

Chapter 1 : Robert Emmet Biography

A life size bronze statue of Robert Emmet by Jerome Connor stands in St Stephen's Green, Dublin, the parkland beside which Emmet was born. A bronze statue of Emmet by Jerome Connor stands in Washington, DC on Embassy Row (Massachusetts Avenue NW and S Street NW).

This decision would cost him his own life. Taking part in a failed campaign to overthrow the English castle in Dublin, he was captured and hung in at the age of He was endeared to all because of his strong moral values and courage; a true advocate of human rights. In the foreground of the Palo Alto County court house square, mounted high on a pedestal, the likeness of that great Irish hero keeps a watchful eye over the activities of the community named for him. Jerome Connor, Irish born sculptor, created the life size bronze statue of Emmet. Three others were cast from the same mold. At an early age, Jerome left Ireland to join his older brother, Tim, in Massachusetts. He opted to work, over an education. As it happened, his employment with a monument company proved to be an education in itself. The trades he learned there enabled him later to become a highly sought-after sculptor in both stone and bronze. Much of his work as a commissioned sculptor was done in and around Washington, D. It was there that he cast the Robert Emmet statues which are now strategically located across the hemisphere; Dublin, Ireland, Washington, D. An unintentional allusion to the travels of Irish immigrants to the new world; the harbors of the east, the fields of the midwest, and finally the far west coast. The monument, dedicated to those whose lives were lost when the cruise ship, Lusitania, was sunk, is one of his last large works. It was finally installed at Cobh Harbor, Cork City, after his death in Dodge residents, attempted to establish a county seat in the newly formed Palo Alto County. The location was at the end of Five Island Lake, about where the first brick home of A. Ormsby or the former Tom Kelly home is. Stakes were set showing the boundaries of their town, which was to be called Emmetsburg, after their hero. Unfortunately, their money ran out and their grand plans never materialized. Frequently, travelers following an established route from the east would inquire where Emmetsburg was and were shown the stakes, remnants of the would-be town. The Coonan home became a hotel for weary travelers and before long, people began establishing businesses there to accommodate the needs of settlers coming to the county. In , Emmetsburg finally became a reality with a plat laid out marking streets and lot location. Seven Irish families were among the first settlers to arrive in the new county in From that time, the population grew by leaps and bounds. Many nationalities were represented. Still clinging to the memory of Emmet, it was decided to have a statue of him in the town. So in , Supervisor Michael Fleming, of Ruthven, introduced a resolution to reserve a spot in the courthouse square for the monument. Jerome Connor, an Irish sculptor, had just completed a statue of Emmet for the Smithsonian and agreed to make a copy for the Emmetsburg people from the same mold. After its arrival in Emmetsburg, a disagreement arose as where it should be erected. It was stored in the basement of a local grocery store until a decision could be reached. Time passed and Emmet was almost forgotten, until the grocer sold the statue to a group of Hibernians in Minnesota. There it was destined to stand in the backyard of a private home, until one night in , it was quietly stolen away and brought back to the home it was intended to be and to the spot that was reserved by the Supervisors, many years ago, in the courthouse square. After years of exposure to the elements, it became necessary to refurbish the priceless work of art. The townspeople got behind the project. Robert emerged looking as good as new. Our Mission - To establish a town identity, and promote Irish culture, and preserve a rich heritage of traditions for future generations. A Non-Profit, Volunteer Organization. Site designed by Eimage.

Chapter 2 : Full text of "Life of Robert Emmet"

Robert Emmet: Robert Emmet, Irish nationalist leader who inspired the abortive rising of 1803, remembered as a romantic hero of Irish lost causes. Like his elder brother Thomas, Robert Emmet became involved with the United Irishmen and from 1793 to 1803 was on the Continent with their exiled leaders, who, with.

After leading an abortive rebellion against British rule in 1803 he was captured then tried and executed for high treason against the British king. The Emmet family also sympathised with the rebel colonists in the American Revolution. He was the youngest son of Dr Robert Emmet "a", a court physician, and his wife, Elizabeth Mason "a". One of his elder brothers was the nationalist Thomas Addis Emmet, a close friend of Theobald Wolfe Tone, who was a frequent visitor to the house when Robert was a child. In December he joined the College Historical Society, a debating society. While he was at college, his brother Thomas and some of his friends became involved in political activism. Robert became secretary of a secret United Irish Committee in college, and was expelled in April as a result. That same year he fled to France to avoid the many British arrests of nationalists that were taking place in Ireland. While in France, Emmet garnered the support of Napoleon, who had promised to lend support when the upcoming revolution started. In April a warrant was issued for his arrest. He escaped and soon after travelled to the continent in the hope of securing French military aid. His efforts were unsuccessful, as Napoleon was concentrating his efforts on invading England. Emmet returned to Ireland in October. In March the following year, he began preparations for another uprising. After his return to Ireland, Emmet began to prepare a new rebellion, with fellow revolutionaries Thomas Russell and James Hope. He began to manufacture weapons and explosives at a number of premises in Dublin and developed a folding pike fitted with a hinge that allowed it to be concealed under a cloak. About 10,000 copies were printed of a proclamation in the name of the "Provisional Government", which influenced the Proclamation; most were destroyed by the authorities. Emmet saw a dragoon being pulled from his horse and piked to death, the sight of which prompted him to call off the rising to avoid further bloodshed. But, he had lost all control of his followers. In one incident, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Kilwarden, was dragged from his carriage and stabbed by pikes. Found still alive, he was taken to a watch-house where he died shortly thereafter. He had been reviled as chief prosecutor of William Orr in 1795, but he was also the judge who granted habeas corpus to Wolfe Tone in 1796. Wolfe, was also killed. Sporadic clashes continued into the night until finally quelled by British military forces. He likely could have escaped to France, had he not insisted upon returning with Anne Devlin in order to take leave of Sarah Curran, to whom he was engaged. She was daughter of John Philpot Curran. Vigorous but ineffectual efforts were made to procure his escape. Before sentencing Emmet delivered a speech, the Speech from the Dock. It was printed in Manchester for the bookseller TP Carlile. Let them and me rest in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, and my memory in oblivion, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I am not allowed to vindicate my character; no man shall dare to vindicate my character; and when I am prevented from vindicating myself, let no man dare to calumniate me. Let my character and my motives repose in obscurity and peace, till other times and other men can do them justice. Then shall my character be vindicated; then may my epitaph be written. He was hanged and beheaded once dead. Robert Emmet is described as slight in person; his features were regular, his forehead high, his eyes bright and full of expression, his nose sharp, thin, and straight, the lower part of his face slightly pock-marked, his complexion sallow. It was suspected that they were buried secretly in the vault of a Dublin Anglican church. The church has since been demolished. Legacy Robert Emmet was honoured on two Irish postage stamps issued in 1968, commemorating the 100th anniversary of his death. Emmet became a heroic figure in Irish history. His speech from the dock is widely quoted and remembered, especially among Irish nationalists. As he and his family also supported the American Revolutionary War, he is remembered there as well. Another descendant is American playwright Robert Emmet Sherwood. Devereux Emmet, golf course architect, was a great grand nephew of Robert Emmet. Representation in popular culture Robert Emmet wrote a letter from his cell in Kilmmainham Gaol, Dublin on 8

September He addressed it to "Miss Sarah Curran, the Priory , Rathfarnham " and handed it to a prison warden, George Dunn, whom he trusted to deliver it. Dunn betrayed him and gave the letter to the government authorities. He mistakenly portrayed Emmet and Curran as Roman Catholics they were both Protestants , her father John Philpot Curran being portrayed as a Unionist , and Emmet being killed onstage by firing squad. No trump tells thy virtuesâ€”the grave where they rest With thy dust shall remain unpolluted by fame, Till thy foes, by the world and by fortune caressed, Shall pass like a mist from the light of thy name. Robert Emmets GAA club is named after him. Emmet Park in Savannah, Georgia was named after Emmet after urging from the large Irish born population in the city. Statues were erected in his honor:

Chapter 3 : Robert Emmet Biography - Facts, Childhood, Wiki, Family Life & Achievements

Emmet, Robert, brother of preceding, was born in Molesworth-street, Dublin, in Shortly after his birth his father removed to Stephen's-green West (corner of Lamb-lane).

Robert Emmet The Irish nationalist Robert Emmet was executed after leading an unsuccessful revolution against British rule. His youth, passionate oratory, and courage in the face of death have made him a permanent symbol of romantic, revolutionary, Irish nationalism. Robert Emmet was the youngest of 18 children born to a prominent Anglo-Irish Protestant family. Robert Emmet, was state physician of Ireland. In Emmet enrolled at Trinity College, Dublin. He excelled in his studies and won a reputation as a fiery orator. Emmet was influenced by the liberal views of the Enlightenment and the conduct of an older brother who was a member of the Society of United Irishmen. In Emmet joined the radical group. Inspired by the examples of the American and French revolutions, the United Irishmen demanded an Ireland free of English influence and governed by a reformed Parliament representing both Protestant and Catholic opinion, elected by a democratic franchise. Frightened by the increasing militancy of the United Irishmen, the intensity of Catholic discontent, and the threat of internal insurrection supported by French invasion, the Irish government adopted measures restricting civil liberties. The Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, began to investigate student opinion at Trinity, and in Emmet was forced to leave the college. Emmet maintained United Irishmen connections but apparently did not participate in the revolution. After the Irish and British parliaments passed the Act of Union, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and completely destroying the legal existence of the Irish nation, Emmet and his friends considered revolution even more imperative. He left for the Continent to confer with Irish exiles. Napoleon and other French leaders expressed a willingness to assist an Irish revolution. In Emmet returned to Dublin to create an army of liberation, hoping for French assistance: Emmet used his own funds to buy weapons, mostly pikes. He asked the Dublin proletariat to strike a blow for liberty. Unfortunately, he failed to establish effective communications with United Irishmen outside the metropolitan area and was unaware that the government had infiltrated his organization. When authorities discovered a cache of arms, Emmet decided to raise the standard of revolt. No help arrived and the revolt was crushed by British soldiers. On August 25 British soldiers captured Emmet. The jury delivered a guilty verdict. Before sentencing, Emmet brilliantly defended his nationalism. He said that he was prepared to die for the future of Irish freedom, closing with the words: When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written. He was naive, impractical, flamboyant, excessively talkative, and a poor organizer. British vengeance, however, converted a pathetic effort into a triumph of martyrdom. Jacobs, The Rise of the United Irishmen

Chapter 4 : Robert Emmet | Irish leader | calendrierdelascience.com

Robert Emmet's biography and life calendrierdelascience.com Emmet (4 March - 20 September) was an Irish nationalist and Republican, orator and rebel leader. He led an abortive rebellion against British rule in

Robert Emmet was born at St. He was the youngest son of Dr Robert Emmet " , a court physician, and his wife, Elizabeth Mason " One of his elder brothers was the nationalist Thomas Addis Emmet , a close friend of Theobald Wolfe Tone , who was a frequent visitor to the house when Robert was a child. In December he joined the College Historical Society, a debating society. While he was at college, his brother Thomas and some of his friends became involved in political activism. Robert himself became secretary of a secret United Irish Committee in college, and was expelled in April as a result. That same year he fled to France to avoid the many arrests that were taking place in Ireland. While in France, Emmet garnered the support of Napoleon who had promised to lend support when the upcoming revolution started. However, due to an explosion at one of the rebel safe houses, the plan for a revolution was exposed. This prompted Emmet to move ahead of plan with the rebellion and as premature events unfolded the military support that Napoleon had promised never materialised and ultimately the rebellion failed. In April a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he escaped, and soon after, travelled to the continent in the hope of securing French military aid. His efforts were unsuccessful, as Napoleon was concentrating his efforts on invading England. Emmet thus returned to Ireland in October In March the following year, he began preparations for another rising. He began to manufacture weapons and explosives at a number of premises in Dublin and even innovated a folding pike which could be concealed under a cloak , being fitted with a hinge. Failing to seize Dublin Castle , which was lightly defended, the rising amounted to a large-scale riot in the Thomas Street area. Emmet personally witnessed a dragoon being pulled from his horse and piked to death, the sight of which prompted him to call off the rising to avoid further bloodshed. However he had lost all control of his followers and in one incident, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland , Lord Kilwarden , reviled as chief prosecutor of William Orr in , but also the judge who granted habeas corpus to Wolfe Tone in , was dragged from his carriage where he then received numerous pike wounds; found still alive, he was taken to a watch-house where he shortly died thereafter. Sporadic clashes continued into the night until finally quelled by the military at the estimated cost of twenty military and fifty rebel dead. He was captured there on 25 August. Before sentencing Emmet delivered a speech, the Speech from the Dock , which is especially remembered for its closing sentences and secured his posthumous fame among executed Irish republicans. Let no man write my epitaph; for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance, asperse them. Let them and me rest in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, and my memory in oblivion, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I am not allowed to vindicate my character; no man shall dare to vindicate my character; and when I am prevented from vindicating myself, let no man dare to calumniate me. Let my character and my motives repose in obscurity and peace, till other times and other men can do them justice. Then shall my character be vindicated; then may my epitaph be written. He was hanged and then beheaded once dead. The church has since been demolished. His speech from the dock is widely quoted and remembered, especially among Irish nationalists. He addressed it to "Miss Sarah Curran, the Priory, Rathfarnham " and handed it to a prison warden, George Dunn, whom he trusted to deliver it. Dunn betrayed him and gave the letter to the government authorities. No trump tells thy virtues--the grave where they rest With thy dust shall remain unpolluted by fame, Till thy foes, by the world and by fortune caressed, Shall pass like a mist from the light of thy name. Statues of Robert Emmet.

Chapter 5 : Life of Robert Emmet

Robert Emmet by Kevin Kelly Robert Emmet's short, dramatic life came to a tragic end on September 20, However, although his life was short and his struggle in vain, his efforts, vision and idealism left a mythic mark on Irish and on the world history.

His youth, passionate oratory, and courage in the face of death have made him a permanent symbol of romantic, revolutionary, Irish nationalism. Robert Emmet was the youngest of 18 children born to a prominent Anglo-Irish Protestant family. Robert Emmet, was state physician of Ireland. In Emmet enrolled at Trinity College, Dublin. He excelled in his studies and won a reputation as a fiery orator. Emmet was influenced by the liberal views of the Enlightenment and the conduct of an older brother who was a member of the Society of United Irishmen. In Emmet joined the radical group. Inspired by the examples of the American and French revolutions, the United Irishmen demanded an Ireland free of English influence and governed by a reformed Parliament representing both Protestant and Catholic opinion, elected by a democratic franchise. Frightened by the increasing militancy of the United Irishmen, the intensity of Catholic discontent, and the threat of internal insurrection supported by French invasion, the Irish government adopted measures restricting civil liberties. The Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, began to investigate student opinion at Trinity, and in Emmet was forced to leave the college. Emmet maintained United Irishmen connections but apparently did not participate in the revolution. After the Irish and British parliaments passed the Act of Union, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and completely destroying the legal existence of the Irish nation, Emmet and his friends considered revolution even more imperative. He left for the Continent to confer with Irish exiles. Napoleon and other French leaders expressed a willingness to assist an Irish revolution. In Emmet returned to Dublin to create an army of liberation, hoping for French assistance: Emmet used his own funds to buy weapons, mostly pikes. He asked the Dublin proletariat to strike a blow for liberty. Unfortunately, he failed to establish effective communications with United Irishmen outside the metropolitan area and was unaware that the government had infiltrated his organization. When authorities discovered a cache of arms, Emmet decided to raise the standard of revolt. No help arrived and the revolt was crushed by British soldiers. On August 25 British soldiers captured Emmet. The jury delivered a guilty verdict. Before sentencing, Emmet brilliantly defended his nationalism. He said that he was prepared to die for the future of Irish freedom, closing with the words: When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written. He was naive, impractical, flamboyant, excessively talkative, and a poor organizer. British vengeance, however, converted a pathetic effort into a triumph of martyrdom. Jacobs, The Rise of the United Irishmen Encyclopedia of World Biography. Copyright The Gale Group, Inc.

Chapter 6 : Robert Emmet (Author of Irish Eloquence)

Robert Emmet has been the subject of more than forty biographies is indeed incredible given the brevity of life and the failure of 'his' rebellion of

Odlum was one of seven children, only four of whom survived childhood. Odlum was an expert swimmer as a child. They eventually settled in St. The Odlums, who had Southern sympathies but a family member in the Union Army, were trapped for much of the war in the hostile environment of Memphis, a staunchly Confederate city occupied by Union forces. In the family moved to Mobile, Alabama. He later moved to St. About he relocated to Washington, D. Odlum became known to Washingtonians by the title of "Professor". Hayes , the sons of Presidents Hayes and James A. Garfield , the sons of James G. Courtney , Odlum swam the entire course. Odlum also added a gymnasium to the Natatorium. Odlum frequently exhibited his skill as a swimmer and diver for passengers on Potomac excursion steamers. On July 4, , Odlum jumped 90 feet from the wooden bridge at Occoquan Falls. At the Marshall Hall wharf, Odlum jumped feet from the top of a ladder on the deck of the steamer into the water. He was uninjured even though he entered the water at a slight angle. While employed at the Hygeia Hotel, Odlum saved the life of "Sky" Colfax, the sixteen-year-old son of former Vice President Schuyler Colfax , as well as two other swimmers. Odlum, who had previously contracted malaria at Lower Cedar Point, contracted it again while at the Hygeia Hotel. His motivations for doing so included the desire to demonstrate that people did not die simply from falling through the air, thus encouraging people to be willing to jump from a burning building into a net. Odlum sent two friends, James Haggart and a Mr. Cluss, onto the bridge in a cab so that Haggart could decoy the police by pretending to be the jumper. A tugboat containing spectators for the jump sailed to within a hundred yards of the bridge, with a rescue swimmer hired by Odlum on board. As a result, he struck the water at an angle, hitting the water with his feet and right hip. The rescue swimmer failed to act, but Boyton swam to Odlum in the water. Odlum briefly regained consciousness, asking, "Is it all over? Did I make a good jump? Without speaking further, Odlum began to hemorrhage internally. He died at 6: Kennedy, the Coroner of New York City. A deposit of tuberculosis was found at the base of his left lung. The cause of death was determined to be concussion. Odlum was buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Odlum a letter disclaiming responsibility, which he also published in The New York Times and other periodicals. Odlum subsequently traveled to New York City to see Boyton. According to her account, Boyton sent two men to see her who claimed to be a lawyer and a judge, and who warned her not to say anything against Boyton to avoid prosecution for slander. Catherine Odlum claimed that Boyton hid or destroyed letters and telegrams from himself to Robert Odlum urging him to travel to New York and make the Brooklyn Bridge jump. She wrote a biography of her son, The Life and Adventures of Prof. The first confirmed survivor of a Brooklyn Bridge leap was Larry Donovan , who jumped the month after Brodie claimed to have done so. He lived with his mother and sister for much of his adult life.

Chapter 7 : Robert Emmet | calendrierdelascience.com

Robert Emmet >The Irish nationalist Robert Emmet () was executed after leading an >unsuccessful revolution against British rule. His youth, passionate oratory, >and courage in the face of death have made him a permanent symbol of >romantic, revolutionary, Irish nationalism.

He led an abortive rebellion against British rule in and was captured, tried and executed for high treason. Robert Emmet came from a wealthy Protestant family who sympathised with Irish Catholics, namely their lack of fair representation in Parliament. The Emmet family also sympathised with the American Revolution. As an orator, some of his last words were made in a speech on the eve of his execution. He was the youngest son of Dr Robert Emmet , a court physician, and his wife, Elizabeth Mason . One of his elder brothers was the nationalist Thomas Addis Emmet, a close friend of Theobald Wolfe Tone, who was a frequent visitor to the house when Robert was a child. In December he joined the College Historical Society, a debating society. While he was at college, his brother Thomas and some of his friends became involved in political activism. Robert himself became secretary of a secret United Irish Committee in college, and was expelled in April as a result. That same year he fled to France to avoid the many arrests that were taking place in Ireland. While in France, Emmet garnered the support of Napoleon who had promised to lend support when the upcoming revolution started. However, due to an explosion at one of the rebel safe houses, the plan for a revolution was exposed. This prompted Emmet to move ahead of plan with the rebellion and as premature events unfolded the military support that Napoleon had promised never materialised and ultimately the rebellion failed. In April a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he escaped, and soon after, travelled to the continent in the hope of securing French military aid. His efforts were unsuccessful, as Napoleon was concentrating his efforts on invading England. Emmet thus returned to Ireland in October . In March the following year, he began preparations for another rising. However his assistant Peter Burrowes could not be bought and pleaded the case as best he could. After he had been sentenced Emmet delivered a speech, the Speech from the Dock, which is especially remembered for its closing sentences and secured his posthumous fame among executed Irish republicans. However no definitive version was written down by Emmet himself. Let no man write my epitaph; for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance, asperse them. Let them and me rest in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, and my memory in oblivion, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not till then, let my epitaph be written. Speeches from the Dock, T. Recollections of Curran Milliken, Dublin pp.

Chapter 8 : Irish Gift Shop of Emmetsburg, Iowa and St. Patrick's Association

Emmet's early life Robert Emmet was born at St. Stephen's Green, in Dublin on 4 March He was the youngest son of Dr Robert Emmet (), a court physician, and his wife, Elizabeth Mason().

Early life[edit] He was born at St. He was the youngest son of Dr Robert Emmet " , a court physician, and his wife, Elizabeth Mason " One of his elder brothers was the nationalist Thomas Addis Emmet , a close friend of Theobald Wolfe Tone , who was a frequent visitor to the house when Robert was a child. In December he joined the College Historical Society, a debating society. While he was at college, his brother Thomas and some of his friends became involved in political activism. Robert became secretary of a secret United Irish Committee in college, and was expelled in April as a result. That same year he fled to France to avoid the many British arrests of nationalists that were taking place in Ireland. While in France, Emmet garnered the support of Napoleon, who had promised to lend support when the upcoming revolution started. In April a warrant was issued for his arrest. He escaped and soon after travelled to the continent in the hope of securing French military aid. His efforts were unsuccessful, as Napoleon was concentrating his efforts on invading England. Emmet returned to Ireland in October In March the following year, he began preparations for another uprising. After his return to Ireland, Emmet began to prepare a new rebellion, with fellow revolutionaries Thomas Russell and James Hope. He began to manufacture weapons and explosives at a number of premises in Dublin and developed a folding pike fitted with a hinge that allowed it to be concealed under a cloak. About 10, copies were printed of a proclamation in the name of the "Provisional Government", which influenced the Proclamation ; most were destroyed by the authorities. Emmet saw a dragoon being pulled from his horse and piked to death, the sight of which prompted him to call off the rising to avoid further bloodshed. But, he had lost all control of his followers. In one incident, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland , Lord Kilwarden , was dragged from his carriage and stabbed by pikes. Found still alive, he was taken to a watch-house where he died shortly thereafter. He had been reviled as chief prosecutor of William Orr in , but he was also the judge who granted habeas corpus to Wolfe Tone in Wolfe, was also killed. Sporadic clashes continued into the night until finally quelled by British military forces. He likely could have escaped to France, had he not insisted upon returning with Anne Devlin in order to take leave of Sarah Curran, to whom he was engaged. She was daughter of John Philpot Curran. Vigorous but ineffectual efforts were made to procure his escape. Before sentencing Emmet delivered a speech, the Speech from the Dock. It was printed in in Manchester for the bookseller TP Carlile. Let them and me rest in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, and my memory in oblivion, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I am not allowed to vindicate my character; no man shall dare to vindicate my character; and when I am prevented from vindicating myself, let no man dare to calumniate me. Let my character and my motives repose in obscurity and peace, till other times and other men can do them justice. Then shall my character be vindicated; then may my epitaph be written. He was hanged and beheaded once dead. Robert Emmet is described as slight in person; his features were regular, his forehead high, his eyes bright and full of expression, his nose sharp, thin, and straight, the lower part of his face slightly pock-marked, his complexion sallow. It was suspected that they were buried secretly in the vault of a Dublin Anglican church. The church has since been demolished. Legacy[edit] Robert Emmet was honoured on two Irish postage stamps issued in , commemorating the th anniversary of his death Emmet became a heroic figure in Irish history. His speech from the dock is widely quoted and remembered, especially among Irish nationalists. As he and his family also supported the American Revolutionary War, he is remembered there as well. Another descendant is American playwright Robert Emmet Sherwood. Devereux Emmet , golf course architect, was a great grand nephew of Robert Emmet. Representation in popular culture[edit] Robert Emmet wrote a letter from his cell in Kilmainham Gaol , Dublin on 8 September He addressed it to "Miss Sarah Curran, the Priory , Rathfarnham " and handed it to a prison warden, George Dunn, whom he trusted to deliver it. Dunn betrayed him and gave the letter to the government authorities. He mistakenly portrayed Emmet and Curran as Roman

Catholics they were both Protestants , her father John Philpot Curran being portrayed as a Unionist , and Emmet being killed onstage by firing squad. No trump tells thy virtuesâ€”the grave where they rest With thy dust shall remain unpolluted by fame, Till thy foes, by the world and by fortune caressed, Shall pass like a mist from the light of thy name. Robert Emmets GAA club is named after him. Emmet Park in Savannah, Georgia was named after Emmet after urging from the large Irish born population in the city. Statues were erected in his honor:

Chapter 9 : Robert Emmet Facts

Early life. Robert Emmet Odlum was born in Ogdensburg, New York, on August 31, , the son of Catherine and Richard Odlum. He was named after the Irish nationalist Robert Emmet.