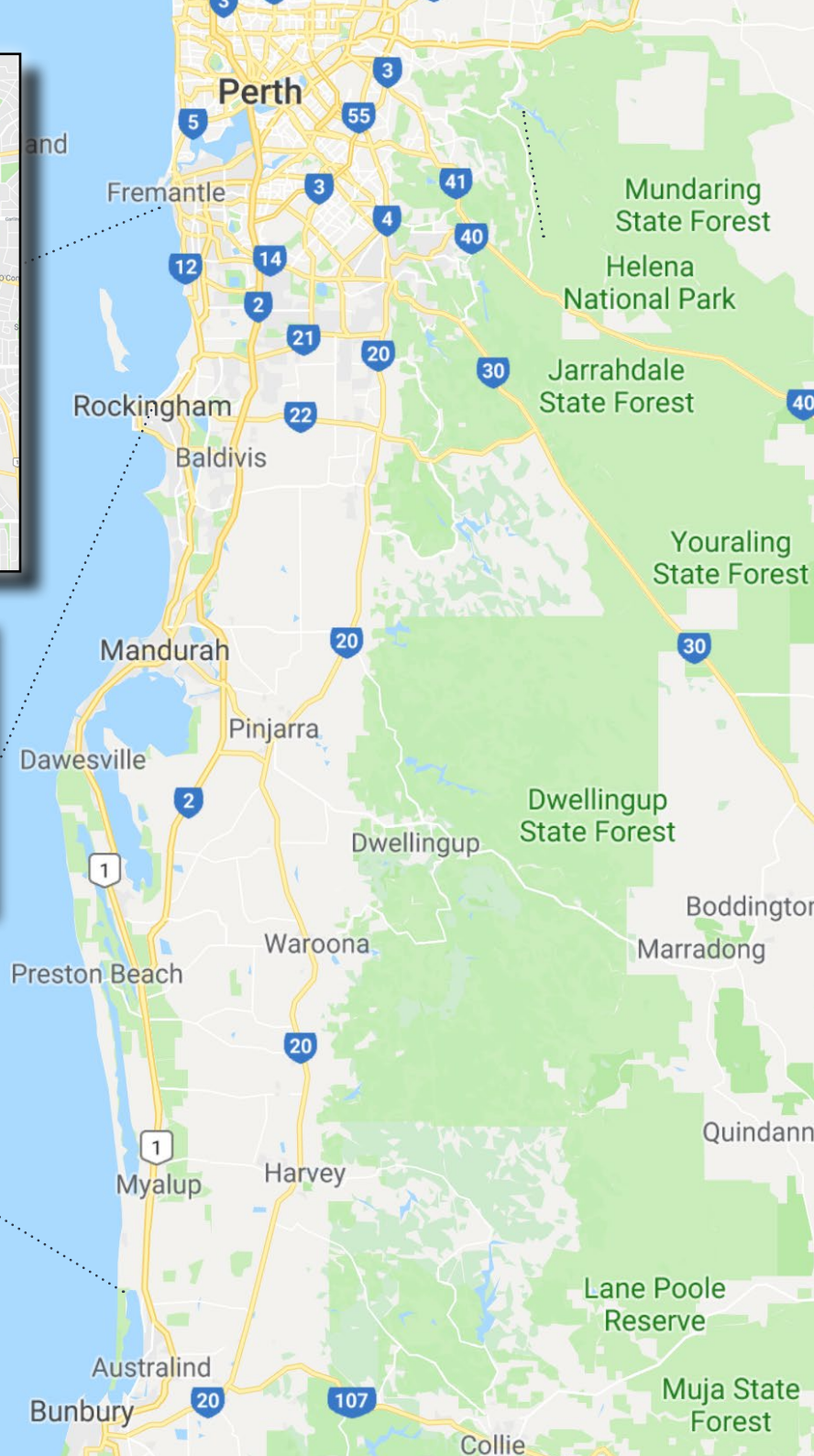
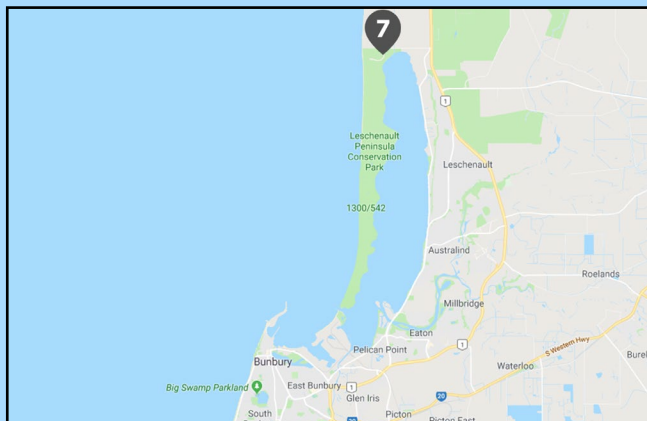
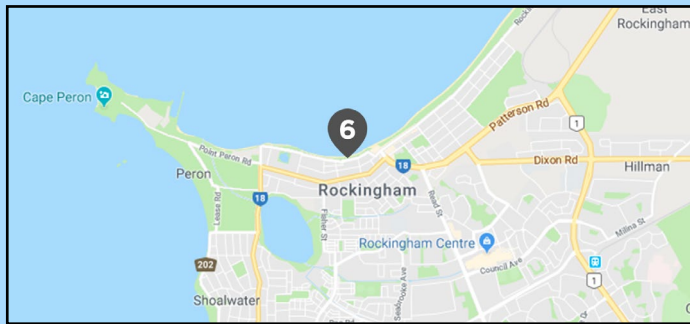
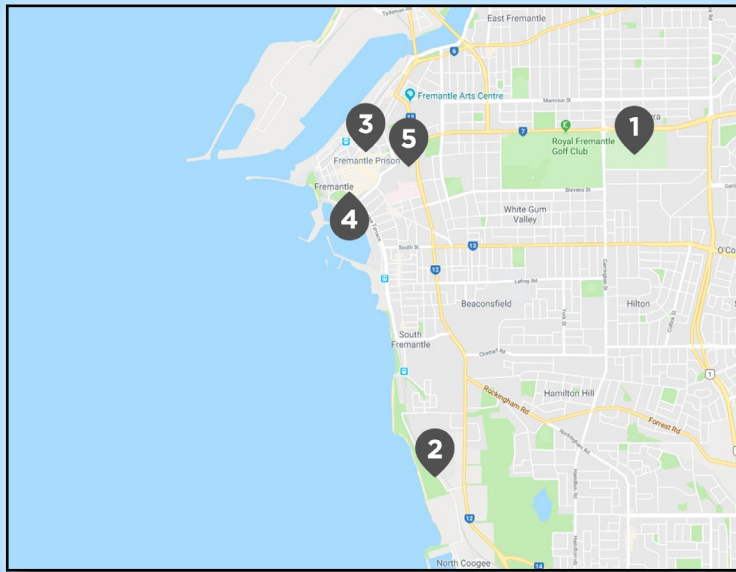


Irish Heritage Trail (South)

1. The grave of C. Y. O'Connor
2. C. Y. O'Connor sculpture
3. Pietro Porcelli's statue of O'Connor
4. Warehouse where the first arriving convicts were housed
5. Fremantle prison
6. Rockingham Wild Geese Memorial
7. John Boyle O'Reilly Information Point

*See reverse side for further details.
Irish Heritage Trail (North) also available.*



1. The grave of C. Y. O'Connor

Fremantle Cemetery, Carrington Street & Leach Highway, Palmyra

Charles Yelverton O'Connor (11 January 1843 – 10 March 1902) was an Irish engineer who is best-known for his work in Australia, especially the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme and the Fremantle Harbour. C. Y. O'Connor was subjected to prolonged criticism by members of the press and also many members of the Western Australian Parliament over the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. O'Connor took his own life on 10 March 1902, less than a year before the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme was officially commissioned, by shooting himself while riding his horse into the water at Robb Jetty, south of Fremantle.

2. C. Y. O'Connor sculpture

Robb Road, C. Y. O'Connor Beach, North Coogee

A sculpture of a man sitting astride an unsaddled horse, commemorates C. Y. O'Connor, who shot himself at the beach on 10 March 1902. It consists of a bronze statue 30 metres off the beach in the ocean. It is fixed to the sea floor and supported by a steel pylon sunk six metres into the seabed.

3. Pietro Porcelli's statue of O'Connor

Fremantle Port, Fremantle

The Monument to C. Y. O'Connor was built in 1911 and was designed by Pietro Porcelli.

4. Warehouse where the first arriving convicts were housed

The Esplanade Hotel, 18 The Esplanade, Fremantle

The arrival of the convicts was a surprise to many of the Swan River Colony settlers. As no preparations had been made for their arrival, the colony had no jail capable of housing so many convicts. The convicts were initially housed in the warehouse premises of the harbourmaster, which is now the Esplanade Hotel. Shortly after the arrival, work began on the building of a Convict Establishment prison, now Fremantle Prison.

5. Fremantle prison

1 The Terrace, Fremantle

Initially known as the Convict Establishment (or just The Establishment), Fremantle Prison was constructed between 1851 and 1859, using convict labour.

6. Rockingham Wild Geese Memorial

Esplanade Road, Catalpa Park, Rockingham

When the last convict ship (the Hougoumont) slipped into Fremantle in January 1868, on board were 62 Irish Fenian Political Prisoners. These Fenians, among them John Boyle O'Reilly, kept a journal during their voyage to Australia. Their writings, are on a series of plaques, some of which you can see at the Rockingham Wild Geese Memorial, which marks location where 6 of the Fenians escaped to America on the Catalpa American Whaler on 17 April, 1876. The memorial was commissioned in 2005 by the late Francis Conlon.

7. John Boyle O'Reilly Information Point

Leschenault Conservation Park, near Bunbury

Although he was not active in the March 1867 Rising, it was Boyle O'Reilly's Fenian membership that brought him to Australia as a convict in the first place. O'Reilly was here for a relatively short time – from January 1868 to February 1869 – but nevertheless is a hero in these parts and is remembered on an annual basis for his life and literary works as well as his historical significance to Western Australia and the Bunbury area in particular.