

The Forgotten Ten

a commemorative brochure



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Foreword

by Sinn Féin President, Gerry Adams MP.
October 3rd 2001

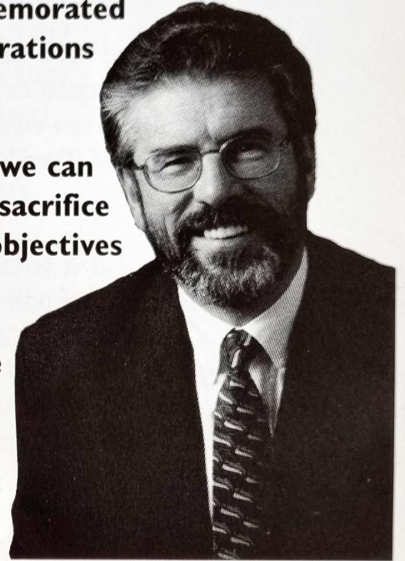


Irish Republicans have always remembered and commemorated with pride those who gave their lives so that future generations might live in better times.

We continually look to the future and examine how best we can achieve our goals but we also acknowledge that it was the sacrifice of previous generations that has brought us closer to the objectives of independence, justice and a lasting peace.

The Forgotten Ten played their part in that struggle and we commemorate their lives with pride.

Suaimhneas síoraí do Kevin Barry, Thomas Whelan, Patrick Moran, Thomas Bryan, Patrick Doyle, Frank Flood, Bernard Ryan, Thomas Traynor, Patrick Maher and Edmond Foley. I measc laochra na nGael go raibh siad.



There are elements on this island who say that Ireland should apologise for our patriots. Would they similarly ask a country such as America to apologise for George Washington?

We should remember men and women such Wolfe Tone, Padraig Pearse, James Connolly, Maire Drumm, Mairead Farrell, Bobby Sands and Kevin Barry and continue to work for the type of Ireland for which they gave their lives.

This short brochure has been produced in tribute to those who died for Irish freedom.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all those who have campaigned tirelessly to have the remains of the Forgotten Ten re-interred from Mountjoy jail to Glasnevin and Limerick.

Unfortunately the newly-founded Free State did not learn any lessons from this period and carried out a more vicious campaign against imprisoned republicans over a two-year period. They executed over 77 men between November 1922 and April 1923. A number of republicans were executed by 26-County state and the British in the period since then.

All the remains of those executed by the Free State were returned to their families for burial after the Civil War ended. Eleven of the men executed by the British in Ireland have remained imprisoned in graves in Mountjoy and Cork. Thomas Kent the republican leader in Cork during the 1916 Rising was shot by firing squad on 9 May 1916 and is buried within the grounds of the jail.

• Kevin Barry

Executed 1 Nov 1920

Aged 18 from Dublin/Carlow

Kevin Barry was born at 8 Fleet Street on 20 January 1902, the fourth child of seven. His family ran a prosperous dairy business in Dublin, along with an 80-acre farm at Tombeagh near Hacketstown, County Carlow. They also had a dairy yard at Pimlico and a retail dairy under the house in 8 Fleet Street. Kevin's father died when he was only 6 and his childhood was spent between Dublin and Carlow. He went to school in Rathvilly, then to St Mary's in Rathmines before, in 1912, enrolling in Belvedere College. At school he excelled at hurling and rugby and also got honours in his Senior Grade, winning a scholarship to the National University in 1919 where he studied medicine.



• The scene in Dublin after the arrest of Kevin Barry

Kevin joined Fianna Éireann in 1915 and joined 'C' Coy (company) First Battalion, Dublin Brigade just before of his 16th birthday. Kevin was also a member of the Clake Luby Club of the IRB (Irish Republican Brotherhood) and it's youngest member.

On joining, Kevin became heavily involved in IRA operations, including raids for weapons on the Shamrock Works and on Marks of Chapel Street. He was Section Commander when he took part in the seizure of King's Inn and the capture of the garrison's weapons on 1 June 1920. All 25 British soldiers held captive during the operation were released unharmed. For the remainder of that summer Kevin stayed in Carlow to study and when he returned he stayed at his uncle Pat's house, 38 South Circular Road, Dublin, to avoid crown forces attention.



Despite having an important medical exam at 2pm on Monday 20 September 1920, Kevin volunteered to take part, along with 23 other Volunteers, in an operation to relieve a British army patrol of their weapons. When one of the guards opened fire, a gun battle ensued and the Volunteers returned fire killing one soldier, two others were wounded (one died later). Kevin's .38 parabellum jammed and he went under the army lorry to clear it, but when he had cleared it the firefight was over and the other Volunteers had been forced to retire from the area, so he remained under the lorry. A civilian thinking that he would be run over as the lorry pulled off alerted the soldiers, who arrested him.

He was taken to North Dublin Union, tortured and interrogated: In an affidavit made prior to his execution Kevin recounted in what had taken place and his ill-treatment. (See Appendix 1)

The War Office ordered that Kevin Barry be tried by secret Court Martial under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, which had been passed into law on 9 August 1920. Sir Neville Macready nominated Brigadier-General Onslow as President of the court of nine. Kevin had sent messages to his family to say he did not want to be represented in court. At the opening of the trial Kevin announced: "As a soldier of the Irish Republic, I refuse to recognise the court". He was charged with the killing of Private Whitehead and there were 16 witnesses against him. He was found guilty and at 8pm was told in his cell the verdict - death by hanging on 1 November.

A huge public outcry followed and the IRA was busy attempting to break him out of Mountjoy. The English hangman, John Ellis, who had hanged Roger Casement, and his assistant Tom Pierrepoint were brought to the city to make preparations for the eventful day.

Just before 8am on 1 November 1920 Kevin Barry was led to the gallows. Canon Waters who accompanied him said: "He went between Father McMahon and myself to the scaffold with the most perfect bravery".

No inquest was held. The body was encased in a plain deal coffin and buried around 1.30pm. Kevin Barry was the first person executed during the War of Independence.



• Some members of one of Michael Collins' ASUs

• Thomas Whelan

Executed 14 March 1921

Aged 22 from Galway

Thomas Whelan, originally from An Clochán, Conamara was 22 when he was hanged. He had left Clochán at the age of 18 to work at Broadstone train depot in Dublin and while there he joined A Company, 3rd Battalion, Dublin Brigade.

He was hanged with Patrick Moran at Mountjoy Jail on 14 March 1921 for his alleged part

in the Bloody Sunday morning operations on the 21 November 1920. In a single morning on what became known as Bloody Sunday, the IRA executed 14 British Intelligence officers - all members of the infamous Cairo Gang - in their houses and hotels around Dublin. In retaliation for the deaths the Black and Tans later that day opened fire on spectators at a GAA match in Croke Park, killing 12 spectators and wounding over 100.

Michael Noyk a solicitor received instructions to prepare the defence of Thomas Whelan, James Boyce, Frank Teeling and Patrick Moran on January 1 1921. They were being held in Kilmainham Jail and the trial was to be held ten days later. Whelan had been charged that along with James McNamara and Michael J. Tobin he had killed Captain T. Bagally at 119 Baggot Street.

The high-profile nationalist and later the last Governor General of the Free State, Tim Healy refused to defend them and Noyk turned to James Willianson, a unionist, who threw himself into the case wholeheartedly along with Mr Charles Bewley BL.

They were tried in the Council Chamber of City Hall in closed proceedings. The Field General Court-Martial was made up of five high-ranking officers who had revolvers on the table in front of them. The room was full of secret service men and the names of prosecution witnesses were not disclosed.

There was alibi evidence that he was attending mass in Ring at the time but that information was not relayed to the court. His solicitor said in the court "The boy was a weekly communicant and not the class of man that murderers are made of." Whelan was found guilty and sentenced to death. James Boyce was acquitted.

An application to the Lord Lieutenant for a reprieve for Thomas was turned down on 2 March while another Volunteer, Edward Potter, was granted a reprieve.

Thomas told a nun who visited him in the condemned cell, Mother Patricia Dood: "I have just told my mother that just as a priest starts a new life at ordination so on Monday I will start a new life that will last forever."

In a message to his friends he said: "Give the boys my love. Tell them to follow on and never surrender. Tell them to pray for me, especially 'Dev's Own' and I will pray for them. Tell them I am proud to die for Ireland."



• Patrick Moran

Executed 14th March 1921

Aged 33 from Roscommon

Patrick Moran was born in March 1888 at Crossna, Boyle, County Roscommon to Bartley and Briget Moran. He was apprenticed to the grocery and bar business at O'Rourke's Main Street, Boyle where he served for three years, having finished his schooling. Afterwards he went to work as an improver in Glynn's shop Mohill, County Leitrim and then onto John Doyle's (Doyle's Corner) in Phibsboro, Dublin. He lived at this time at 160 Phibsboro Road. As well as joining the Irish Volunteers, Patrick was an active member of the National Union of Licensed Vintners and Allied Trades Association and was at one stage it's president.

Patrick played an important role in ensuring that Crossna Volunteers were armed for the Easter Rising, sending weapons via train, to what was one of the first volunteer units in the country. On Easter Monday Patrick was a member of the Irish Volunteer garrison, which occupied Jacob's Factory. For his part in the Rising Patrick was sent to Knutsford, and Wormwood Scrubbs prisons in England and then onto Frongoch Internment Camp in Wales.

Here he joined the other 1,800 or so republicans preparing themselves for the forthcoming war. After his release from prison he took over as Captain of D Company of the 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade and began working in Leeson Street, McGee's of Blackrock and finally in Lynch and O'Brien's of Dún Laoghaire.

Patrick was arrested along with many others in a round-up after the British secret services suffered one of their biggest losses ever on 'Bloody Sunday' 21 November 1920.

Despite having an alibi that he was at mass in Blackrock at the time, which was attested to by a Sergeant Connolly of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, Patrick was found guilty of treason and sentenced to be hung for his alleged part in the assassination of a British officer on Bloody Sunday.

So sure was Patrick Moran of his innocence being established on appeal that he chose to forgo his place in the Kilmainham jailbreak of 13 February 1921. Patrick had been involved from the start in the planning of the escape but when the time came he told the trio - Ernie O'Malley, Frank Teeling and Simon Donnelly - that he was not going as he didn't want to let down the witnesses who had given evidence for him.

Patrick was hanged along with five others at Mountjoy Jail on Monday 14 March 1921. The No. 1 branch of the biggest union, the ITGWU called a 1/2-day general strike on the morning of the planned executions and over 40,000 people gathered outside the gates of Mountjoy Prison to pray for the men and to hope against hope for a last minute reprieve.

A memorial park was opened in his memory in Dún Laoghaire in 1965.

• Frank Flood

Executed 14 March 1921

Aged 19 from Dublin

Frank Flood of 30 Summerhill Parade, Dublin was First Lieutenant ASU Dublin Brigade. He was leader of the abortive 'Drumcondra Ambush' when a proposed attack on a DMP tender was thwarted due to the actions of an informer. He was captured at Clonturk Park while attempting to escape from the scene of the ambush.

Frank was court-martialled and found guilty of high treason and was hanged at Mountjoy Jail on the 14 March 1921. He was the only student, other than Kevin Barry, to have been executed and his hanging gave rise to demonstrations and protests.



Frank was a student engineer in University College Dublin and was also a member of the 50-strong Dublin ASU having transferred from H Company, First Battalion, Dublin Brigade.

The ASU was set up in December to implement the GHQ directive to increase the IRA offensive. The best Volunteers from the battalions were selected and combined to create a more effective operational structure. There was four sections in the ASU, corresponding to the Battalion structure. The ASU was a full-time active service unit, which required an immense commitment from it's Volunteers.

A brother of Frank's was a Volunteer during the Easter Rising 1916 and was o/c of IRA operations in England during the Tan War.

Frank was among the Volunteers who took part in the raid on the Kings Inn armoury in Dublin on 1 June 1920 and was also involved in the many attempts to help Kevin Barry escape.

Prior to his execution Frank wrote to his brother Alfie: "there must be no weeping for me. I am going where I might never have reached if I had lived my ordinary life".

When his father said that efforts for a reprieve were being made, Frank said: "we ask not for a reprieve, but for justice".



• People protest at Britain's policy of executing Irish POWs

• Patrick Doyle

Executed 14 March 1921

Aged 29 from Dublin

Patrick Doyle was a carpenter, married with four children and from 1 St Mary's Place, in Dublin. He was one of the six men hanged at Mountjoy Jail on 14 March 1921 following an attempted ambush at Drumcondra. His brother Seán was fatally wounded at the Custom House 6 weeks later.

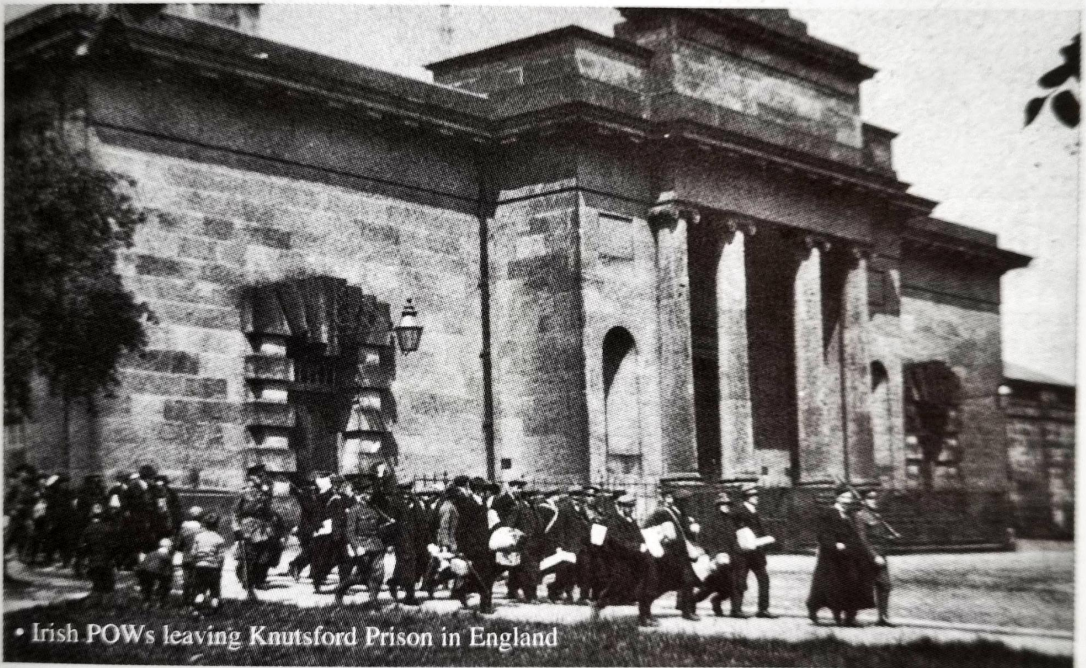
Patrick was an experienced Volunteer who was held in high regard by his colleagues. He was involved in the spectacular arms raid on Collinstown Aerodrome on 19 March 1919 when 75 rifles and 5,000 rounds were appropriated. Along with Frank Flood he was on standby to take part in escape plans for Kevin Barry. The first plan to rescue Kevin involved the seizure of an armoured car during the Court Martial in Marlborough Barracks. Volunteer Willie O'Connell was killed in the operation, which was carried out under the command of Brigadier Dick McKee.



The second attempt was planned for the Saturday before the execution. Barry's family was instructed to visit Kevin as usual that afternoon. It was intended that Volunteers of First Battalion would come through the main gate at about 3.40pm and be clear of the jail by 3.50pm before the guard changed. The men involved in the operation included Frank Teeling, Jimmy Conroy, Paddy Halpin, Benny Bryrne, Paddy Kenny, Sean O'Neill, Gussie Byrne, Phil Leddy, Davy Golden and Jimmy Carrigan under the command of Charlie Byrne O/C of 'D' Company.

The attempt was aborted when a priest got the visit ahead of Kathy Barry who was to inform Kevin of the attempt. By the time his sister was admitted it was too late and the operation was called off.

The next day many of the same Volunteers were on standby to cover Dick McKee and Oscar Traynor in their audacious plan to visit Kevin Barry dressed as priests. This was aborted due to time constraints and another plan put in motion.



• Irish POWs leaving Knutsford Prison in England

This involved breaching the prison wall with a landmine on the eve of the execution while Frank Flood's H Coy opened fire at the front gates. The landmine was prepared by Jack Plunkett and the escape plan was to begin at 8pm. Just before they left the stable at the back of Merrion Square, where the materials for the operation were stored, news arrived that Kevin's guard had received orders to shoot him if any disturbance took place and the British military in the area had been intensified.

• Bernard Ryan

Executed 14 March 1921

Aged 20 from Dublin



Bernard Ryan an apprentice tailor from 7 Royal Canal Bank, Dublin, participated in the abortive 'Drumcondra Ambush' at Clonturk Park, Dublin. He was hanged in Mountjoy Jail on 14 March 1921. Bernard was one of the IRA men who had claimed the bodies of Dick McKee and Cluny from a Dublin Hospital after the two Volunteers had been assassinated by the Black and Tans in reprisal for the killing of 14 British Intelligence officers on Bloody Sunday.

Formerly a member of Dublin Brigade's First Battalion, Bernard was a member of the ASU (Active Service Unit) when captured after the Drumcondra ambush. Like the other 49 ASU members he received a weekly wage of £4 10s. 0d when the unit was set up towards the end of 1920.

To his mother he wrote the following: "Dear Mother, I received the first news this evening and you will have to bear it as bravely as possible. The job comes off on Monday, but before that I hope to be able to see you and in the meantime keep your heart. Remember me to all my friends and Sarah, Katie, Paddy and Agnes. Your fond son, Bertie.

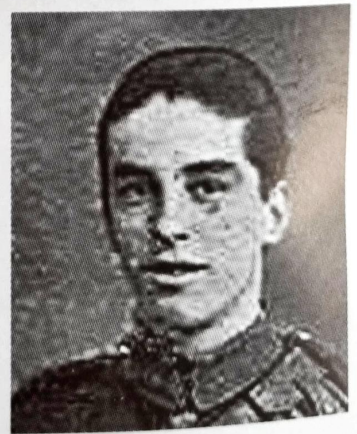
• Thomas Bryan

Executed 14th March 1921

Aged 24 from Dublin

Thomas Bryan was an electrician and lived at 14 Henrietta Street, Dublin. He married just four months before his arrest. He was a member of the Active Service Unit and had been arrested after the abortive 'Drumcondra Ambush' when a proposed attack on an RIC tender was thwarted due to the activities of an informer.

Thomas had previously been imprisoned for republican activities and had been transferred from Mountjoy to Dundalk following Thomas Ashe's death in 1917. There the POWs went on hunger-strike and were later released in November 1917. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 14th March 1921 in Mountjoy Jail.



• Thomas Traynor

Executed 25th April 1921

Aged 39 from Carlow



Thomas Traynor was 39 years old and a father of 10. He moved to 20 Synott Place, Dublin, from Tullow, County Carlow in 1916 and had a small shoemaker's shop at Merchant's Arch near Aston Quay.

He was held in high esteem by his comrades and had been stationed in Bolands Mill Garrison during Easter week and was interned in Wakefield jail where he shared a cell with Seán Mac Eoin. He was later imprisoned at Frongoch and while there met and worked with many of those who were to be his comrades in the ASU and in the Dublin Brigade over the next few years. Frongoch was known as the University of Freedom by those incarcerated there.

He returned to Dublin and was active in the Dublin Brigade until his capture after the Battle of Brunswick Street (now Pearse Street) on 14 March 1921 in which 2 British soldiers died and five were wounded. One Volunteer Bernard O'Hanlon who was in the vicinity at the time and who had only been released from prison, on charges relating to Bloody Sunday, due to his young age, was shot dead having joined his comrades in the attack.

Leo Fitzgerald a Fianna Éireann member involved in the 1916 Rising also died in the gun battle which went on much of the night. Another Volunteer Tom Kelly was wounded in the attack and was cared for by locals. Martin O'Neill was also injured. A brother of Alderman Tom Kelly and a friend of republicans was shot dead as he was passing by.

A bomb had exploded at Brunswick Barracks at 8.10pm and two lorry-loads of Auxiliaries descended on the area. They were ambushed as they approached the IRA headquarters at 144 Brunswick Street.

Inside the Headquarters 'B' Coy 3rd Battalion were sorting weapons for transfer to another area when they heard the exchange. They got involved in the battle acting under Captain Peadar O'Mara. When the battle was over two men were captured, Thomas Traynor and Jack Donnolly.

Following his arrest Thomas Traynor was badly beaten by the notorious 'Igoe Gang'. He was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to death. He was hanged at Mountjoy Jail on 25 April 1921.

Jack was also sentenced to death but the truce in June 1921 saved him from suffering the same fate as his comrade.

• **Edmond Foley**
Executed 7 June 1921
Aged 24 from Limerick

Edmond Foley, aged 24, was from Galbally, Co. Limerick. He took part in the audacious Knocklong rescue of Sean Hogan after he had been captured in Thurles. Sean Hogan had taken part in the ambush at Soloheadbeg, County Tipperary, on 21 January 1919.

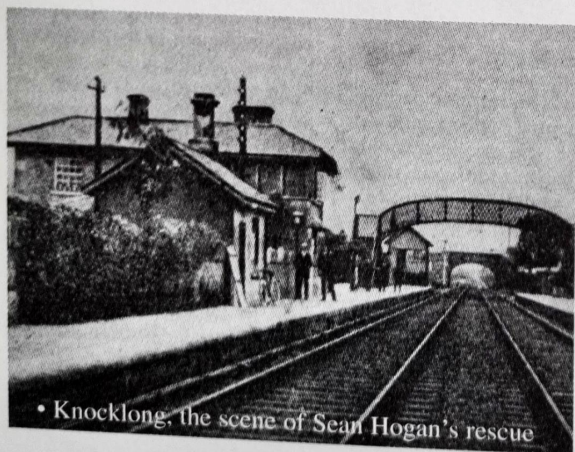
Sean Hogan's comrades in East Limerick and Tipperary organised a plan to spring him from his armed guard while being taken by train to Cork on 13 May 1919. In the struggle Sean Treacy was seriously wounded, two other Volunteers were injured and Sergeant Wallace and Constable Enright killed.



• Patrick Maher and Edmond Foley with Auxiliaries

While Sean Hogan escaped, four men were arrested in the county-wide swoops, including Edmond Foley, Patrick Maher and Michael Murphy.

They were remanded in custody weekly for three months before being returned for trial to Belfast assizes. Following an application for the trial to be moved to a venue closer to their home, the trial date was set for July 1920 at Armagh assizes. On the eve of the trial the IRA kidnapped Sergeant Reilly of the RIC who had been at Knocklong Station, thus leading to the adjournment of the trial. The trial then was fixed for Dublin on 15 March 1921, 18 months after their arrest.



• Knocklong, the scene of Sean Hogan's rescue

The trial lasted five days, Michael Murphy was acquitted on the grounds of unreliable evidence, but Edmond and Patrick were found guilty and sentenced to death for shooting an RIC sergeant during the rescue.

Ten of his relatives were arrested from the Four Courts Hotel the evening before the execution. Edmond was hanged with Patrick Maher on the 7 June 1921 in Mountjoy Jail.

• Patrick Maher

Executed 7 June 1921

Aged 32 from Limerick

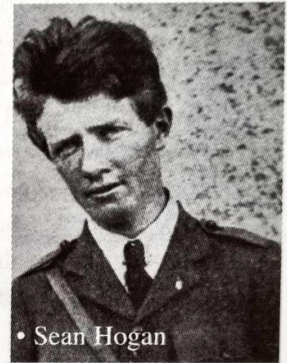


Patrick Maher, aged 32, was from Knocklong, County Limerick. He was hanged on the 7 June 1921 for his alleged involvement in the Knocklong rescue of Sean Hogan. Like Edmond Foley he was held on remand for 18 months before trial and found guilty despite not being involved.

In a final message Patrick Maher and Edmond Foley said: "Fight on, struggle on, for the honour, glory and freedom of dear old Ireland. Our hearts go out to all our dear old friends. Our souls go to

God at 7 O'clock in the morning and our bodies, when Ireland is free, shall go to Galbally. Our blood shall not be shed in vain for Ireland, and we have a strong presentiment, going to our God, that Ireland will soon be free and we gladly give our lives that a smile may brighten the face of 'Dear Dark Rosaleen'. Farewell! Farewell! Farewell!

His mother and sister joined Foley's family and thousands of others outside Mountjoy Jail at the appointed hour ten weeks after being found guilty.



• Sean Hogan

Appendix I

I, Kevin Barry, of 58 South Circular Road, in the County of the City of Dublin, Medical Student, age 18 years and upwards, solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

- (1) On the 20th day of September, 1920, I was arrested in upper Church Street, in the City of Dublin, by a sergeant of the 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and was brought under escort to the North Dublin Union, now occupied by military. I was brought into the guardroom and searched. I was then removed to the defaulters room by an escort with a sergeant-major. The latter and the escort belong to the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. I was then handcuffed.
- (2) About a quarter of an hour after I was placed in the defaulters room two commissioned officers came in. They both belonged to the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. They were accompanied by three sergeants of the same unit. A military policeman who had been in the same room since I entered it remained. One of the officers asked my name, which I gave. He then asked for the names of my companions in the raid or attack. I refused to give them. He tried to persuade me to give the names, and I persisted in refusing. He then sent the sergeant out of the room for a bayonet. When it was brought in the sergeant was ordered by the same officer to point the bayonet at my stomach. The same questions as to the names and addresses of my companions was repeated with the same result. The sergeant was then ordered to turn my face to the wall, and point the bayonet to my back. I was so turned. The sergeant then said he would run the bayonet into me if I did not tell. The bayonet was then removed and I turned around again.
- (3) The same officer then said to me that if I persisted in my attitude he would turn me out to the men in the barrack square, and he supposed I knew what that means with the men in their present temper. I said nothing. He ordered the sergeants to put me face down on the floor and twist my arm. I was pushed down on the floor after my handcuffs were removed by the sergeant who went for the bayonet. When I lay on the floor one of the sergeants knelt on the small of my back, the other two placed one foot each on my back and left shoulder, and the man who knelt on me twisted my right arm, holding it by the wrist with one hand while he held my hair with the other to pull back my head. The arm was twisted from the elbow joint. This continued, to the best of my judgement, for five minutes. It was very painful. The first officer was standing near my feet, and the officer who accompanied him was still present.
- (4) During the twisting of my arm the first officer continued to question me as to the names and addresses of my companions, and also asked me for the name of my company commander and any other officer I knew.
- (5) As I still persisted in refusing to answer these questions I was allowed to get up and I was again handcuffed. A civilian came in and he repeated the questions with

the same result. He informed that if I gave all the information I knew I could get off. I was then left in the company of the military policeman; the two officers, the three sergeants, and the civilian leaving together.

- (6) I could certainly identify the officer who directed the proceedings and put the questions. I am not sure of the others except the sergeant with the bayonet. My arm was medically treated by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, attached to the North Dublin Union, the following morning, and by the prison hospital orderly afterwards for four or five days.
- (7) I was visited by the court-martial officer last night and he read for me a confirmation of sentence of death. By hanging, to be executed on Monday next, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

KEVIN GERARD BARRY

Declared and subscribed before me at Mountjoy Prison, in the county of the City of Dublin, this 28th day of October, 1920.

(Signed) Myles Keogh,

A Justice of the Peace for the said County.

Appendix II

James Daly, executed in Punjab, 2 July 1920.
Kevin Barry, hanged in Dublin, 1 November 1920.
Cornelius Murphy, shot in Cork, 1 February 1921.
Thomas O'Brien, shot in Cork, 28 February 1921.
Daniel O'Callaghan, shot in Cork, 28 February 1921.
John Lyons, shot in Cork, 28 February 1921.
Timothy McCarthy, shot in Cork, 28 February 1921.
Patrick O'Mahony, shot in Cork, 28 February 1921.
John Allen, shot in Cork, 28 February 1921.
Thomas Whelan, hanged in Dublin, 14 March 1921.
Patrick Moran, hanged in Dublin, 14 March 1921.
Thomas Bryan, hanged in Dublin, 14 March 1921.
Patrick Doyle, hanged in Dublin, 14 March 1921.
Frank Flood, hanged in Dublin, 14 March 1921.
Bernard Ryan, hanged in Dublin, 14 March 1921.
Thomas Traynor, hanged in Dublin, 26 April 1921.
Patrick Sullivan, shot in Cork, 28 April 1921.
Maurice Moore, shot in Cork, 28 April 1921.
Patrick Ronayne, shot in Cork, 28 April 1921.
Thomas Mulcahy, shot in Cork, 2 May 1921.
Patrick Casey, shot in Cork, 2 May 1921.
Daniel O'Brien, shot in Cork, 17 May 1921.
Thomas Keane, shot in Limerick, 4 June 1921.
Edward Foley, hanged in Dublin, 7 June 1921.
Reginald Dunne, hanged in Wandsworth, 10 August 1921.
Joseph O'Sullivan, hanged in Wandsworth, 10 August 1921.

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The Forgotten Ten

Between November 1920 and June 1921 the British government executed twenty-six Irish Prisoners of War by firing squad or by hanging.

Among those executed were ten Irish republicans from Carlow, Dublin, Galway, Roscommon and Limerick. They were executed and buried in Mountjoy Prison in Dublin.

There remains have been there until now.

They were Kevin Barry, Thomas Whelan, Patrick Moran, Frank Flood, Patrick Doyle, Bernard Ryan, Thomas Bryan, Thomas Traynor, Edmond Foley and Patrick Maher.

They were the Forgotten Ten.



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