

Wicklow Local Studies Library

Researching History

A quick guide to finding and recording information on an historical topic



Selecting a topic

In order to give you a chance to find out something interesting you should:

- ❖ Select a topic which is easy to find information about
- ❖ One where you can choose a small, focused, subject
- ❖ It is historically important, nationally or internationally



Types of information sources

Primary sources:

- ❖ Newspapers of the time
- ❖ Records of events at the time
 - a) State and local government papers
 - b) Formal enquiries and investigations
- ❖ Census records
- ❖ Recorded interviews
- ❖ Letters, journals and diaries written at the time
- ❖ Biographies, speeches
- ❖ Historic Maps
- ❖ Historic photographs, paintings and drawings



Types of information sources

Secondary sources:

- ❖ History books on the topic
- ❖ Biographies
- ❖ High quality history websites
- ❖ TV, film and radio documentaries
- ❖ Podcasts



Sources of Information

Possible sources of information are:

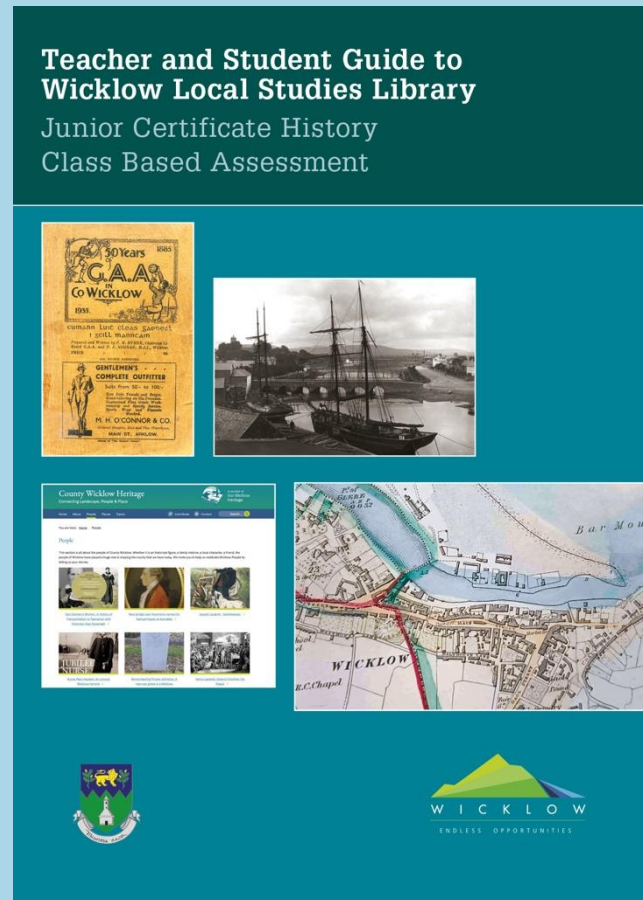
- ❖ Wicklow County Archives
- ❖ Wicklow Local Studies Library
- ❖ You local Library
- ❖ Websites – Our Wicklow Heritage
- ❖ Local History Books
- ❖ Other Websites
- ❖ Newspapers
- ❖ Historic Maps
- ❖ Historic photographs, painting and drawings
- ❖ Local Heritage Centres



The Guide to Wicklow Local Studies Library & Resources

A guide to the archives and its related resources has been developed for students beginning work on their History CBA project.

- ❖ It explores the material available in the context of carrying out research on an historical topic
- ❖ Associated with this guide are a range of resources to help you complete your history CBA.



How to carry out your research – A case study

The remainder of this presentation shows how, once you've selected your topic, you can undertake your research.

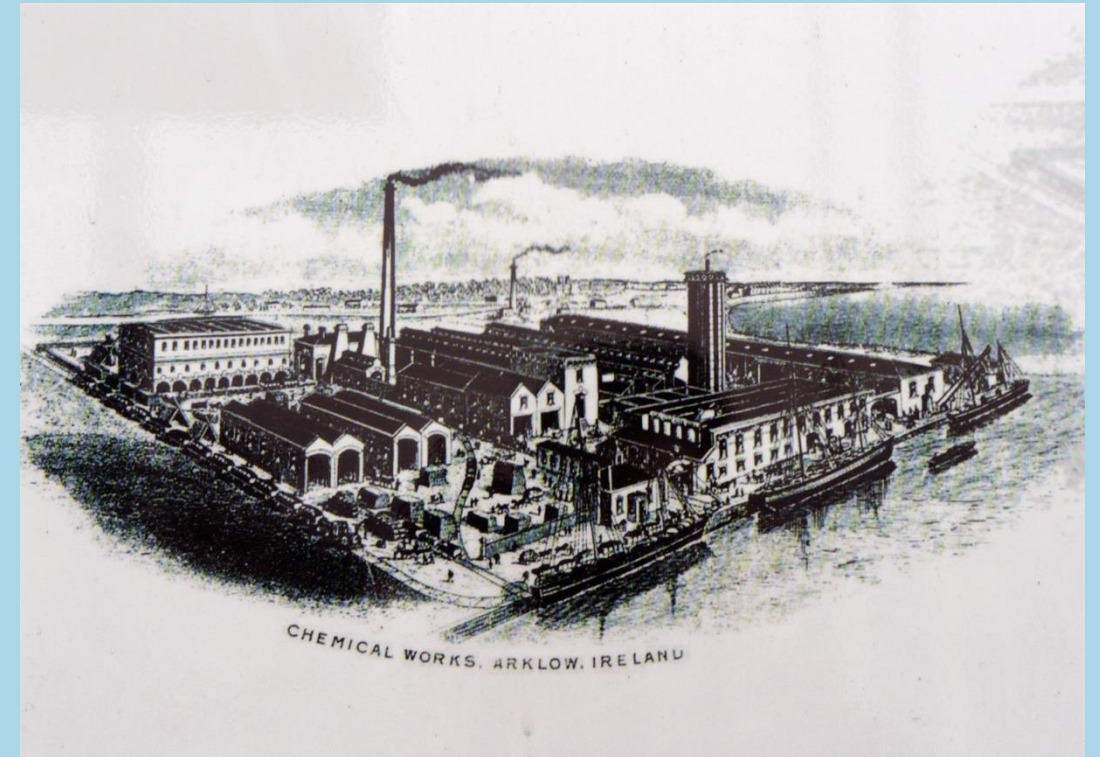
- ❖ Topic summary
- ❖ Sources of information – and recording the sources
- ❖ Evaluation of sources



Case Study: Kynoch Munitions during WWI

From 1895 – 1918 years Arklow was home to one of the largest munitions manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The site of the Kynoch factory extended one and a half miles northward from the mouth of the Avoca River up the entire length of the north beach and beyond. It had its own gas works, electricity generator and tramway system. During WWI Kynoch constructed dozens of new buildings. The number of employees increased from a pre-war figure of 600 to almost 5,000.

The Kynoch Works in Arklow were of considerable historic importance both in terms of Wicklow's economy and its people. In addition, the role it played as a supplier of munitions both in the Boer Wars and during World War I, was of international historical importance.





You are here: [Home](#) > [Places](#) > [ARKLOW](#) > Kynoch's Arklow

Kynoch's Arklow

Introduction

For over twenty three years Arklow was home to one of the largest munitions manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Here we attempt, with the support of acknowledged sources and Pat Power's information boards to tell the story of this manufacturing facility called Kynoch's in Arklow. It was an important and strategic manufacturer of munitions during the Boer War and subsequently during World War 1. We will also seek to explain why local mineral resources and facilities were of importance in the ongoing development of this commercial and military explosive manufacturing site.

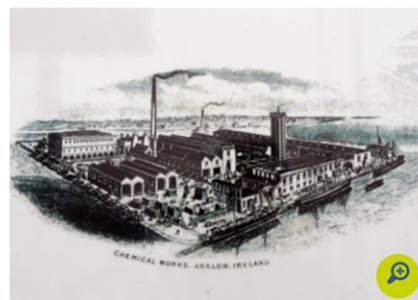
This factory because of its size, strategic importance and employment had a lasting impact on the town of Arklow. The information boards erected at the Kynoch site greatly assist in deciphering what went on here.

Strategic Importance of Kynoch

Kynoch's Arklow factory was responsible for all of the the company's mining



Note of Key Locations on Kynoch Walk
Pat Power - Kynoch Walk Information Board



Kynoch Works
Pat Power - Kynoch Walk Information Board

ARKLOW

A Brief History of Arklow

About a Brick

Arklow Duck Pond

Arklow Duck Pond Wins National Award

Arklow Port

Arklow Pottery - Would you like to share your memories on 26th May 2022?

Arklow School's PURE Music

Arklow's Maritime Museum

Artist George Campb

Avoca West - Mi

Comrade a
Colman

C

Information Sources

Website:

https://heritage.wicklowheritage.org/places/arklow/kynochs_arklow





HOME

ABOUT HISTORY
IRELAND

HEDGE
SCHOOLS

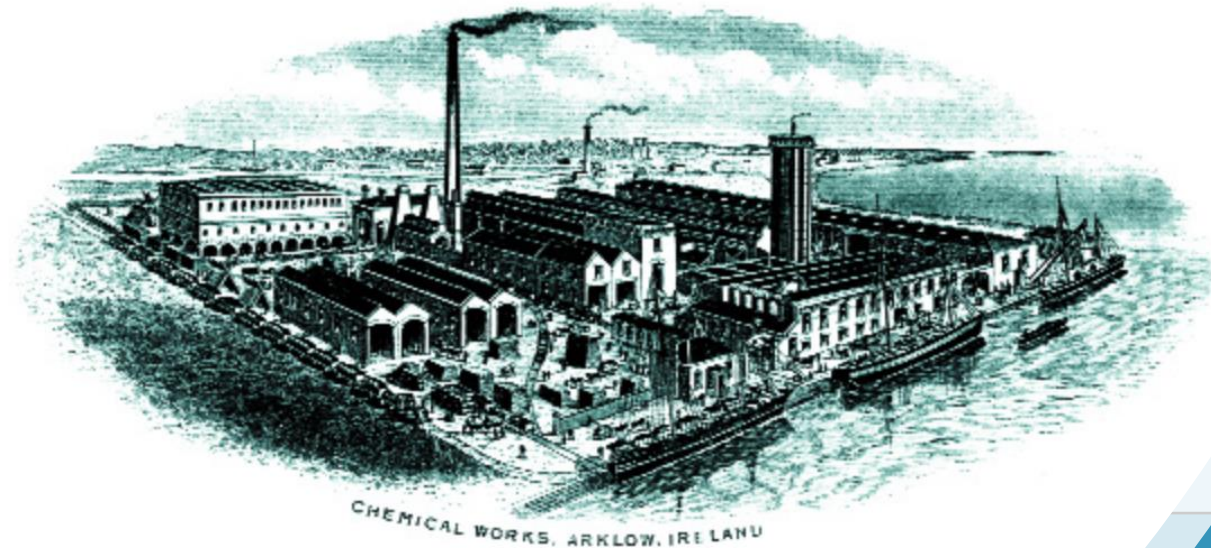
SUBSCRIBE

PERIOD

ARCHIVE

Arklow's explosive history: Kynoch, 1895-1918

Published in 18th–19th - Century History, 20th-century / Contemporary History, Features, Issue 1 (Jan/Feb 2006),
Volume 14



The establishment of the Kynoch explosives factory in Arklow was due to the vision of Arthur Chamberlain and A.T. Cocking. Arthur Chamberlain was a Birmingham industrialist.

Information Sources

Website

<https://www.historyireland.com/arklows-explosive-history-kynoch-1895-1918/>



Assessment of Web Sources

Both sites, Our Wicklow Heritage and History Ireland, provide a good overview of the development of the Kynochs works in Arklow and some of the politics involved.

However, there is only limited information on the World War I period.

Worksheet 4 – Source Analysis, is used to record what you've found out about the topic and to record the source information.



WORKSHEET 4: SOURCE ANALYSIS

Books, History Journals, Newspapers, Websites

Title					
Author					
Publisher					
Place & Date / Year of Publication	Page:				
Website					
Date Accessed					
Type of source	Primary <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Written <input type="checkbox"/>	Visual <input type="checkbox"/>	Oral <input type="checkbox"/>	Aural <input type="checkbox"/>	Tactile <input type="checkbox"/>

Information Gathered / Notes Taken:

Strengths of Source:

Weaknesses of Source:

Note: You may need more than one copy if you have more than one source of the same type



Information Sources

Newspapers

Newspapers articles from the time are **primary sources**. These articles were found in the **Wicklow Local Studies Library** and can be accessed online in the British Newspaper Archive, freely available in all Wicklow branch libraries.

The Wicklow People, 12/08/1911

Two men die at explosion in plant.

AWFUL FATALITY
AT ARKLOW.
TWO MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS
AT KYNOCHS' EXPLOSIVE FACTORY.
THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT DESCRIBED.
THE INQUEST.—PAINFUL SCENE.

Living in daily consciousness of the terrible risks to life and property which the presence of an explosives factory in their midst entails, the inhabitants of Arklow were thrown into a state of panic on Friday evening by a terrific report, which shook the houses in the immediate vicinity of the works with the force of an earthquake. The sound now, alas! is familiar to the ears of Arklow folk, as but scarcely a year had elapsed since a similar loud rumbling of thunder betokened that death sudden and dreadful had overtaken some of the men at Kynoch's Cordite Factory. When people living in various parts of the town had on Friday evening, therefore, quite recovered from the temporary stupor caused by the deafening noise, there was a wild rush towards the works. The entrance gate was as usual guarded by the watchmen, and during the period of waiting for details of the catastrophe—for that such had taken place there was little room for doubt—some women in the crowd in their anxiety for the safety of husbands or brothers, contributed to a rather painful scene, all efforts on the part of sympathisers to allay their fears and stay

Both
Visitors to Dublin
SHOULD STAY AT
Clarence Hotel
WELLINGTON QUAY.
COMFORTABLE, HOMELY AND CENTRAL.
Bed and Breakfast, 4/- and 4/6.
Illustrated Guides and Turf post free.
(no.1231-3)

arm badly cut by the broken glass in the house where he was working, while a number of others sustained minor injuries from the same cause. To the workers in various parts of the factory who rushed forward in their alarm and terror to ascertain the cause of the explosion was allotted the gruesome task of searching for the mortal atoms of poor Doyle and Redmond, who had been made mincemeat. A foot found 300 yards away, and a spine also blown a considerable distance were the most bulky portions of what was left of the two poor fellows who a couple of minutes before were full of health and vigour. As much of the remains as could be found were placed in two small boxes, and removed to the time office at the factory to await the inquest.

The last explosion at the factory took place on St. Patrick's Eve, when two men lost their lives under precisely similar circumstances. Doyle and Redmond were only a couple of weeks at the factory, and it is stated have been all through engaged as bogie men, these and the other workmen employed at the factory receiving the handsome remuneration of 2d. per hour for their services, though it is alleged that Doyle, who was eighteen months married, and had a wife and child depending on him, only received 12s. 6d. Redmond, with a sister who is also working at the factory, was the support of his mother, and to the relatives of both poor fellows, whose tragic end has caused a profound sensation, most heartfelt sympathy has been extended on all sides.

THE INQUEST.
Mr. James J. Murray, J.P., coroner for East Wicklow, held the preliminary inquest on the remains at Kynochs' Hall on Saturday evening.
When the jury were viewing the remains, a most pitiful scene was enacted.



Information Sources

Newspapers

The Wicklow News-Letter and Arklow Reporter,
17/09/1917

Article on court case against Kynoch employees who carried matches, cigarettes, pipes or tobacco onto the site. Most were jailed for the offences.

Arklow Petty Sessions.

JAIL FOR KYNOCH EMPLOYEES.

BRINGING IN MATCHES AND CIGARETTES.

PITCH AND TOSS NUISANCE.

The fortnightly petty sessions were held in the Courthouse, Arklow, on Thursday, 13th inst., before Mr. W. Sullivan, R.M. (in the chair); and the other magistrates present were: Messrs. R. Philpot, J. Murray, and A. J. Byrne.

GOODS SOLD.

Margaret Wolohan, Main Street, sued Wm. Connors, Arklow, for £1 14s. 6d. for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant did not appear, and a decree for full amount with costs was given.

Same complainant sued Michael Hackett, Arklow, for £1 1s. 6d., for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant's wife appeared and produced a receipt. Mr. Fleming, solicitor for complainant, produced the books to prove the debt.

The magistrates decided to dismiss the case without prejudice, Mr. Fleming having asked defendant to inspect the books at his office, which she agreed to.

JAIL FOR KYNOCHS' WORKMEN.

Thomas Thompson was charged by District Inspector McGovern with having brought a match into Kynochs' munition works.

Patrolman Mulligan was examined, and stated he challenged the defendant in the usual way for matches, pipes, tobacco, and cigarettes. Defendant had passed the office used for deposit of these things at the time. When challenged defendant refused to answer. He searched him, and found in his pocket a match-box containing one non-safety match.

Asked by the Chairman if he had anything to say, defendant replied he was not aware he had any matches in his possession.

The Chairman said this was no excuse, as warnings had been given over and over again. Defendant would have to go to jail for seven days.

Laurence Ryan, Arklow, was charged with having brought a box of matches into the works. Patrolman Mulligan stated he challenged the defendant, who denied having anything on him. He searched him, and found a box of non-safety matches in his pocket.

The defendant, an old man, appeared, and stated he searched his pockets at the match-box office, and gave up his pipe and tobacco there. The matches were in his pocket, covered up by his handkerchief, and if he had been aware that they were there he would have given them up, too.

The Chairman said the magistrates were taking a very lenient view of this case in sending the defendant to jail for seven days. If he had his way the sentence would have been a longer one.

Michael Kearon, Arklow, was charged with bringing one match into the works.

Patrolman Mulligan, during examination, stated that defendant when challenged denied having anything in the nature of pipes, matches, etc. He searched him, and in the lining of his waistcoat he found one non-safety match.

Defendant, in reply to the bench, stated that he was always very careful about searching his pockets for matches. This match may have been in the lining of his waistcoat for months. He was working in Kynochs for four years.

Defendant's mother, Eliza Kearon, appeared,

and produced the waistcoat, which she said her son had been wearing for six months. The match had got down through the pocket into the lining. She stated her son always searched his pockets for matches before going to work.

The Chairman said it was as easy for the defendant to find the match as it was for the patrolman. They could not look on this case differently to any other, and defendant would have to go to jail for 7 days.

Rev. Mr. Harrison appealed for clemency for defendant, who he said was a most respectable boy.

The Chairman said they could not make any exceptions, as this thing would have to be stopped.

A STIFF PENALTY.

Wm. Colvin, Arklow, was charged with bringing a box of matches into the works. Mr. Fleming, solicitor, appeared for defendant.

Patrolman Donohoe gave evidence as to having challenged the defendant when coming into the works, and he denied having anything in his possession. He searched him, and found a box of safety matches in his pocket. Defendant told him he had them for use in his work for lighting the gas engine. The matches (produced) were the same as supplied by the firm for use in the works.

Mr. Fleming claimed that defendant was entitled to have the matches in his possession, as he was in charge of the power station.

Mr. Exton, foreman, was called by Mr. Fleming, and stated that defendant was a charge hand in the power station. He was entitled to have these matches at his work, and they were under his control, as he had the key of the store.

A letter was read from Messrs. Kynochs, stating that although the defendant was entitled to use the matches at his work, it was against the regulations for him to carry them into or out of the works.

The Chairman, after consultation with the other magistrates, said as this was the first case of its kind that had come before them they had decided not to send the defendant to prison. He had had a narrow escape, and would be fined £5.

Mr. Fleming—That is a very high penalty. Chairman—He could be fined £100. Defendant was given 10 days to pay.

EXPENSIVE CIGARETTES.

James Carroll, Carnow, was charged with bringing a cigarette into the works, contrary to the regulations.

Patrolman O'Donnell gave evidence of having searched defendant and found the cigarette in his waistcoat pocket.

Defendant appeared and stated that the cigarette must have been put in his pocket in mistake, as he did not smoke himself.

Fined 20s. and costs. John McDonald was charged with a like offence. Patrolman McGerr proved the charge, and defendant was also fined 20s. and costs.

The Chairman said that in future the magistrates would deal more severely with persons who were guilty of bringing cigarettes into the factory, and he hoped this would be a warning to others.

"PITCH AND TOSS."

Head-Constable Morris charged John Leary, Tinahask, and John Larkin, Wexford road, with being members of a crowd who were playing a game of pitch and toss on the public thoroughfare at Abbey lane.

The Head-Constable stated that he saw a crowd playing pitch and toss at the top of Abbey lane. When he came up they all ran away into the old Abbey. The defendants de-



Information Sources

Newspapers

The Wicklow NewsLetter and Arklow Reporter,
29/09/1917

Twelve days later, twenty seven people were killed
and seven injured in major explosion at the plant.

THE WICKLOW NEWS-LETTER AND ARKLOW REPORTER

DISASTER IN EXPLOSIVES FACTORY

Twenty-seven Killed and Seven Injured.

Harrowing Scenes in Stricken District.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Verdict.

Widespread Sympathy with the Bereaved.

The disastrous explosion which occurred early last Friday morning in an Irish munitions factory has, up to the present, resulted in no fewer than 27 deaths and seven injured. The suddenness of the catastrophe, its ferocity, and its terrible effect, killing or injuring every man in that section of the factory, with one exception, stunned the people of the town and the workers, so that even up to the time of the inquest there was no concrete information, only that when buried in the falling masonry and timber, he worked himself free, though feeling very stunned and shaky, and revived by the touch of an electric wire, worked his way through a window to safety. In a remarkably short space of time the rescuers were on the scene. Men rushed from every point, concentrating on the immediate neighbourhood of the explosion, and, working with super-human energy and courage, despite obstacles, darkness, danger, and their gruesome task, laboured hard to render aid to the injured, and to recover the dead. One man who took part in the sad task states that three entire bodies were found about 50 yards from the ruins of a house, "C house"; one man was on the track several yards away with half his head blown off; another, scalped, had the brains protruding; another had the leg blown off; while the leg of another unfortunate victim was found 100 yards from the trunk. A man named Doyle lost an arm, but walked a distance to the gate, from which he was conveyed by ambulance to the hospital of the works close by. A square of at least 500 yards, the worker said, was damaged, most of it being demolished completely. All the bodies and pieces of bodies were naked, both with the force of the explosion and the action of the caustic contained in the explosive. Mangled remains were found here and there, many of the men were discovered by their painful groaning, but many, alas! will never be recovered. A shattered human skull was found at the water's edge, a long distance away, while on Saturday morning the body of T. Ward was washed ashore, evidently having been flung from the house to the sea, several hundred yards away. Six bodies only were recovered in such a condition as to render identity possible; others were unrecognisable, though attempts were made by relatives to distinguish the portions of bodies by means of remembered marks on an arm, leg, chest or head.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

The local R.C. clergy, Drs. Dalton and Murphy, Nurse Blewitt and staff in factory hospital, the men and women in the works, coastguards, soldiers and police, outside helpers, etc.,

wrecked, can be seen on the hill from the road. In fact, for a radius of 500 yards, everything was ruined or badly damaged. Of nine men in one house, seven are dead or missing; in a couple of others the full number, 10, 9 and 8 are killed or missing, and in another one man was killed by the falling debris; in addition, the remaining men in all four cases were injured, most of them very severely, except one, Michael Kenny, the sole uninjured survivor. Interviewed, Kenny could give no concrete information, only that when buried in the falling masonry and timber, he worked himself free, though feeling very stunned and shaky, and revived by the touch of an electric wire, worked his way through a window to safety. In a remarkably short space of time the rescuers were on the scene. Men rushed from every point, concentrating on the immediate neighbourhood of the explosion, and, working with super-human energy and courage, despite obstacles, darkness, danger, and their gruesome task, laboured hard to render aid to the injured, and to recover the dead. One man who took part in the sad task states that three entire bodies were found about 50 yards from the ruins of a house, "C house"; one man was on the track several yards away with half his head blown off; another, scalped, had the brains protruding; another had the leg blown off; while the leg of another unfortunate victim was found 100 yards from the trunk. A man named Doyle lost an arm, but walked a distance to the gate, from which he was conveyed by ambulance to the hospital of the works close by. A square of at least 500 yards, the worker said, was damaged, most of it being demolished completely. All the bodies and pieces of bodies were naked, both with the force of the explosion and the action of the caustic contained in the explosive. Mangled remains were found here and there, many of the men were discovered by their painful groaning, but many, alas! will never be recovered. A shattered human skull was found at the water's edge, a long distance away, while on Saturday morning the body of T. Ward was washed ashore, evidently having been flung from the house to the sea, several hundred yards away. Six bodies only were recovered in such a condition as to render identity possible; others were unrecognisable, though attempts were made by relatives to distinguish the portions of bodies by means of remembered marks on an arm, leg, chest or head.

them he recited the prayers for the dead over the bodies of the victims. He also rendered great help to the relatives as to arrangements for the inquest, burial, and instructions as to their procedure and legal protection. Hundreds of telegrams and telephone messages were despatched by workmen to relatives and friends all over Ireland, informing anxious ones as to safety or losses, and it is to the credit of the postal officials that they met the onrush with tact, sympathy, and expediency. All day people were motoring, cycling, driving in from adjacent towns and villages to make enquiries, and, alas! in too many cases learned the worst. Rathdrum had four men killed from amongst its people, Kilmuckridge had a family who lost two members, a County Cork man, Pat Daly, aged 22 years, was killed, and his father, learning of the sad news through the police, travelled all night to the town. Myles Byrne, another of the killed, who hailed from Wicklow town, was a very young man, married only a few months before, a most popular young fellow, who, in his childhood days, won an All-Ireland prize for beauty at a baby show in Dublin. Jordan was a well-known athlete and footballer. Roache, a Dublin man, was about leaving the factory on the following Monday for health reasons. Sweeney had tried twice for the army. Dunne, who had been formerly employed in another portion of the factory, was about to join the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force some time ago. He was a son of Mr. James Dunne, Relieving Officer, Shillelagh. Priority leaves a young wife to mourn his loss. He and one of the Doylees were the only local men. Crowe had worked on the railway for many years, both in the town and a town nearby. One of the Cullens was on a local hurling team. It was stated three of the men were on the local G.A.A. teams, and would in the ordinary course have been taking part in the tournament in a neighbouring town on Sunday.

On Saturday at the inquest the list of dead was officially given, without any addresses, that being the first time they were available. No photographs were allowed of any part of the factory, many persons assembling with cameras eager to take a snapshot being warned against doing so, including even the local District Inspector. Messrs. A. T. Cooking and J. Bower, directors; Major Cooper Key, Home Office, H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, arrived on Saturday from England, while the local director, Mr. E. C. Walsh, intimated he was going to England. No theory was forthcoming as to the cause of the catastrophe, but, generally speaking, the theory was accepted that the explosion arose out of the course of the work from accidental circumstances. Some people declared they heard a buzzing noise prior to the crash, others saw lights on the shore, heard a motor on the road, saw a motor driving away, etc., while Mr. Goodall declared that his first impression was that it all occurred like the fire of a gun and the resultant explosions.

SCENES IN THE TOWN.

Established about twenty-one years ago, the works have grown each year, but very rapidly since the war started, and this is the first really big accident. Seven years ago two men were killed by an explosion of cordite arising out of a bogie being coiled with, and two years before that again two more deaths were caused somewhat similarly. But consider-

circumstances, and would produce evidence, as far as was in his power, at all events, to show the cause of death, and the precautions taken to protect the factory. He found that everything, as far as possible, was done. Accidents of the kind occurred in every large factory of that sort. Twenty-seven men were killed, and 15 or 16 injured, but they were only able to identify some nine of the bodies, the remains being so mutilated that they could not be identified, particularly as to name. He would show that those identified were working in the vicinity on that morning.

Wm. Heaney, labourer, two years and four months in the employment, identified the bodies of C. Ellis, Patk. Daly, James Keogh, Michael Kinella, John Priestly, and Thomas Jordan. Remains of others were so mutilated he could not recognise them. In the hospital he saw the bodies of Thomas Doyle, J. Corry and Wm. Roache.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor—Witness said he was in the houses at 5.45 the previous evening, as he was on the opposite shift.

Was everything all right then? Everything was perfect.

Were you personally aware Mr. Goodall did everything possible for the safety of the men? He did everything he could. There could not be a better man placed over them.

To Mr. Dwyer—You were aware of the precautions taken to prevent an explosion? Yes. You are familiar with these precautions, and are you satisfied that on that evening every precaution was taken? Everything, to the best of my opinion.

Were the usual precautions carried out? Yes. You said everything was right, to the satisfaction of the men; I would like to know if there were any complaints to the contrary? They said nothing.

Mr. McGovern mentioned that a man, Doyle, thought he would be able to identify the body of a brother by a mark on the arm recovered, and the man, having been called, was sent to the morgue.

Private Richard Craig, Royal Munster Fusiliers, stated he was on sentry from 5.30 a.m. to 6 o'clock at back of Seabank House, overlooking the scene of the disaster.

District Inspector—At a quarter to four was your attention attracted by anything? It was attracted by a very bright light. I took it to be a ship in distress out at sea after firing a rocket. About four seconds after the light first appearing the explosion occurred.

Coroner—That is the light appeared directly under you? It lighted up the whole country-side.

It did not come in from the direction of the sea or land? No, sir.

District Inspector—You know the position of the three houses that were demolished—was it about that locality? I would say it was.

Coroner—That is, you would not say it was not where the houses were blown up? It was in the same locality.

Mr. O'Connor—It is very important to have that point cleared up. I thought it was an aeroplane you spoke of first.

Coroner—There was no light or flash came in from the sea? No.

Mr. O'Connor—What I think you mean is, when the flash came on you first suddenly, you thought it was at sea? I took it for a signal out at sea as I reckoned from a ship in dis-



WICKLOW

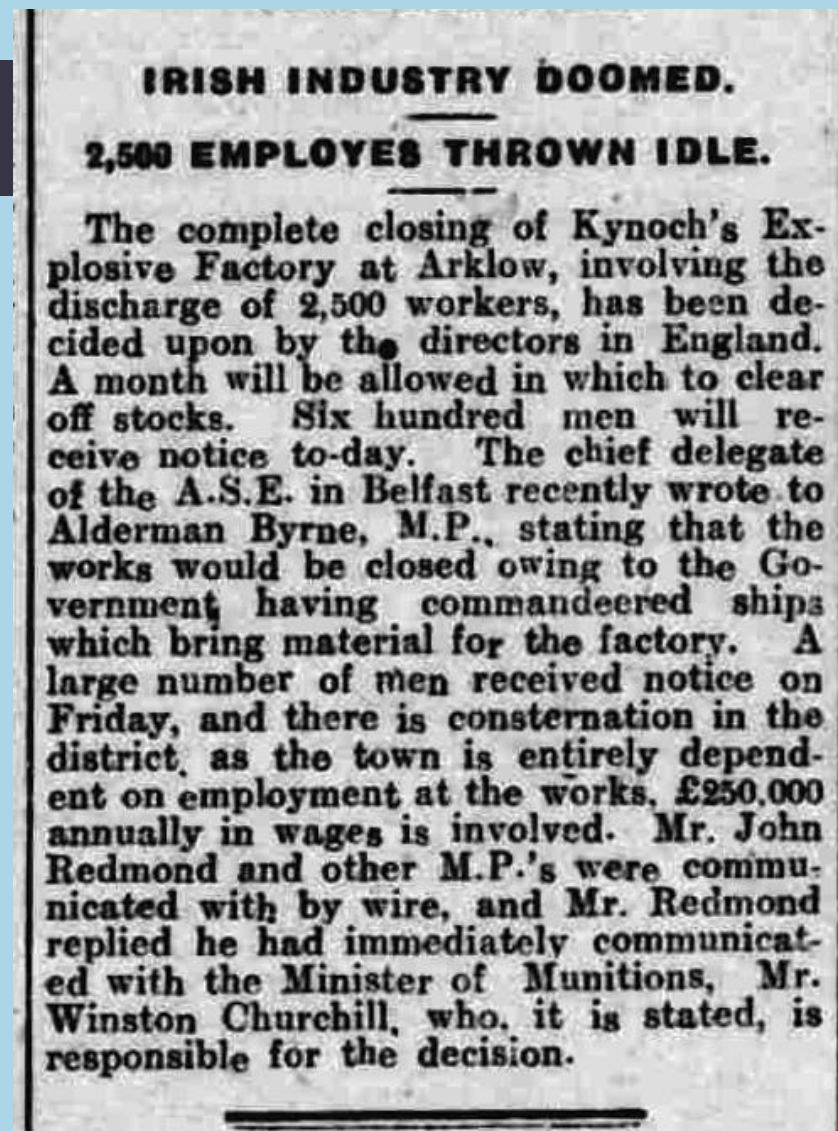
ENDLESS OPPORTUNITIES

Information Sources

Newspapers

The Derry Journal, 18/02/1918

The Kynoch plant is to close, with the loss of 2,500 jobs and a payroll of £250,000 in the community. Article mentions John Redmond's involvement in lobbying for the retention of the plant.



Assessment of Newspaper Sources

The articles provide an interesting insight into the dangers of working in a munitions plant and the severe penalties for breaking security and safety rules during the war years.

The closure of the plant, in the last days of the war in a major economic blow for the region. John Redmond continues to support the works and to lobby for its retention. Little on the operation of the plant during the war years.

Worksheet 4 – Source Analysis, is used to record what you’ve found out about the topic and to record the source information.



Student's History RSR Worksheets — Wicklow County Archives 4

WORKSHEET 4: SOURCE ANALYSIS

Books, History Journals, Newspapers, Websites

Title					
Author					
Publisher					
Place & Date / Year of Publication				Page:	
Website					
Date Accessed					
Type of source	Primary <input type="checkbox"/>		Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Written <input type="checkbox"/>	Visual <input type="checkbox"/>	Oral <input type="checkbox"/>	Aural <input type="checkbox"/>	Tactile <input type="checkbox"/>

Information Gathered / Notes Taken:

Strengths of Source:

Weaknesses of Source:

Note: You may need more than one copy if you have more than one source of the same type



Information Sources

Postcard

Postcard of the Kynoch works



Assessment of Postcard

The postcard gives a good view of the size of the Kynoch works in Arklow and will be useful as a visual support to the CBA

Worksheet 4 – Source Analysis, is used to record what you’ve found out about the topic and to record the source information.



Student's History RSR Worksheets— Wicklow County Archives 4

WORKSHEET 4: SOURCE ANALYSIS

Books, History Journals, Newspapers, Websites

Title				
Author				
Publisher				
Place & Date / Year of Publication			Page:	
Website				
Date Accessed				
Type of source	Primary <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Written <input type="checkbox"/>	Visual <input type="checkbox"/>	Oral <input type="checkbox"/>	Aural <input type="checkbox"/> Tactile <input type="checkbox"/>

Information Gathered / Notes Taken:

Strengths of Source:

Weaknesses of Source:

Note: You may need more than one copy if you have more than one source of the same type



Information Sources

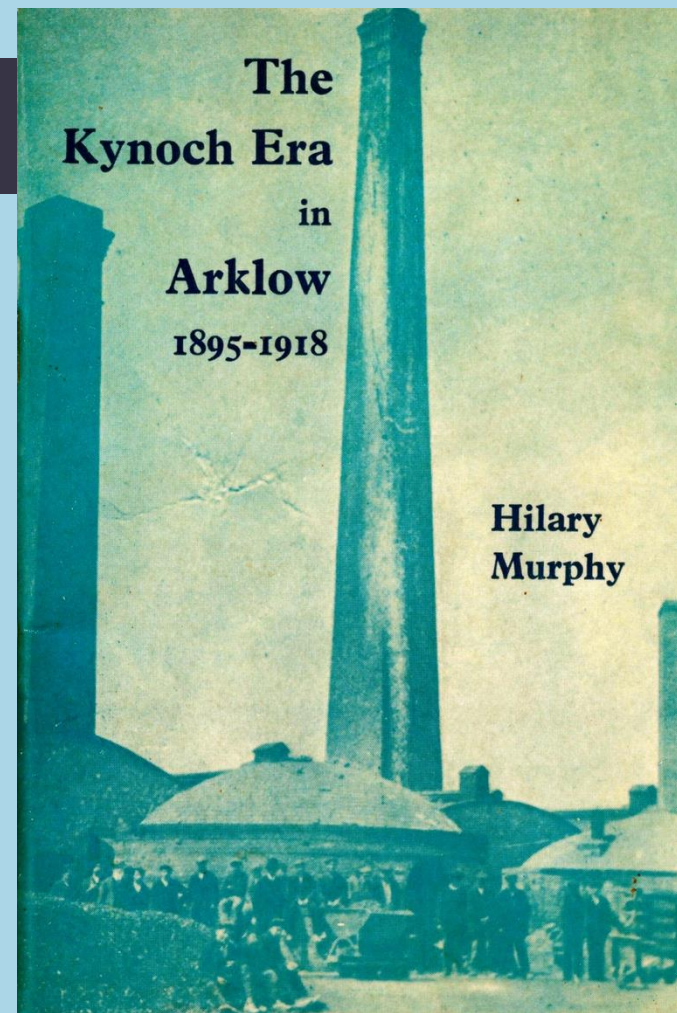
History Books

Both books, which are **secondary sources**, were found in the **Wicklow Local Studies Library** collection.

The Kynoch Era in Arklow, Hilary Murphy

Published by the author: 1976

A comprehensive history of Kynochs in Arklow, with good detail on employment during the WWI period.



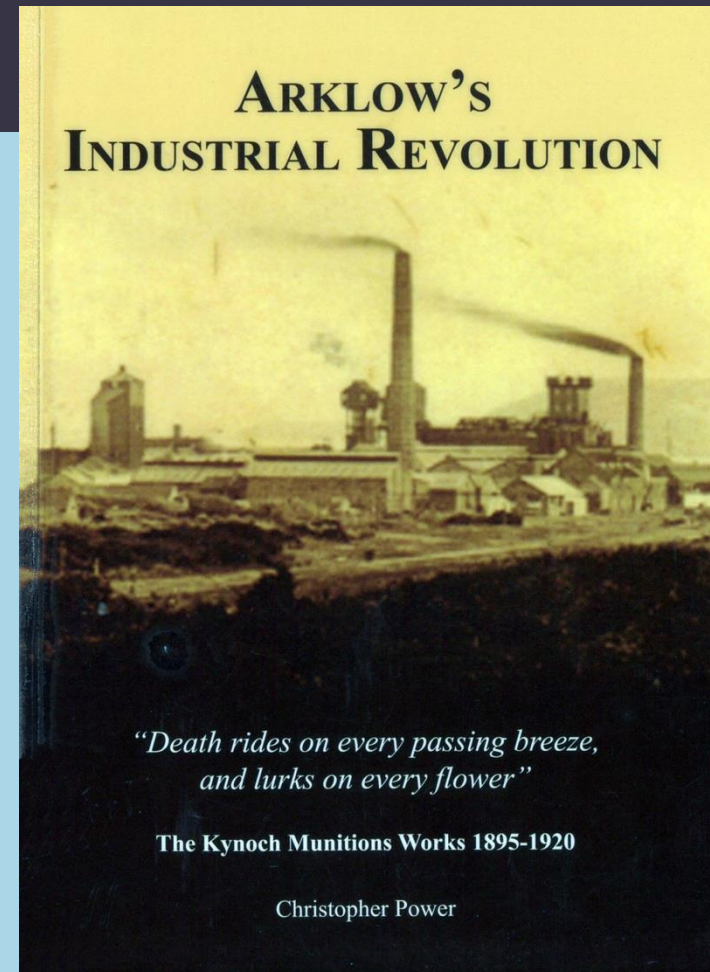
Information Sources

Books

Arklow's Industrial Revolution, Christopher Power

Published by the author: 2016

A more detailed history on the Kynoch Works which covers the WWI period in detail and looks at the social and economic impact of the works across east and mid-Wicklow.



Assessment of the History Books



Both books provide extensive information on the Kynoch Munitions Works and its development and its social and economic impact of the works across east and mid-Wicklow.

More detail on Irish political involvement in keeping the works going is available. As is information on the volume of munitions produced during the war years and shipping methods.

These sources provided the bulk of the information for the RSR project.

Worksheet 4 – Source Analysis, is used to record what you've found out about the topic and to record the source information.



  Student's History RSR Worksheets— Wicklow County Archives 4

WORKSHEET 4: SOURCE ANALYSIS

Books, History Journals, Newspapers, Websites

Title					
Author					
Publisher					
Place & Date / Year of Publication				Page:	
Website					
Date Accessed					
Type of source	Primary <input type="checkbox"/>		Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Written <input type="checkbox"/>	Visual <input type="checkbox"/>	Oral <input type="checkbox"/>	Aural <input type="checkbox"/>	Tactile <input type="checkbox"/>

Information Gathered / Notes Taken:

Strengths of Source:

Weaknesses of Source:

Note: You may need more than one copy if you have more than one source of the same type



Conclusion

Using three types of source, websites, newspapers and local history books, it was possible to build up a good picture of the Kynoch's works during WWI.

- ❖ The websites provided a good, general overview of the plant's history
- ❖ Newspaper stories provided useful reporting on events at the plant.
- ❖ Local history books provided most of the detailed information on the Kynoch works during WWI.

