenians whose portraits were displayed included Col. John O'Mahony, Head Centre of the Brotherhood, James

Stephens, Founder of the Society, Col. Michael Doheny, who launched the organisation in America, and Patrick J. Smyth, who rescued Mitchel from Tasmania in 1853.

The National Museum display covered, in pictures and documents, the period from O'Connell to the Fenians, while most interesting of the Royal Irish Academy exhibition were two of the last letters written by Davis.

ACQUISITION OF PICTURES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

To encourage the production of pictures based on some aspects or episodes in Irish History during the past century facilities will be afforded for the holding in the Autumn of 1946 of an exhibition of original paintings of Irish Historical interest.

A sum of £1,500 may be expended by the Government on the purchase of works from the exhibition if the pictures shown are adjudged of sufficient merit.

The present intention is to exhibit such pictures as are purchased in suitable Government buildings at home or abroad.



Comhdhail Naisiunta na Gaedhilge.

[Irish Times.]

At Back:—B. Mac Cabhithaigh; L. O. Dubhghaill; An Seabhaic; P. O. Callaigh; C. MacCarthaigh; A. O. Leathain; M. O. Foghludha; P. Mac A. Bheatha; S. O. Siachain; C. O. Coileann.

In Front:—An t-Ath Mac Aodhagáin; E. Ní Chathailriabháigh; P. Mac Con Míde; S. O. h-Uadhaigh; E. de Blaghad; L. Níe Dhonnchadhá; P. O. h-Anrahan.

Mansion House Ceilidhe

PADRAIG MAC CONMIDHE, President, Comhdhail Naisiunta na Gaedhilge, and An t-Athair MacAodhagáin, Vice-president, welcomed Mr. & Mrs. de Valera and other guests to the Centenary Ceilidhe organised by that body in the Mansion House, on Saturday, September 15. The function was largely attended, a special feature of the programme being a solo by Marie Slowe from a new opera, the music of which was written by Eamonn O Gallchobhair and the book by Thomas Collins.

Bi-Lingual Variety AT OLYMPIA THEATRE

A NOVEL and very successful feature of the Centenary Week programme was the presentation, at the Olympia Theatre, by Compantas Amharclainne na Gaedhilge, of "Aith-Seadh," a new bi-lingual revue. Over fifty artists took part in the production which, though based strictly on lines in accordance with the week's commemoration, lacked none of the humour which made previous performances by the Compantas so successful. Outstanding was the staging of Seumas Bhilmot's sketch of the Irish Brigade, "Colours na Fraince."

Her Excellency, Mrs. O'Kelly, attended the performance on Thursday, September 13.



Comhdhail Naisiunta na Gaedhilge.

[Irish Times]

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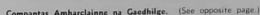
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Right Rev. Monsignor E. J. Kissane, D.D.,
President, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth;
Rev. Father Michael, O.F.M., Cap.; Rev.
Father Benedict, O.D.C.; Rev. A. Egan,
C.S.Sp.

The Lord Mayor (Ald. P. S. Doyle, T.D.); Mr. F. Fahy, Ceann Comhairle; Gen. Mulcahy, T.D., and Mrs. Mulcahy; Ald. A. Byrne, T.D.; Ald. M. O'Sullivan, T.D.; Mr. M. J. Kennedy, T.D.; Senator Miss Margaret Pearse; Senator M. Hayes; Senator A. Clarkin; Senator F. M. Summerfield; Senator Ua Buachalla.

Mr. J. P. Walshe, Secretary, Department of External Affairs; Lieut. Gen. P. McMahon, Secretary, Department of Defence; Mr. S. Moran, Assistant Secretary, do. (Secretary,

Government Commemoration Committee); Lieut. Gen. D. McKenna, Chief of Staff; Mr. M. J. Kinnane, Garda Commissioner.

Mr. P. J. Hernon, City and County Manager and Town Clerk; Mr. T. C. O'Mahony, Assistant County Manager and Town Clerk; Mr. J. P. Keane, Deputy City Manager; Miss K. O'Connell, Private Secretary to Mr. de Valera; Mr. J. Boyle, Dept. of Defence; C. O. Coilean, Ard Runaidhe, Chonradh na Gaedhilge; An Seabhad, L. O. Dubhghaill, Mr. L. Corvin, Belfast.

RELATIVES OF YOUNG IRELANDERS

Relatives of the Young Irelanders who were invited to the various functions included: Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy (son of Charles Gavan Duffy); the Misses Gavan Duffy, Colm and Maire Gavan Duffy; Dom. M. Dillon, O.S.B., Glenstal, Rev. J. Dillon, C.C., Baldoyle, Mr. J. M. Dillon, T.D., and Dr. T. W. Dillon (grandsons of John Blake Dillon); Dr. C. Dickson (grandnephew of John Mitchel); Mr. Dermot O'Brien, President, Royal Hibernian Academy (since deceased), (descendant of William Smith O'Brien); Mr. J. L. Fitzpatrick (grand-

nephew of James Fintan Lalor); Mrs. Fitzpatrick; Capt. O'Gorman Quin (grandson of Richard O'Gorman); Mr. T. Atkins (collateral descendant of Davis), and Mrs. Atkins; Mrs. J. L. Ward (granddaughter of Daniel Doyle, one of the youngest members of Young Ireland); Mr. J. L. Ward; Daniel O'Connell Doyle; Misses A. and L. Doyle; Mrs. A. D. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Stewart; Sir Thomas and Lady Molony; Mrs. M. A. Hutton, Miss Maud Hutton, Mrs. Alice Hutton (descendants of the family of Annie Hutton, fiancée of Thomas Davis).


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