

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 pasthad 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*

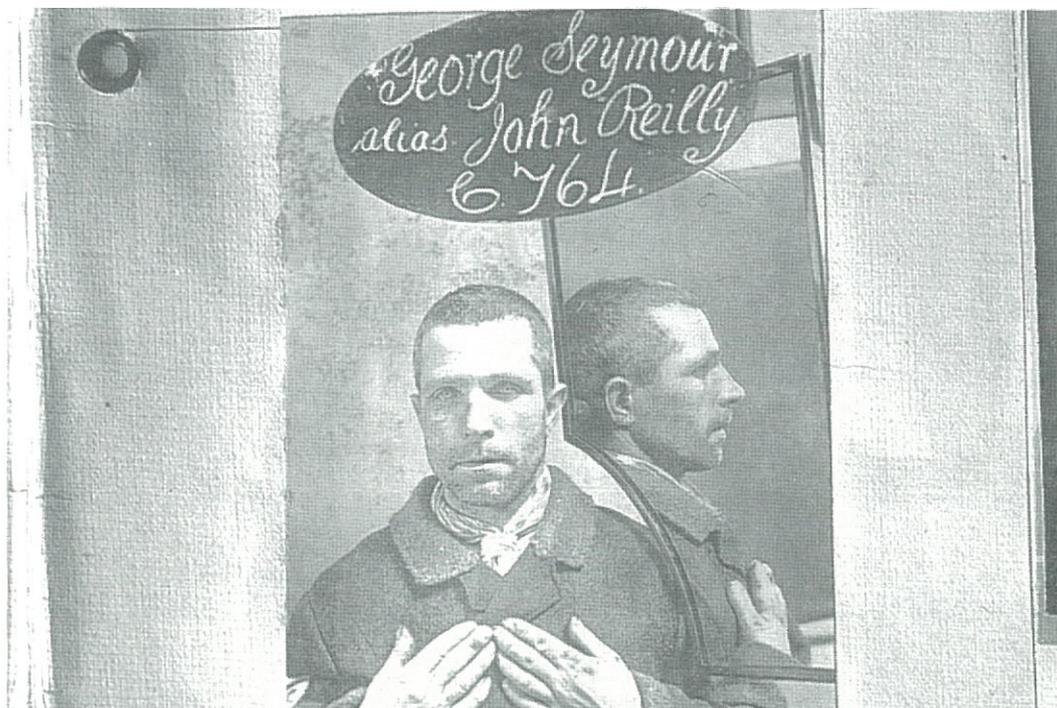
As stated by Prisoner.

Parish and County where born,	<i>Mullingar West Meath</i>
Trade,	<i>Cattle dealer</i>
Education,	<i>Read & Write</i>
Religion,	<i>R. Catholic</i>
Age,	<i>29 years</i>
Complexion,	<i>Fair</i>
Eyes,	<i>Grey</i>
Hair,	<i>Brown</i>
Height,	<i>5 ft 8 1/4 inches</i>
Make,	<i>Very Stout</i>

Marks on Person



Arrested at Mullingar Co. Wick. under "Hobbs" suspicion. Warrant 28th 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	31 Yrs. 5'9"	2.6.1806	5.6.1806	Debt Exchequer Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw
1091	Mathew Dobbyn	22 Yrs. 5'6"	2.6.1806	2.8.1806	Stealing horses	Guilty	Death	—	Executed 2.8.1806
1092	Charles Costello	26 Yrs. 5'7"	2.6.1806	17.6.1806	Assault	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Willcox
1093	Walter Bourke	46 Yrs. 5'6"	4.6.1806	21.6.1806	Debt Common Pleas Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw
1094	Edward Stenson	32 Yrs. 5'8"	10.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by Court
1095	Patrick Clasey	22 Yrs. 5'9"	10.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by Court
1096	James Robinson	24 Yrs. 5'8"	10.6.1806	19.6.1806	Desertion	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw sent to his regiment
1097	John McClean	21 Yrs. 5'6"	10.6.1806	19.6.1806	Desertion	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw sent to his regiment
1098	Edward Constable	40 Yrs. 5'8"	10.6.1806	23.1.1810	Debt Kings Bench Writ	—	—	—	Committed to the Four Court Marshalsea
1099	Alexander Stewart	20 Yrs. 5'5"	10.6.1806	22.11.1806	Assault	Guilty	12 months imprisonment	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1100	Mathew Dobbyn	23 Yrs. 5'6 1/2"	2.6.1806	2.8.1806	Stealing horses	Guilty	Death	—	Executed 2.8.1806
1101	Felix Murphy	34 Yrs. 5'8"	12.6.1806	14.6.1806	Debt Common Pleas Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq., Sheriff
1102	John Gallagher	28 Yrs. 5'6"	12.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1103	William King	29 Yrs. 5'7"	12.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1104	James Doran	30 Yrs. 5'10"	12.6.1806	9.7.1806	Assault	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1105	Alex Campbell	36 Yrs. 5'8"	13.6.1806	25.7.1806	Debt Xa escape	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Sheriff
1106	Philippi Cecconi	47 Yrs. 5'7"	15.6.1806	17.6.1806	Being a foreigner	—	—	—	Discharged by John Bell, Esq.
1107	Martin Egan	29 Yrs. 5'9 1/2"	16.6.1806	25.8.1806	Stealing several articles valued £20	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1108	Patrick McDermott	41 Yrs. 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	42 Yrs. 5'8"	19.6.1806	25.7.1806	Stealing a Wheelbarrow	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by the Court
1110	William Mansergh	35 Yrs. 5'11"	19.6.1806	13.5.1807	Debt Exchange Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by John Barker, Sheriff
1111	Thomas Martin	32 Yrs. 5'7"	19.6.1806	10.7.1807	Debt Exchange Writ	—	—	—	Discharged by Robert Shaw, Sheriff
1112	Charles Dowd	30 Yrs. 5'10"	21.6.1806	11.7.1806	Stealing Money	Guilty	—	—	Discharged by order of Court
1113	John Lewis	33 Yrs. 5'6"	24.6.1806	19.2.1807	Stealing Callico	Guilty	—	—	Discharged by order of Court
1114	Robert James	27 Yrs. 5'6"	24.6.1806	9.7.1806	Stealing Callico	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1115	Elizabeth Kerr	21 Yrs. 5'4"	25.6.1806	9.7.1806	Stealing Callico	Not guilty	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1116	Charles Dевeey	30 Yrs. 5'8"	28.6.1806	28.6.1806	Debt Kings Bench Execution	—	—	—	Discharged by R. Shaw, Esq.
1117	Thomas Hill	34 Yrs. 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

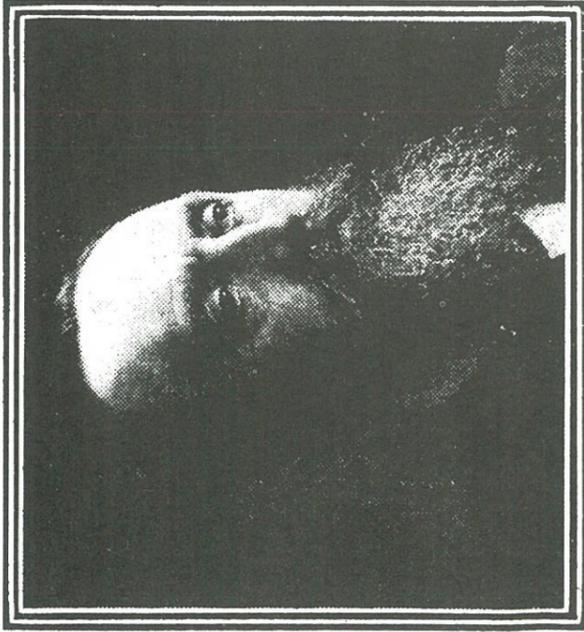
No. 3,912.

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

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916

One Halfpenny.

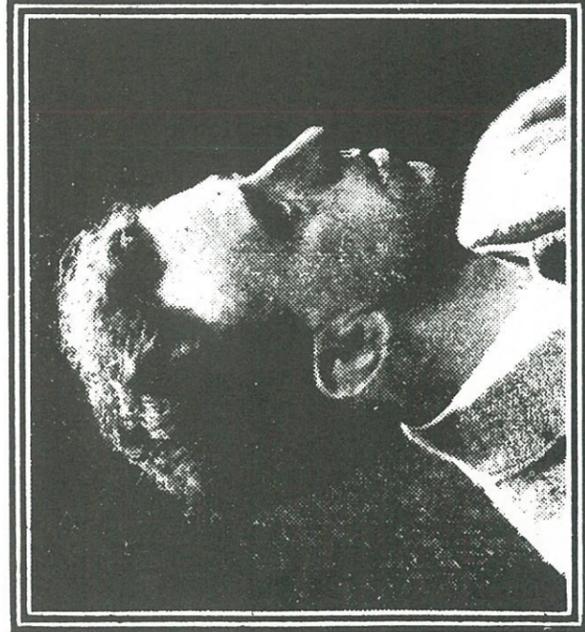
COUNTESS WHO WRECKED TWO YOUNG LIVES: HOW SHE LURED THE REBELS TO THEIR FOLLY.



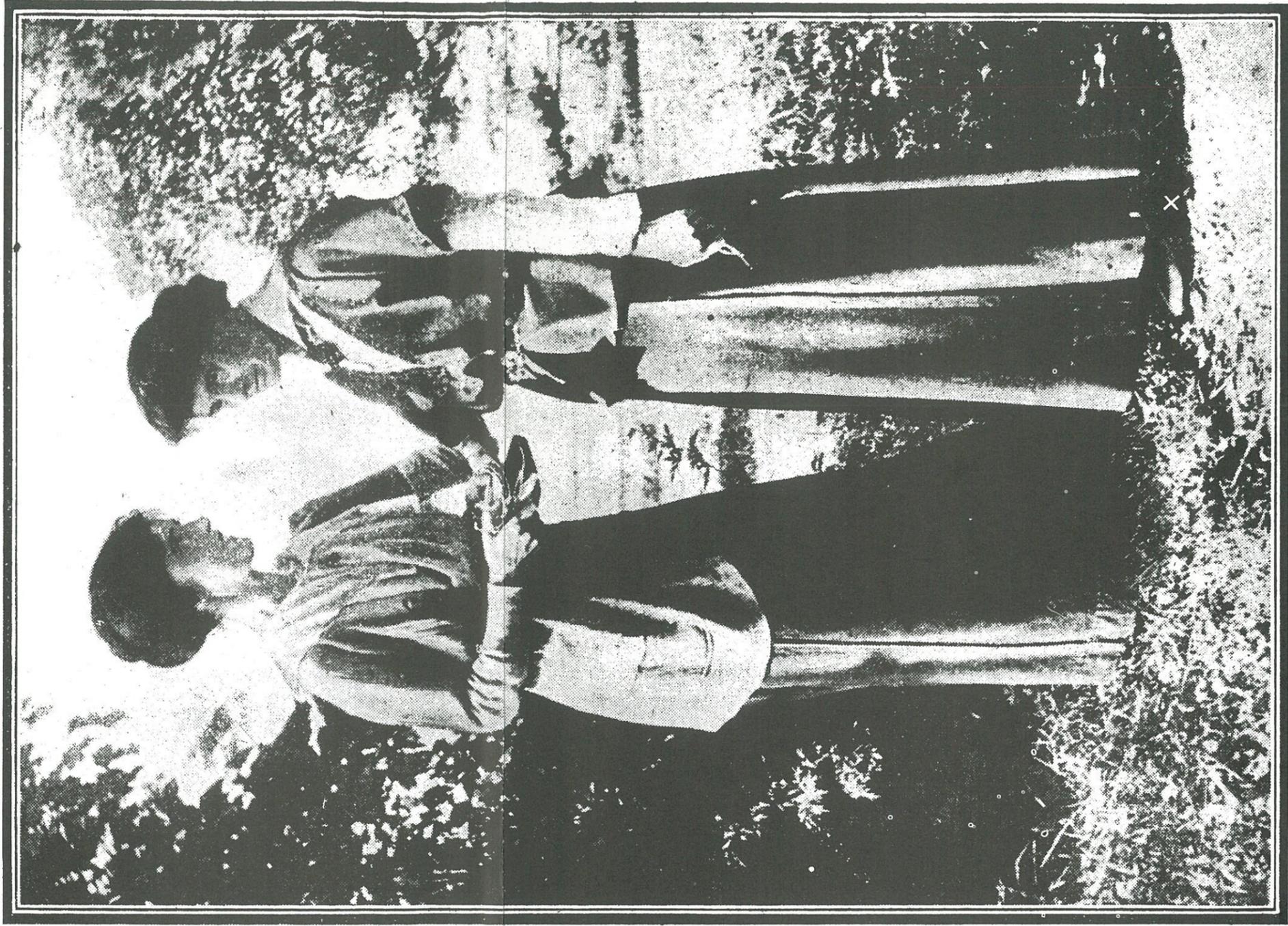
Count Plunkett.



Joseph Plunkett.



Thomas MacDonagh.



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

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

TRAGIC ROMANCE OF REBEL PLUNKETTS—FATHER AND TWO SONS

Joseph Married at Midnight Before Being Shot.

TEN YEARS FOR COUNT.

Death Penalty for Countess Markievicz Commuted to Life Sentence.

The romantic tragedy of the Plunkett family in the Dublin revolt is one of the outstanding features of Ireland's week of nightmare.

Joseph Plunkett, the son of Count George Plunkett, Director of the Museum of Science and Art in Dublin, has been shot for the part he played in the rebellion, and a few hours before his execution he was married to Miss Grace Gifford, the sister-in-law of Thomas Macdonagh, another of the rebel leaders who has been shot.

It was officially announced yesterday that George Plunkett and John Plunkett had been sentenced to death, but that their sentence had been afterwards commuted to one of ten years' penal servitude.

George Plunkett is the father, Count George Plunkett, and John is another of his sons.

"THAT COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ!"

Mrs. Gifford did not know that her daughter Grace had married Joseph Plunkett until she showed her the wedding ring.

In an interview on Friday, Mrs. Gifford said: "That Countess Markievicz has been responsible all along for dragging them into it. They got to know her several years ago, and have largely been under her influence."
"We knew nothing of what was going on, however, and no one was more surprised than we were when the revolt broke out."

In yesterday's official statement it was mentioned that the Countess Georgina Markievicz was sentenced to death, but that this was commuted to penal servitude for life.

COMMUTED DEATH SENTENCES.

The following official statement was issued in Dublin on Saturday:—

The following further results of trials by field general court-martial are announced:—
Sentenced to death, but commuted to penal servitude for life by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief:—Constance (Georgina) Markievicz, Henry O'Hanrahan.

Sentenced to death, but commuted to ten years' penal servitude:—George Plunkett, John Plunkett.

Sentenced to death, but commuted to five years' penal servitude:—Philip E. Cosgrave.

Sentenced to death, but commuted to three years' penal servitude:—R. Kelly, W. Wilson, J. Clarke, J. Marks, J. Brennan, J. Wilson, W. McEgan, F. Brooks, R. Coleman, T. Peppard, J. Norton, J. Byrne, T. O'Kelly.

Sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years, 10 years remitted:—James T. Hughes.

Sentenced to penal servitude for ten years, duly confirmed:—Peter Doyle.

Sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, duly confirmed:—J. Wilson.

Sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, one year remitted:—E. Roach.

MARRIED IN DEAD OF NIGHT.

The stories of the Irish rebellion have revealed a tragedy after tragedy, but none more remarkable than the eve-of-death romance of Joseph Plunkett, one of the rebel leaders, and Miss Grace Gifford, a young artist of refined and artistic tastes.

The two were married in prison in the dead of night, shortly before Plunkett's execution. With heroic fidelity, Miss Gifford, who is the daughter of a solicitor and well known in Dublin society, visited the cell of her lover, and was married to him at midnight.

Husband and wife were left together for a few hours, and then Plunkett was taken before a firing party in the barracks courtyard. There was a curt order, the crash of a volley, and the curtain was rung down on the tragedy of two lives.

The following morning the tragic romance was revealed to the world in this simple announcement in the "Births, Marriages and Deaths" column of the *Irish Times*:—

Plunkett and Gifford.—May 3, 1916, at Dublin, Joseph Plunkett to Grace Gifford.

Miss Gifford bought her wedding ring at a jewellery shop in Grafton-street on Wednesday.

When showing her some rings the proprietor of the shop, Mr. Stoker, noticed that she was deeply agitated, and said he hoped she was not in trouble.

She tried hard to keep calm, but eventually almost broke down.

BOUGHT HER WEDDING RING.

Then she told the jeweller that she was the fiancée of Joseph Plunkett, who was under sentence of death, and was to be married to him on the morning of his execution.

For the moment I was thunder-struck," said Mr. Stoker, "and didn't know what to say or do. Somehow or other I managed to express my sympathy with her terrible position, and she thanked me very quietly."

Then she selected the most expensive of the rings, paid for it in notes, and left the shop.

A SUPER NUMBER.

'Sunday Pictorial' Breaks All Records in Exclusive Pictures.

ALWAYS FIRST.

A record in exclusive photographs!

In many ways yesterday's issue of the *Sunday Pictorial* was the most remarkable number yet published of Great Britain's most popular Sunday newspaper.

It contained a wonderful series of exclusive photographs.

These included the first published portrait of the dead Irish rebel, Joseph Plunkett, who was married in his cell a few hours before he was shot; the first published photograph of the veteran Fenian, T. S. Clarke, the self-appointed "President of the Irish Republic," who was also executed, and an exclusive photograph of Clarke's newspaper shop with a spy-hole in the door, where much of the treason in Dublin was hatched.

Another series of photographs—the first to arrive in this country—showed the destruction of the Zeppelin L 20 off the south-west coast of Norway.

The *Sunday Pictorial* was the only newspaper in the United Kingdom which published any of these remarkable photographs.

For the first time, too, the men of the country were told, through the medium of the *Sunday Pictorial*, of a system of voluntary medical examination which will be final and decisive as to their fitness for the Army.

This exclusive article must have brought feelings of relief and safety to many British homes yesterday.

Once again the *Sunday Pictorial* had a wonderful article from the pen of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, who contributed a scathing exposure of the puerile plots of Potsdam.

Private R. Woodcock's story of how he escaped from Germany was another exclusive feature in the record issue of a newspaper that has enjoyed a record success in the history of journalism.

NO SERIOUS MISFORTUNE.

Russian M. P. Says That Trouble Only Strengthens Allies' Determination.

Well assured of the firm and lasting friendship between Great Britain and Russia and of the ultimate victory of the Allied forces, members of the Duma and the Council of Empire arrived in London on Saturday morning, after an eight days' journey.

While crossing the water they received a wireless message of welcome from Sir John Jellicoe. They are all keenly interested in their visit to these shores, where they will have an opportunity of seeing the munition factories in full swing and of visiting various Army centres, as well as the Grand Fleet.

M. Alexander Protopopoff, the Vice-President of the Duma, speaking to a Press representative, said he wished to convey to the British nation his country's unalterable determination to carry on the war to a victorious end. Questioned regarding the progress of the war, the Vice-President expressed the opinion that this year will see the turn of the tide against Germany, who must almost at once adopt an offensive in order to avert the chance of immediate defeat.

He was confident that their offensive, as at Verdun, will prove a failure in face of the combined action of the Allies.

"Germany," he said, "made a big mistake in thinking that they could get the war over quickly."

Of course, there have been misfortunes, such as the fall of Kut, and we have had misfortunes on our side, but these did not end the war.

"They are eventualities not of a very serious kind which strengthen our determination to win."

M. Protopopoff spoke very hopefully of further Russian successes on the way to Bagdad, and was emphatic that Egypt was in no danger.

UNITED IN CLOSER ALLIANCE.

After a very long courtship, two old servants of the Dowager Countess of Ichester were married at St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington, on Saturday.

The bridegroom was Mr. Charles Dixon, who has been in the service of the Countess fifty-two years as head gardener.

Mrs. Jarrett, the bride, is seventy. She has been with the Countess' family more than thirty years as housekeeper at Holland House.

A car lent by the Countess took the couple from the church to the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, where a reception was held.

FOUR MILLIONS MORE IN TRADE.

That British trade can triumph over war conditions is again illustrated by the trade accounts for April.

Imports valued at £75,685,262, compared with £73,638,582 in April of last year, show an increase of £2,046,780 for the month.

Exports amounted in value to £36,617,839, against £32,169,733 in the corresponding month of 1915—an advance of £4,448,106.

REAL WENDYS.

Children Show Grown-Ups How to Take Care of Baby.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD "MOTHER."

Children come into their own at the Institute of Hygiene, in Devonshire-street, where an exhibition representing child life is being held this week.

The exhibition is being run by children for grown-ups, to show all the newest movements in child life.

Downstairs, for instance, three-year-old Gwen and five-year-old Gladys, with the aid of two even smaller friends, will show you how to wash baby and how to make his bed.

A five-year-old Highlander, in full kit, will demonstrate how to bandage the poor wounded, while Jack gazes with as appreciative an eye at Gwen's blue ward dress and natty cap and apron, as does his bigger brother in a hospital ward.

There is, too, a hospital ward upstairs, taken straight from the Evelina Children's Hospital, complete even to its small patients. Bobby, in his lace-covered cot, has a bandaged head; Tommy has a broken arm, but manages to drill his leaden soldiers with the remaining one.

Even a four-year-old commander must not neglect duty in times of stress.

There is a beautiful crèche, with half-a-dozen bonny babes being minded, while another makes munitions; there is a kitchen where miniature cooks in white, their golden curls tucked under cookie's caps, show you, after their four or six lessons, how they can make soups, puddings, omelettes and jellies.

In honour of Princess Arthur of Connaught, who opens the exhibition to-day, "Connaught soup" will be served.

MORE LIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Daylight Saving Probably in Force at End of This Week.

(By Our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

There is now every reason to believe that the daylight saving scheme will be put into operation in the small hours of next Sunday morning.

The subject comes up for discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon, and if, as is generally expected, the principle is approved the reform can be introduced by an Order in Council, no Bill being necessary to give effect to the proposal.

One of the most notable champions of the movement is Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, who will speak in to-day's debate on behalf of the Government.

The resolution welcoming the change will be moved by Sir Henry Norman, the Liberal member for Blackburn, and seconded by Mr. Peto, the Unionist member for Devizes.

Advocates of the scheme claim for it the following advantages:—

1—One hour's less expenditure of gas and electric light.

2—A corresponding saving in the fuel of the country.

3—A saving in the labour of getting and transporting fuel.

4—Fewer accidents, 73 per cent, taking place during the dark months of the year, as against 27 per cent, during the light months.

5—Longer summer evenings for exercise and recreation.

6—General standard of health would be raised.

It has been estimated that the extra daylight hour will mean a saving of £2,500,000 a year, and that in every twenty-five years more than one year's consumption of fuel would be saved. The remaining stages of the Compulsion Bill will be taken in the House of Commons to-morrow and Wednesday.

WHY LORD DERBY DID NOT RESIGN.

Speaking in Manchester, on Saturday afternoon, Lord Derby said his month was now unclosed for the first time to refute the malicious lies circulated against him.

His critics overlooked the fact that the machinery for getting the men had to be set up while the work was in progress.

His resignation, which was clamoured for, would have gained him popularity but have lost him his self-respect. His resignation in March would have ruined the cause of universal service.

Failing compulsion in the first week of the war the public would only accept it if shown military necessity demanded it.

A STARVATION POSSIBILITY.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at a May Day Labour demonstration at Derby yesterday, said if he were the only member to do so he would go into the Lobby on Friday next to vote against conscription.

His own opinion was that the military situation was less serious than the shipping problem. He believed that the great demands that were being made upon our shipping brought a possibility that in three or four months it would be a question not so much of high prices as of absolute starvation.

"CLOUDY DISCHARGE OF POISON GAS."

Mr. Lloyd George and His Critics—"An Assassin."

"TIME IS NOT AN ALLY."

"I have been subjected," said Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at Conway on Saturday, "to a cloudy discharge of poison gas. We have produced millions of fighters, but very rarely in history have we produced an assassin."

"If any man believes the testimony of a person who published or invented private conversations in order to malign a friend, if any man believes I am capable, amid such terrible surroundings, of making use of base, treacherous intrigue to advance my own ends, let him believe it. I seek neither his friendship nor his support."

Naturally, there had been differences between himself and his chief. Of what use would he have been to the Premier if he had not differed from him?

He had decided that compulsion was necessary last September. He was still of that opinion.

NO INDIGNITY IN COMPULSION.

The following are some of the main points of Mr. Lloyd George's speech:—
"There is no indignity in compulsion. (Cheers.) Compulsion simply means that a nation is organising itself in an orderly, consistent, resolute fashion for war."
"When a nation is in peril you cannot run a war as you run a Sunday-school treat—(laughter)—where one man voluntarily brings the huns, another supplies the tea, another brings the kettle, one looks after the boiling and another takes round the tarts."

"Some contribute in cash and a good many lounge about and just make the best of what is going. (Laughter.) You cannot run a war like that."

1,900,000 MUNITION WORKERS.

"Among the 1,900,000 munition workers in this country barely 40 per cent. were men of military age. But beyond that army of workers there was still a considerable margin of men who will be available if the need, arises for increasing our armies, and it is a grand margin of men, because of the rallying of women to work formerly done by men."
"There were honest Liberals who felt there had been differences between him and his chief."
"We have had differences," said Mr. Lloyd George, "and what use would I have been to him if I had always agreed with him? We want counsellors, not automatists; advisors, not penny-in-the-slot machines."

"I am to be the latter merely. I desire to be no part of the equipment of the Government." Other critics, he proceeded, objected to his keenness on the war. "Either you make war or you don't. A statesman's duty is to avoid war, but, once in it, it is his duty to prosecute it so that it will be ended as soon as possible."

TIME NO ALLY.

"A Government should not only be resolute, but should appear resolute. The spirit of the nation is the propellant of its armies."
"I have no sympathy with those who seem to think that because war is hateful you ought to fight it with a sort of flavour of regret in your actions. A doubting hand never yet struck a firm blow."

"Time is not an ally; it is a doubtful neutral at the present moment; and it is not yet settled on which side he will be. But time can be won over by effort, preparation, determination, organisation."

"I have no sympathy with those who seem to think that because war is hateful you ought to fight it with a sort of flavour of regret in your actions. A doubting hand never yet struck a firm blow."

"Time is not an ally; it is a doubtful neutral at the present moment; and it is not yet settled on which side he will be. But time can be won over by effort, preparation, determination, organisation."

NEWS ITEMS.

Conscientious Objectors in France.

Two hundred "objectors" have arrived at a French port for work behind the lines.

Prince of Wales at Italian Front.

The Prince of Wales, who is staying in Italy, has accompanied King Emmanuel, says Reuter, on visits of inspection to several parts of the front.

Ex-War Minister Imprisoned.

General Sukhomlinoff, Russian ex Minister of War, who is accused of high treason, has been incarcerated, says Reuter, in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at Petrograd.

Saved by Her Hair.

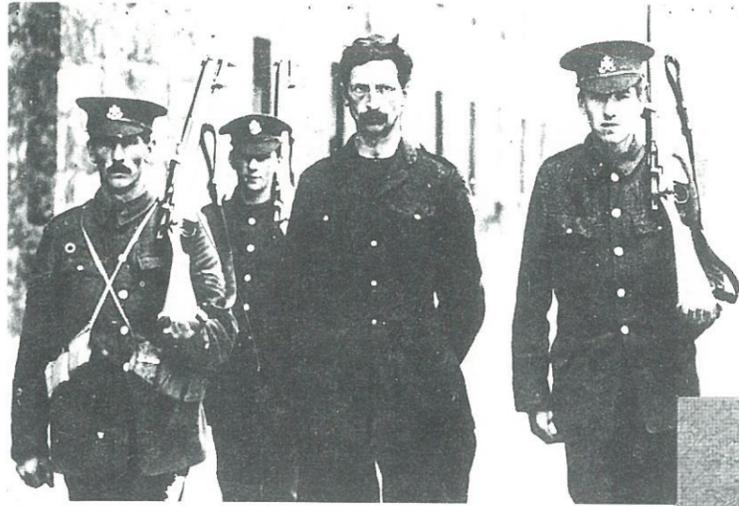
A girl, who is said to have been struck on the head with a blunt instrument by a man charged with burglary at Chertsey, is stated by a doctor to have owed her life to the thickness of her hair.

Betrayed by Their Speech.

Two German prisoners, whose names are given as Lieutenant Kahn, of the Bavarian Artillery, and Lieutenant Jolie, of the Bluecher, escaped from Handforth Camp (Cheshire) on Friday, but were recaptured at Gorton on Saturday by a special constable, who heard them talking in German and broken English.

Document G

2



1

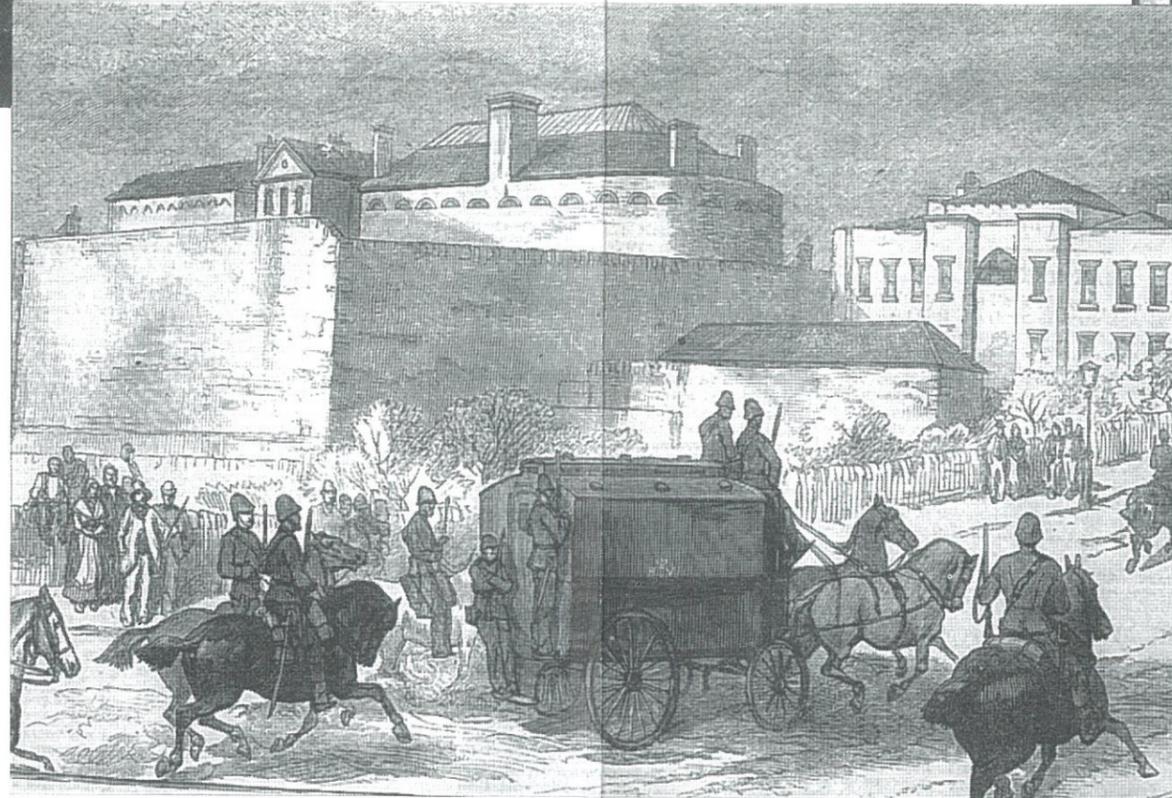
3



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.

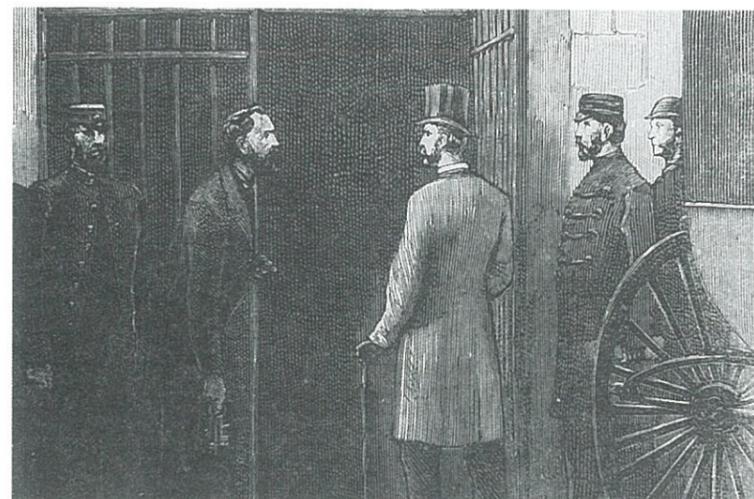


4. Charles Stewart Parnell, Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, being escorted into Kilmainham Gaol soon after his arrest on 13 October, 1881.

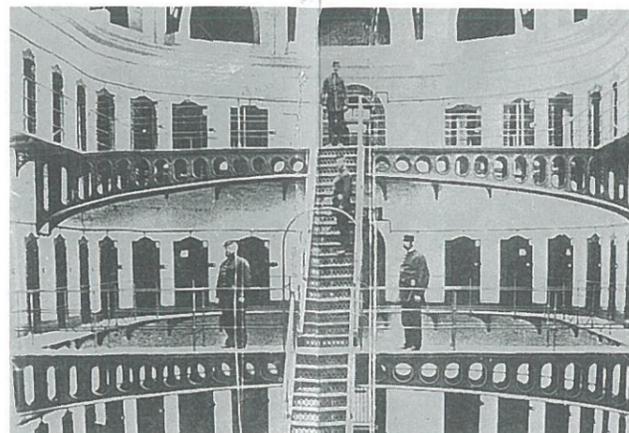
5. Interior view of the new prison block completed in 1862 with warders on landings.

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

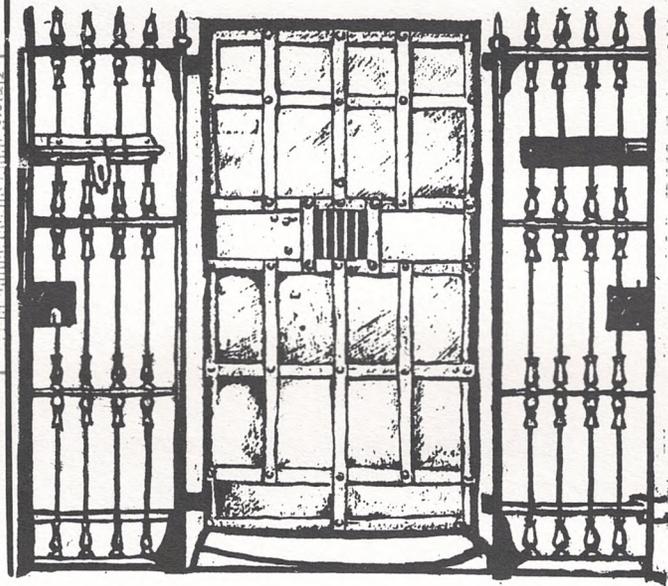
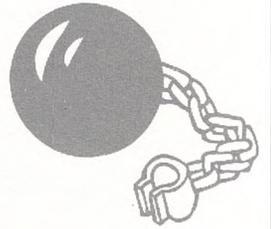
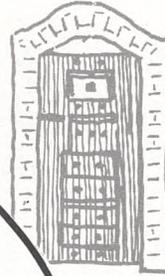
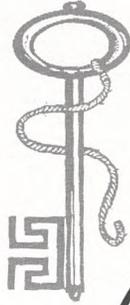


5



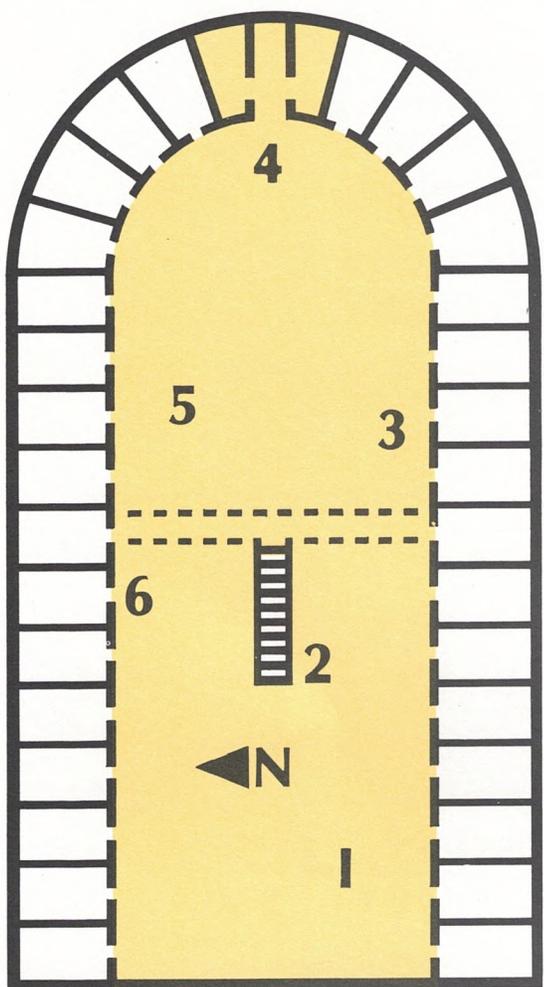
6





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 →

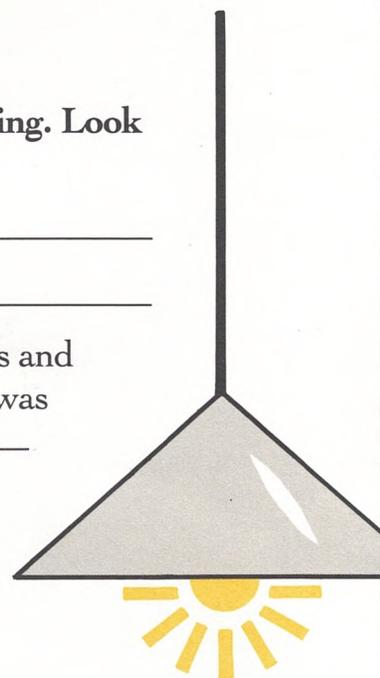
Go to the space in front of the spiral staircase. Examine this building. Look around you and look up.

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.

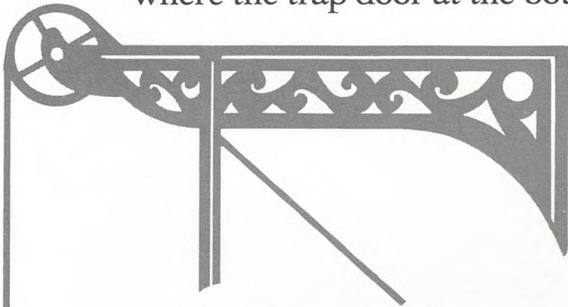
Would it be easier to run up and down these spiral stairs than it would be to run on the other stairs? _____

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.

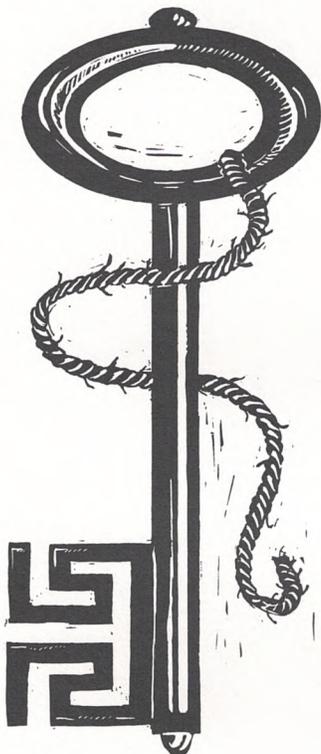
--	--	--	--	--	--

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

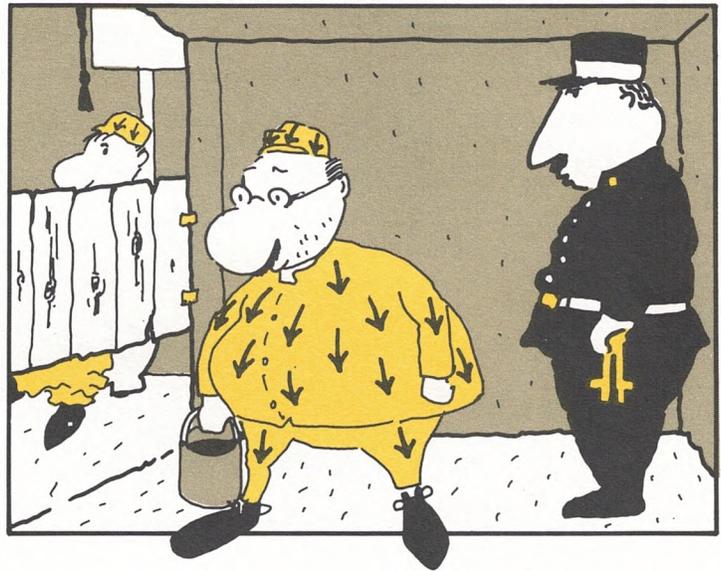
STOP 4 →

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?



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:

Land War

Independence Movement

Aim:

Foreign connection:

Favourite person:

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 _____

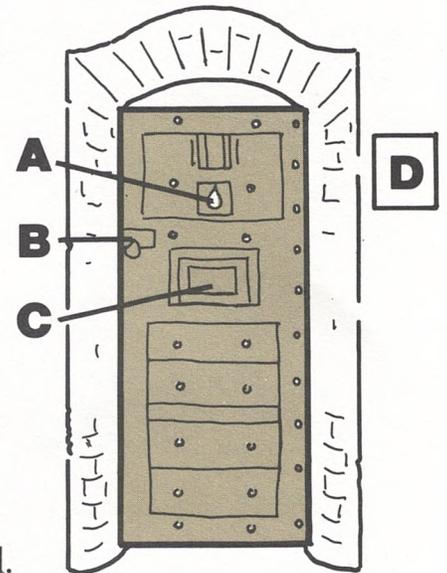
D _____

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

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

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

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.

Documents and Trail compiled by

Blackrock Teachers' Centre

Researched by

Tomás Ó Briain,
St. Mark's S.N.S., Tallaght.
Peter O'Loughlin,
St. Martin de Porres N.S., Tallaght.

Paul Leahy,
Our Lady's School, Templeogue.
Paul Nolan,
Pobal Scoil Neasáin, Baldoyle.

Wordprocessing by

Evelyn Logan and Lil Lynch,
Blackrock Teachers' Centre.

Research co-ordinated by

Seamus Cannon,
Director, Blackrock Teachers' Centre.

We would like to acknowledge the assistance of all those who aided the research and compilation of this material: the staff of the National Library, and in particular Noel Kissane; the staff of the National Archive, Ken Hannigan and Aideen Ireland in particular; the Department of Education, Liam Burke; and the management of the four schools mentioned above.