

# Kilmainham Gaol Document Pack

# NOTES FOR THE TEACHER

Teachers know from experience that the educational benefits of a visit to a site such as Kilmainham Gaol are multiplied when preparation and well-directed follow-up are part and parcel of the tour. This pack, comprising documents and a trail booklet, is designed to help this process. The visit to the Gaol could take place at the beginning or at the end of the study of a particular historical period.

There is a variety of ways in which the teacher might use the Gaol to enhance the learning of a particular class. What we set out here is not meant to be exhaustive, neither is it suggested that the teacher attempt to cover all of the topics listed. What we hope to do is to point out some of the valuable resources of the Gaol. The teacher, in the context of the class, selects what is useful and discards the rest. Some teachers may find something that orients them rather than directs them. Whatever the teacher does with this resource pack, we are certain that Kilmainham Gaol can be a fruitful source for the Environmental Studies curriculum in primary schools and for the Civics and History syllabi in post-primary schools.

## In the pack you will find:

- (A) two accounts of gaol life in the eighteenth century.
- (B) some prisoner records.
- (C) an extract from the gaol register for June 1806.
- (D) extracts from the gaol register listing children who were imprisoned.
- (E) some documents describing the gaol diet.
- (F) a copy of the *Daily Mail* which gives behind-the-scenes details of the 1916 rising.
- (G) a montage of photographs of the gaol.
- (H) a trail booklet.

The documents will help the teacher to examine aspects of the social and political history of the nineteenth century. The gaol may be viewed as a mirror, reflecting aspects of life in Ireland at the time.

**Document A:** This document comprises two accounts of gaol life in the eighteenth century. The class investigation could focus on the prisoners' diet, lack of heating and lighting, bedding and 'gaol fever'. Words to find the meaning of are: *irons, victuals*, and the origin of the name *Philipstown*.

**Document B:** Document B shows photographs of two prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol. Photography came into use in the 1860s. One of the prisoners is a Fenian suspect. The second photograph shows the use of a mirror to get a profile in the same picture.

**Document C:** This random selection of prisoners during a particular period gives an indication of the types of crime for which prisoners were committable. Children will be interested in the 1806 equivalent of car stealing prisoners 1091 and 1100, and the sentence passed on them. Why was prisoner 1106 committed? What was the significance of the date 1806? This leads into a discussion of the Napoleonic wars and the threatened invasion.

**Document D:** The list of children who were in the gaol might promote discussion and debate on the crimes and punishments in the list. What crimes were they charged with? What conditions in society led them to commit these crimes? What age was the youngest? How many girls, boys? What punishments were meted out? The number of children who were never charged? Did 'not guilty' mean no punishment? Did punishment prevent further crime?

The Teacher might lead the Class to compare the 1830s and the 1990s in relation to the type of crime committed by children; the different punishments given; to consider the different social contexts regarding both the crimes and the punishments; and also the different attitudes of society. There may be a recognition that in some ways the attitudes are not so different. There may be the opportunity to discuss the reasons for the different attitudes of the twentieth century in relation to crime and punishment.

**Document E:** These extracts from the Inspector General's Report introduce the topic of food and a study of the nutritional value of the prison diet. Note the lack of fresh vegetables and fruit. A comparison can be made between the diet of short and long term prisoners. The letter of the medical officer raises some interesting questions. Might it help to have children measure out and weigh 5 oz. of bread?

**Document F:** Some teachers might find the photocopy of pages one and two of the *Daily Mail* a useful resource. The account of the wedding of Grace Gifford and Joseph Mary Plunkett, with the report of the purchase of the wedding ring gives a different slant to the Rising. Mrs. Gifford's description of Countess Marcievicz and the family contexts give a slant that some might find brings a more human dimension to the study of the period. The other reports in this newspaper will broaden the context of the Rising - the World War, the use of poison gas in the war, the introduction of daylight saving time - and might lead one to realise how much things remain the same.

**Document G:** The montage of pictures of Kilmainham Gaol will enhance the work done with the other documents in the pack, but can also stand on its own as a source of research activity.

#### *Document sources*

- A. The National Archive in the Four Courts is where one can examine the Gaol Registers.
- B. The National Archive in Dublin Castle houses the Reports of the Inspector-General of Gaols. Documents and photographs of State Prisoners are also housed here. The Act of the Irish Parliament that authorised the establishment of the 'new' Kilmainham Gaol is there to be studied.
- C. The National Library is where one can find the copies of newspapers of the period of operation of the gaol.
- D. *'A History of Kilmainham Gaol - The Dismal House of Little Ease'* by Freida Kelly (Mercier Press, 1988) covers the whole period when the gaol was 'caring' for its guests and should find a place in the class library.

# Document A

## Two accounts of Gaol life in the eighteenth century.

Source: The Irish Parliamentary Debates, 1783 - 84  
(National Library, Joly 32841)

(i)

On 1 March 1784 Mr. Chatterton presented a petition on behalf of one Felix Pritchard, a debtor in Philipstown Prison. The petition described in graphic detail the appalling conditions in which Pritchard “for three years past .....had suffered many hardships.....loaded with irons of at least eleven pounds weight, often deprived of the use and benefit of fire; and when in the late inclement season he procured firing for his victuals, it was at the peril of his life a fire could be lighted up in the place of his confinement for want of ventilation, by which he was in great danger of suffocation.”

(ii)

Later in his evidence Fitzpatrick pointed to three other general deficiencies: bad food, insufficient and dirty bedding (even where it was merely straw) and the lack of medicines and medical attendance. As with the location, construction and design of prisons, he had no difficulty in relating these to what appears to have been the committee’s leading concern, infectious diseases. But he himself spoke as if the sources of gaol fever and ‘the general Hardship that the Prisoners Labour under’ were practically identical. A good example of this conflation is his handling of the insecurity of prisons, which he presented as the key to explaining the miseries and the diseases alike.

The Jail of Naas, is a strong Proof of this Assertion, for as the upper Parts of it are so insecure, the Criminals are confined in the most loathsome dark Dungeons, the Passage to those is from the Street, through a dark Entry, guarded by three different strong Doors and so dark are those Dungeons, that there is no seeing without Candles, and...(so) damp and filled with stinking Vapors, that Candles with Difficulty burn; the only Passage for either Light or Air, is a small Window to each of those Cells, scarce fourteen Inches square, and even that small Space is, in a great Measure, occupied with Iron Bars; in the smaller of those Dungeons, the 29th of last Month, there were lying on the cold damp Ground, scarce defended with Straw, six double-bolted Criminals, two of them without any Sort of Covering, save a little Straw and Mats made of the same, which they substituted for Blankets.\*

Fitzpatrick went on to describe one of the pathetic implications of the want of ‘necessaries’, yard and proper food at Naas: the gaoler, in his ‘humanity’, allowed the chained prisoners to beg in the street all day outside the prison door.

\*Extract from: “Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the present state, situation and management of the Public Prisons, Jails and Bridewells of this Kingdom”, 17 December 1783.

Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick and the Politics of Social Reform (London, 1981) Oliver MacDonagh.

# Document B

**COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL,  
KILMATHNAM.**

Name Given, *James Kelly*

Patish and County where born, *Mullingar West Meath*

Trade, *Cattle dealer*

Education, *Read & Write*

Religion, *Roman Catholic*

Age, *29 years*

Complexion, *Fair*


Eyes, *Grey*

Hair, *Brown*

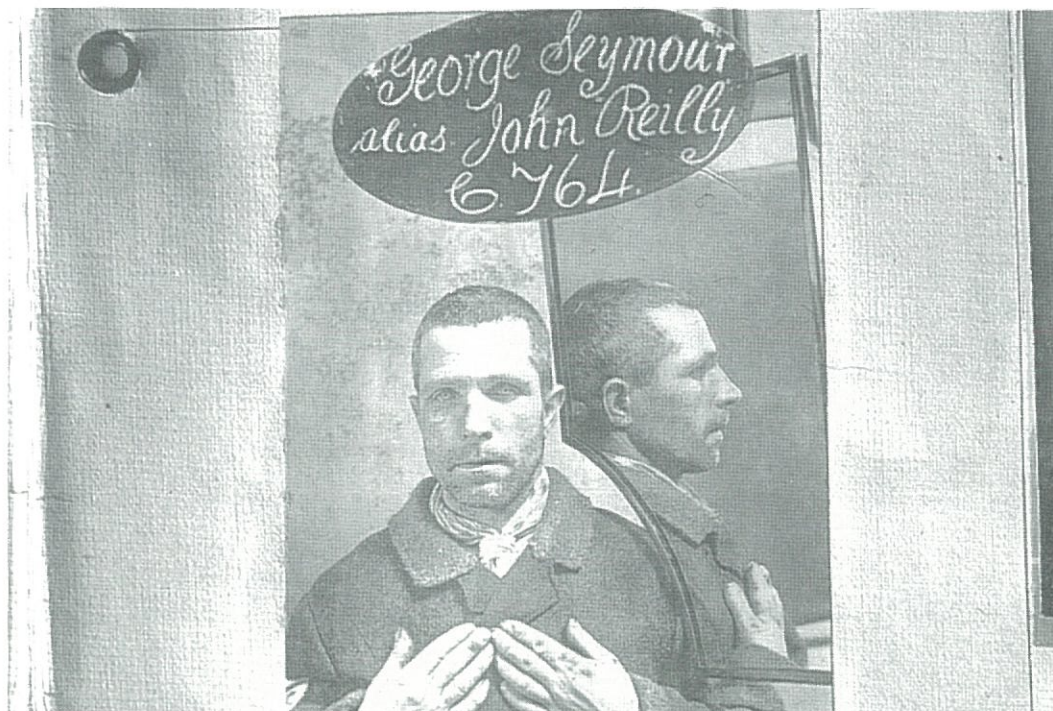
Height, *5 ft 8 1/4 inches*

Make, *Very Stout*

Marks on Person



*Arrested at Mullingar Co Westmeath under "Hobbs" suspicion "Warrant 28" June 1871*



# Document C

## LIST OF PRISONERS ENTERING KILMAINHAM GAOL, JUNE 1806

No.	Prisoner's Name	Age & Description	When Committed	When Discharged	Specific crime charged with	Verdict	Sentence	Remarks on conduct and characters	How disposed of
1090	Simon Giles	31Yrs. 5'9"	2.6.1806	5.6.1806	Debt Exchequer Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw
1091	Mathew Dobbyn	22Yrs. 5'6"	2.6.1806	2.8.1806	Stealing horses	Guilty	Death	—	Executed 2.8.1806
1092	Charles Costello	26Yrs. 5'7"	2.6.1806	17.6.1806	Assault	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Willcox
1093	Walter Bourke	46Yrs. 5'6"	4.6.1806	21.6.1806	Debt Common Pleas Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw
1094	Edward Stenson	32Yrs. 5'8"	10.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by Court
1095	Patrick Clasey	22Yrs. 5'9"	10.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by Court
1096	James Robinson	24Yrs. 5'8"	10.6.1806	19.6.1806	Desertion	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw sent to his regiment
1097	John McClean	21Yrs. 5'6"	10.6.1806	19.6.1806	Desertion	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw sent to his regiment
1098	Edward Constable	40Yrs. 5'8"	10.6.1806	23.1.1810	Debt Kings Bench Writ	—	—	—	Committed to the Four Court Marshalsea
1099	Alexander Stewart	20Yrs. 5'5"	10.6.1806	22.11.1806	Assault	Guilty	12 months imprisonment	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1100	Mathew Dobbyn	23Yrs. 5'6 1/2"	2.6.1806	2.8.1806	Stealing horses	Guilty	Death	—	Executed 2.8.1806
1101	Felix Murphy	34Yrs. 5'8"	12.6.1806	14.6.1806	Debt Common Pleas Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq., Sheriff
1102	John Gallagher	28Yrs. 5'6"	12.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1103	William King	29Yrs. 5'7"	12.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1104	James Doran	30Yrs. 5'10"	12.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1105	Alex Campbell	36Yrs. 5'8"	13.6.1806	25.7.1806	Debt Xa escape	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Sheriff
1106	Philippi Cecconi	47Yrs. 5'7"	15.6.1806	17.6.1806	Being a foreigner	—	—	—	Discharged by John Bell, Esq.
1107	Martin Egan	29Yrs. 5'9 1/2"	16.6.1806	25.8.1806	Stealing several articles valued £20	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1108	Patrick McDermott	41Yrs. 5'8"	18.6.1806	10.1.1807	Insulting several females and exhibiting his private parts	Guilty	To be 6 months imprisoned and fined 1 mark	—	Discharged by B. Shaw, Esq.
1109	Michael Cahill	42Yrs. 5'8"	19.6.1806	25.7.1806	Stealing a Wheelbarrow	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1110	William Mansergh	35Yrs. 5'11"	19.6.1806	13.5.1807	Debt Exchange Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by John Barker, Sheriff
1111	Thomas Martin	32Yrs. 5'7"	19.6.1806	10.7.1807	Debt Exchange Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by Robert Shaw, Sheriff
1112	Charles Dowd	30Yrs. 5'10"	21.6.1806	11.7.1806	Stealing Money	Guilty	—	—	Discharged by order of Court
1113	John Lewis	33Yrs. 5'6"	24.6.1806	19.2.1807	Stealing Callico	Guilty	—	—	Discharged by order of Court
1114	Robert James	27Yrs. 5'6"	24.6.1806	9.7.1806	Stealing Callico	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1115	Elizabeth Kerr	21Yrs. 5'4"	25.6.1806	9.7.1806	Stealing Callico	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1116	Charles Dевeey	30Yrs. 5'8"	28.6.1806	28.6.1806	Debt Kings Bench Execution	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1117	Thomas Hill	34Yrs. 5'6"	28.6.1806	27.7.1806	Selling unlicenced spirits	To pay a fine of £30 and 2 months confined	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw

# Document D

## CHILD PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM GAOL - EXTRACT FROM GAOL REGISTERS

(PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE)

PRISONER	AGE	CHARGE	DATE OF COMMITTAL	SENTENCE
John Keegan	11	Robbing a garden of apples	Aug. 1833	2 months confined to hard labour
Michael Reilly	12	Stealing 3 ducks and a hen	April 1833	3 weeks confined and to be whipt 3 times - 20 lashes each time
Patrick Reilly	13	ditto	ditto	ditto
Patrick Rogan	12	Stealing a chicken out of a shop	Jan. 1838	7 days hard labour
James Gallagher	11	Stealing ropes	June 1838	4 weeks confined and 4 whippings once each week
John Woods	13	Drunk	Sept. 1838	48 hrs. or pay 2/6
Mick Kearney	12	Felony of money	Dec. 1838	4 weeks and 4 times whipt
Stephen Kearney	9	ditto	ditto	ditto
Alicia Kelly	8	Stealing a cloak	Mar. 1839	5 months and hard labour
Patrick Duffy	11	Stealing hay	Mar. 1839	4 weeks and 4 times whipped
John Young	12	Charged with being a deserter	Aug. 1839	- for further examination
Stephen Kearney	9	Robbing a garden	Aug. 1839	1 month or pay £1.
Jane Beerds	9	Fowl stealing	Jan. 1840	Released April 1840 found not guilty
Matthew Bannister	11	Stealing candlesticks	May 1831	3 weeks and thrice whipped - 20 lashes each

# Document E(i)

## COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM - STATUTABLE INSPECTION 5TH AND 30TH DECEMBER 1868

### DIET OF PRISONERS

#### Prisoners not exceeding one week

Males	Breakfast	8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
	Dinner	14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.
Females	Breakfast	7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
	Dinner	12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint vegetable soup.

#### Prisoners under 15 years of age

Breakfast	5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Dinner	8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper	4 oz. brown bread.

#### Other Prisoners

Males	Breakfast	8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
	Dinner	14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.
	Supper	6 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Females	Breakfast	7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
	Dinner	12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.
	Supper	5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

#### Prisoners under 15 years of age

Breakfast	5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Dinner	8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper	5 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Potatoes substituted for bread three days in the week.

Males	3 lbs.
Females	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Juveniles	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:-

1865	2.7d.
1866	3.1d.
1867	5.01d.

*I found the food prepared for the prisoners on the different occasions when I visited of good quality, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the supply sent. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made of the food which is given.*

*John Lentaigne,  
Inspector General.*



## Document E(ii)

### Extract from Inspector General's Report 1868:

The following report from the Medical Officer of the gaol has been forwarded to the Prisons Office:-

"GENTLEMEN, - I am happy to report that the health of the prisoners in this gaol has been, with few exceptions very good. During the past year one death occurred - a male prisoner, who laboured under disease of the spine, with paralysis.

"The new dietary scale, which was adopted in the month of March last, has worked well; and I am not now called on by prisoners so frequently to supplement their food as heretofore. I find it necessary, however, occasionally to order a meat ration to prisoners undergoing long sentences of one year and upwards. With this exception, and the prisoners who are employed at exhausting labour, who receive two rations of meat weekly while so employed, few, unless those in hospital, receive any addition to the prescribed scale.

"A female prisoner, committed for one month, was found insane on admission; but an application being made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, she was transferred to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum forthwith.

"Since lunatics have ceased to be committed to gaol, order and regularity can be observed in the hospitals - a state of things which was found almost an impossibility when they were so frequently committed.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"William Thornhill, M.B., &c.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons."

THE DAILY MIRROR, Monday, May 8, 1916.

TRAGIC ROMANCE OF COUNT PLUNKETT AND HIS SONS

# The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE PAPER

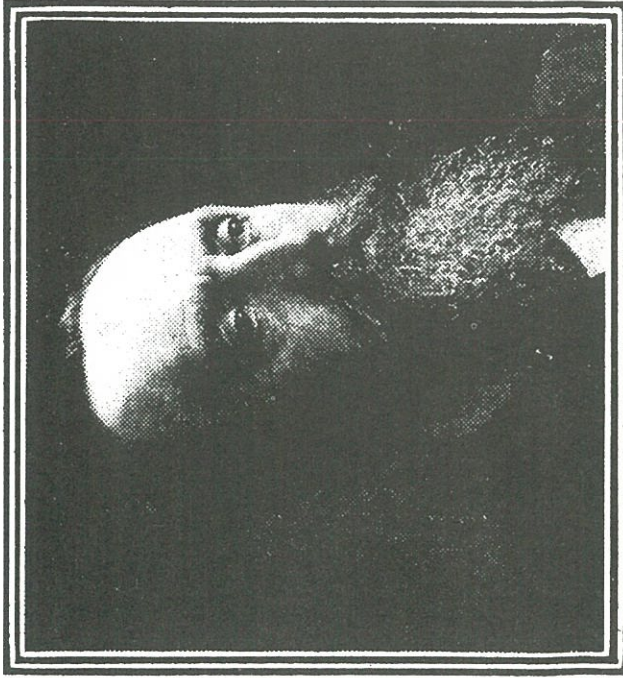
No. 3,912.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916

One Halfpenny.

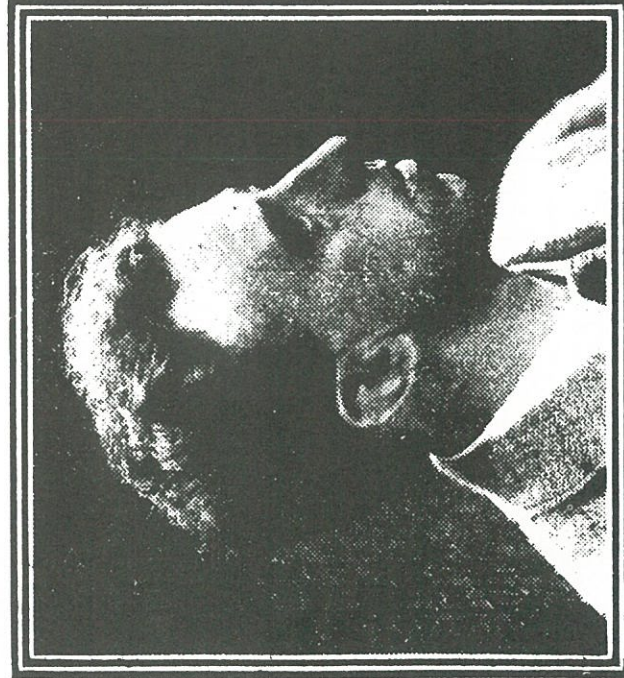
## COUNTESS WHO WRECKED TWO YOUNG LIVES: HOW SHE LURED THE REBELS TO THEIR FOLLY.



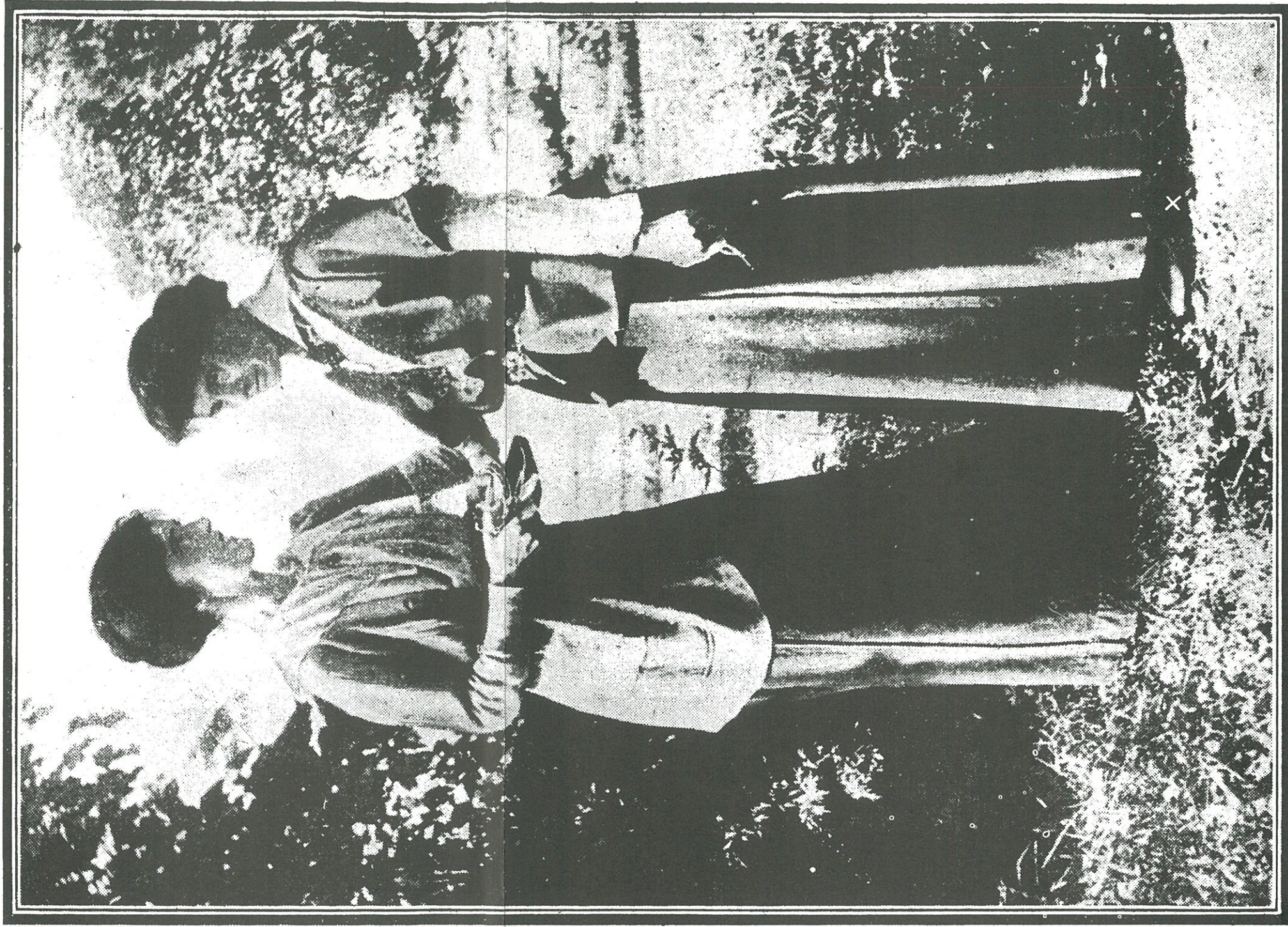
Count Plunkett.



Joseph Plunkett.



Thomas MacDonagh.



Countess Markievicz (left) and her sister Eva at Lissadell, their home in Sligo. It is a recent snapshot.

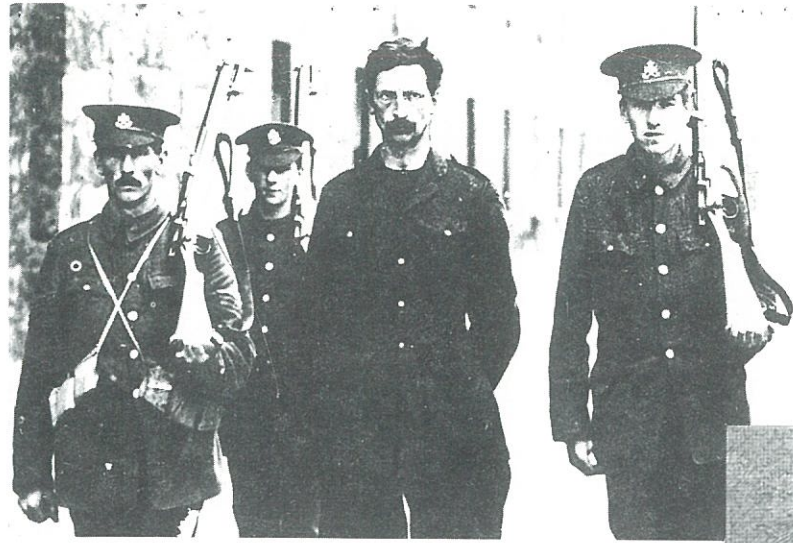
The sordid Dublin rebellion has produced one romance, a pathetic story of young lives ruined by another. A few hours before he faced the firing party which carried out the death sentence Joseph Plunkett, who is said to be a son of Count Plunkett, the holder of a Papal title, was married in his cell to Miss Grace Gifford, a daughter of a Dublin abolitionist and a lady of considerable artistic attainment. Her sister Muriel was the wife

of Thomas Macdonagh, another leader who has been shot. Thus the two sisters were widowed within twenty-four hours of each other. And behind all this tragedy looms the figure of the Countess Markievicz, the daughter of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, Bart. "It was she," says Mrs. Gifford, "who dragged the two men into it." Count Plunkett and the Countess were both sentenced to death, but both sentences have been commuted.



# Document G

2



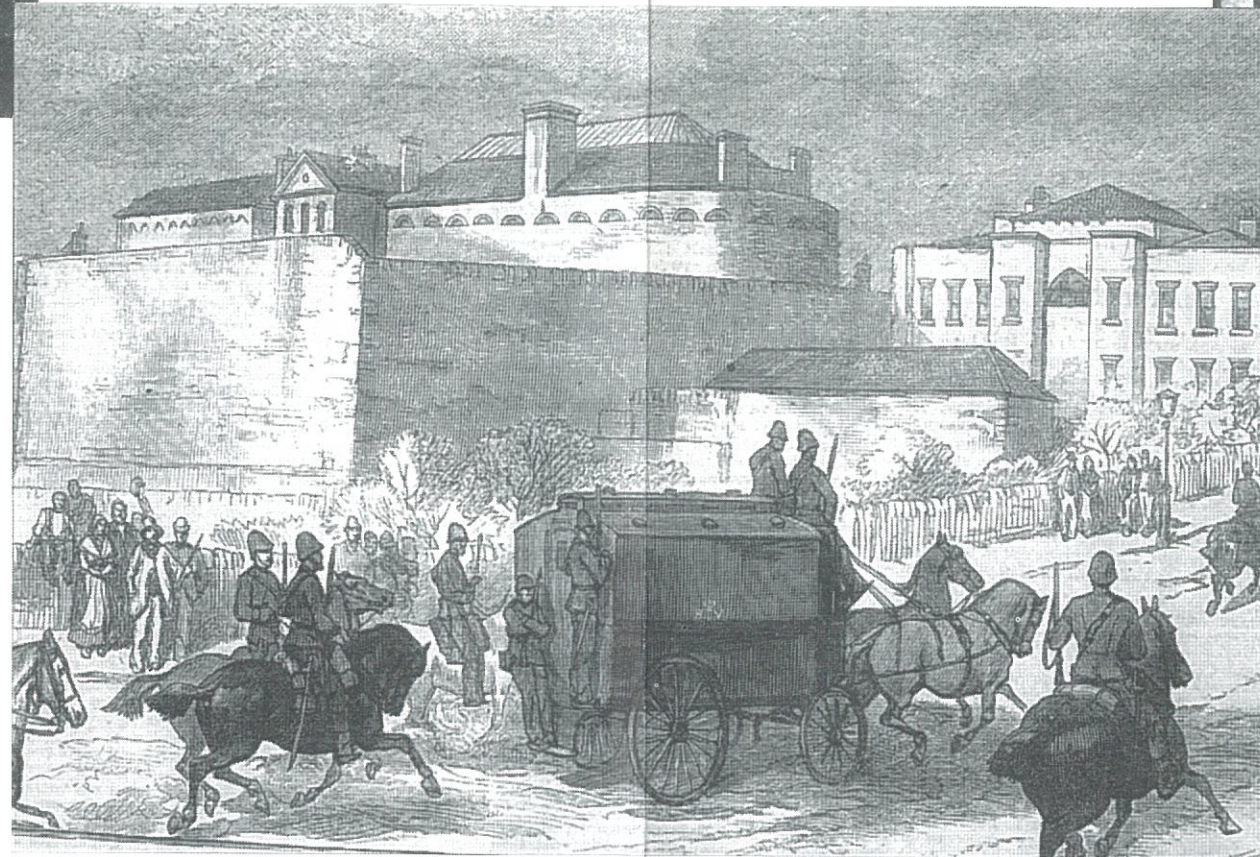
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3

1. Eamon de Valera, later Taoiseach and President of Ireland, under arrest in Richmond Barracks after the 1916 Rising.

2. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour working in the stonebreakers' yard, Kilmainham Gaol. Taken about 1890. It was in this yard that 14 of the leaders of the 1916 Rising were later executed.

3. Horse-drawn "black maria" or prison wagon approaching Kilmainham Gaol along the South Circular Road.

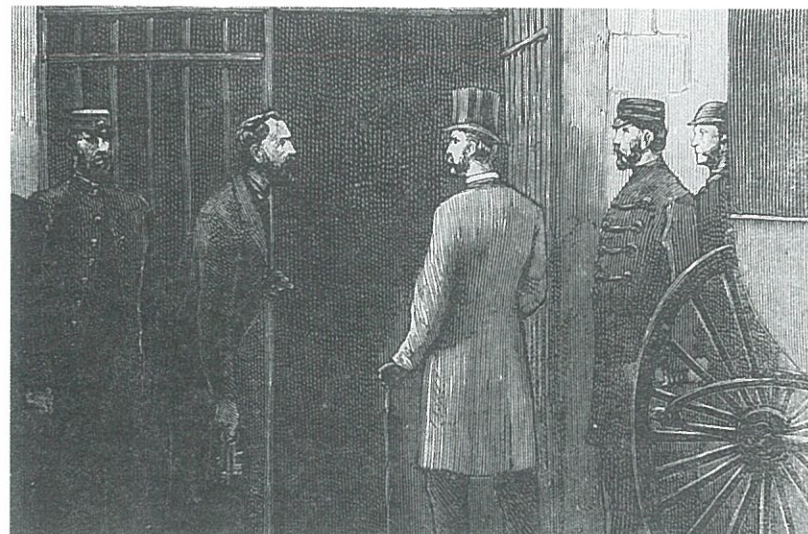


4. Charles Stewart Parnell, Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, being escorted into Kilmainham Gaol soon after his arrest on 13 October, 1881.

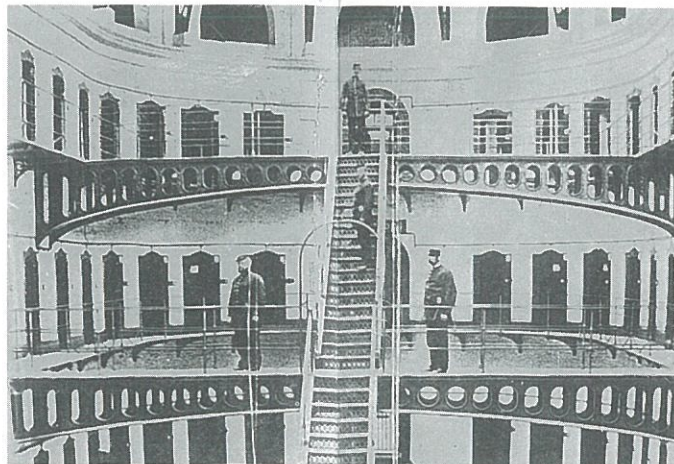
5. Interior view of the new prison block completed in 1862 with warders on landings.

6. Sketch from *The Illustrated London News*, November 1881 showing Parnell being interviewed in his cell. As is clear from this sketch, Parnell was allowed far more comfortable conditions than an ordinary prisoner.

4

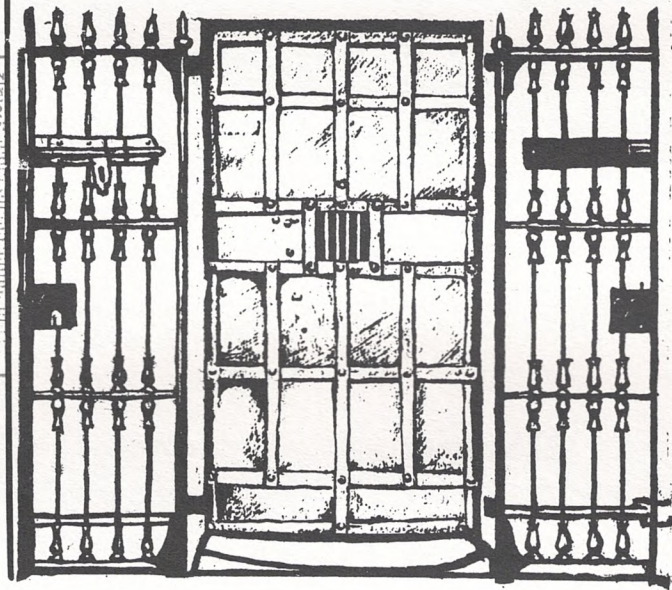
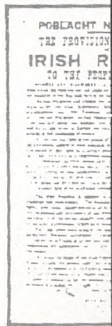
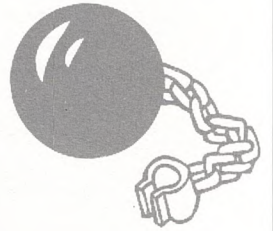
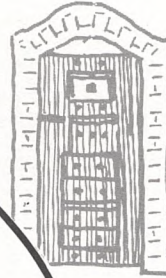


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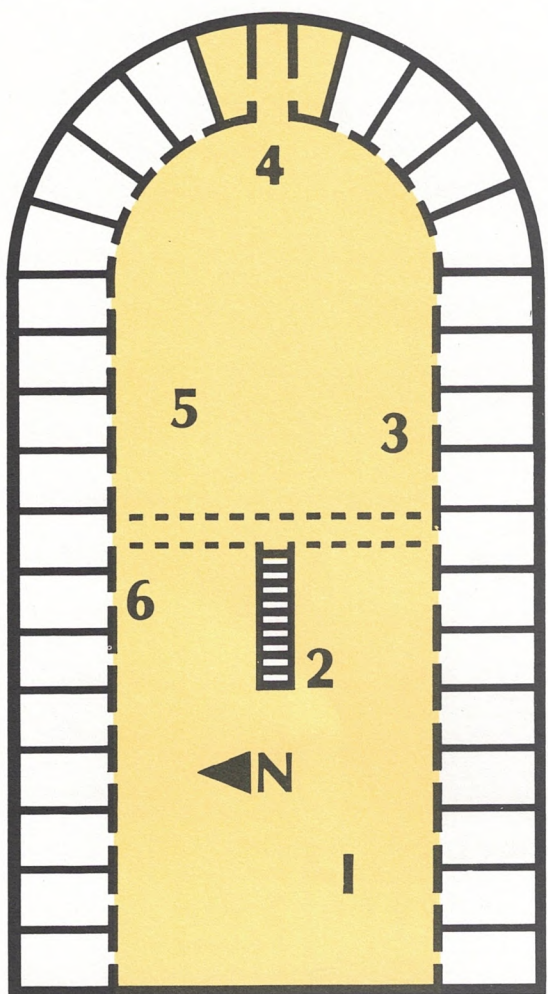
6





Name \_\_\_\_\_ is  
 Sentenced to work  
 the gaol trail  
 with hard labour





### *Instructions for the Trail*

**This trail is located in the museum of Kilmainham Gaol.**

- 1 You will need a pencil or pen to complete the work set out in this trail booklet.
- 2 There are six stops in the trail. Each stop is marked on the map you see here. Examine the map carefully and note the places marked.
- 3 Follow the instructions to go to the correct location for each stop. Read what is written and then fill in the blank spaces.
- 4 Now go to Stop one.

## ***STOP 1*** →

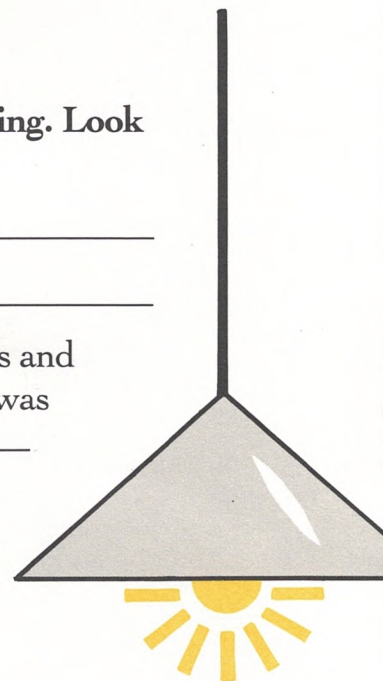
**Go to the space in front of the spiral staircase. Examine this building. Look around you and look up.**

1. What is the main source of light for this prison area? \_\_\_\_\_

What other lighting was used in the prison? Look around the walls and above the first floor. See the large light shades. What form of power was used for these lights? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What were the different materials used in this building? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Find the place on the floor from where most of the cells can be observed. Move around and check out your idea. Then mark it with an 'X' on the map.



4. Look at the spiral staircase. Notice that it connects all the floors. Notice how difficult it would be for two people to come down together.

Would it be easier to run up and down these spiral stairs than it would be to run on the other stairs? \_\_\_\_\_

How did these spiral stairs make it easier to guard the prisoners? \_\_\_\_\_

## STOP 2 →

Go to the space to the right of the centre stairs.

See the two vertical poles? Look up. See the pulley at the top? Look down. See where the trap door at the bottom was? This trap door opened to the kitchen.



The food came up from the kitchen through the trap door. A warder and two prisoners took the food to the prisoners on the three floors.

The food was passed in to each prisoner through an opening in the door. Can you see the rectangular section in the door? This was opened and became a shelf. The food was placed on it and the prisoner took the food into the cell.

After the prisoners on the ground floor were served, the food was taken to the first floor with the help of the pulley. The prisoners on this floor were fed in the same way. Finally, the food was brought to the next floor using the pulley system.

Do you know what food was served to the prisoners? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Can you see a manhole on the floor? The heat from the kitchen came up through the manholes in the floor.

How many manholes can you count on the ground floor? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### DIETARIES

for

THE PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM GAOL  
Approved by the Inspector General

#### Males

Breakfast 8 oz oatmeal, 1/2 pint new milk  
Dinner 14 oz bread, 1 pint vegetable soup

#### Females

Breakfast 8 oz oatmeal, 1/2 pint new milk  
Dinner 14 oz bread, 1 pint vegetable soup

#### Juveniles

Breakfast 8 oz oatmeal, 1/2 pint new milk  
Dinner 14 oz bread, 1 pint vegetable soup  
Supper 4 oz bread

## STOP 3 →

Move east to the cell of Grace Plunkett.

1. Look at the name card. What other name is written there? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Why is 'nee' written there? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Grace Plunkett had been in the gaol before her imprisonment. On 3 May, 1916 she was married in the prison. Who was her husband? \_\_\_\_\_

What happened to him the next morning? \_\_\_\_\_



Look at the stairs and the metal bridges.

2. When and where were they made? \_\_\_\_\_

How many different geometric shapes can you see in the metal work? Draw and name 6 of them in the boxes provided.

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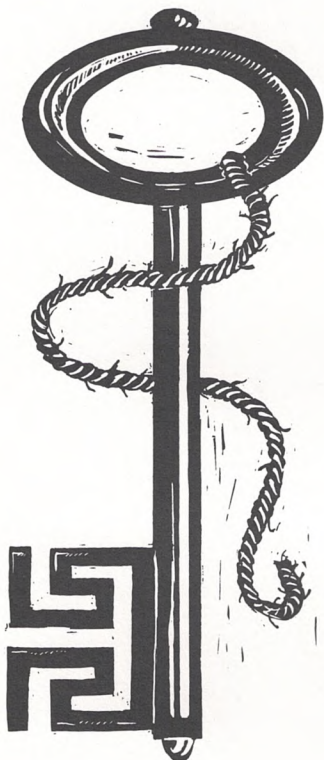
3. These stairs were used by the warders (turnkeys) to get to the different floors. Why are the stairs and balcony covered in? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## STOP 4 →

Walk to the space in front of the curved doorway at the east end of the Exhibition Hall.

The toilets were located on each floor at this end. The prisoners could use them during the day under the ever-watching eye of a warder. There was a halfdoor on the toilet so the prisoner could be watched. When the prisoners were locked in their cells, they had to use a bucket if they needed to go to the toilet. In the morning, they emptied the bucket in the toilet or lavatory.





If you were a prisoner what would you dislike most about this arrangement?

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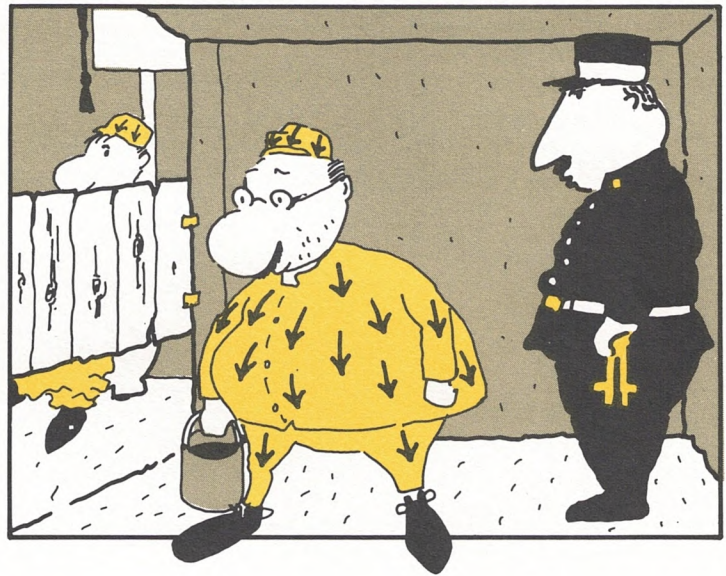
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## STOP 5 →

*United Irishmen*

*Young*

*Irelanders*

*Fenians*

*Land War*

*Path to Independence*

These movements from the history of Irish Nationalism are all represented in the exhibition. Examine the exhibits. They are arranged in groups to match the movements listed above.

As you study the exhibits, you will be able to answer the questions below.

They are arranged in the same way.

- What was the aim of the movement?
- Name a foreign country that was connected with the movement.
- Name the person from the movement that most interests you.

*United Irishmen*

*Young Irelanders*

*Fenians*

Aim:

---



---



---

Foreign connection:

---



---



---

Favourite person:

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---



---

*Land War*

*Independence Movement*

Aim:

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Foreign connection:

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Favourite person:

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# STOP 6 →

A number of cells are open for inspection on the north side of this gaol block. Divide your class into six groups, one group for each of these cells.

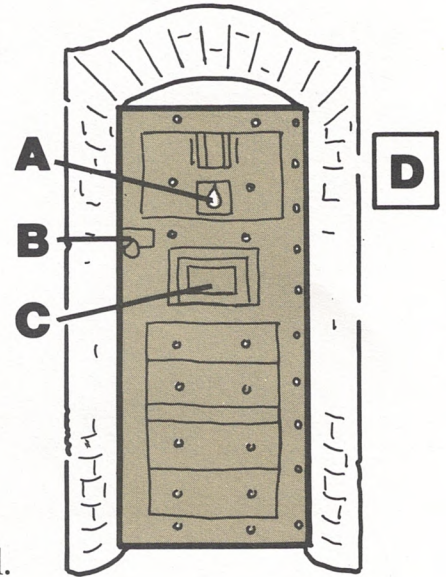
1. Stand outside one of the cells and identify the parts of the cell door on the drawing.

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

**C** \_\_\_\_\_

**D** \_\_\_\_\_



2. Enter the cell. List the items of furniture you see in the cell.

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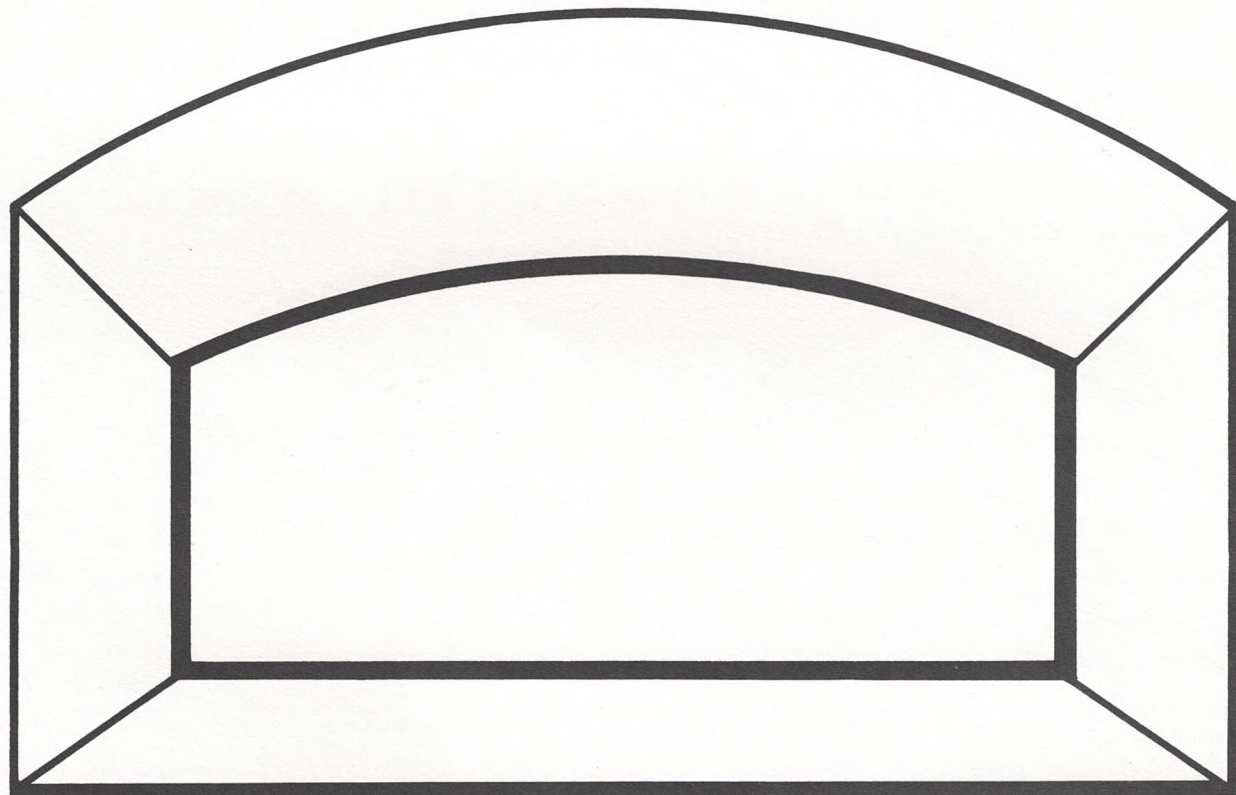
3. What were the three vents in the walls used for? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Why do you think the window was so high? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Imagine you are a prisoner in this cell. Draw a picture below of what you would see of the world outside.



The rich diversity of heritage sites throughout the country, and particularly those in state care under the OPW, provide an invaluable source of educational experience for children and students. While the tourist potential of these resources has for a long time been recognised, there is still much work to be done in fully developing their educational value.

The Office of Public Works and the Teachers Centre in Blackrock have worked together to produce this Document Pack to develop the educational potential of a visit to Kilmainham Gaol, perhaps the most important Irish National Monument of the modern period. We hope it is the beginning of many more such co-operative ventures to produce supportive educational resources, not only in relation to Kilmainham Gaol, but for all those other heritage sites, ancient and modern, now in state care under the Office of Public Works.

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