

**Diploma in Genealogy DGNL
(N.U.I.)**

EXAMINATION NUMBER: 116108407

Author: Matthew Keenan

SUBJECT: Dissertation

**TITLE: Queen's County Gaols:
The People and Their Crimes**

Dissertation Supervisor: Dr David J. Butler

Academic Course Director: Dr David J. Butler

External Examiner: Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

‘Every rascal is not a thief, but every thief is a rascal.’

Aristotle

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTERS	
1. LITERATURE REVIEW	2
2. METHODOLOGY	12
3. THE GAOLS ORIGINS.....	14
4. THE GOVERNORS.....	29
I. Archibald Wilson, Esq.....	31
II. James Young, Esq	32
III. Head Constable Edward McEvoy.....	35
IV. Patrick C. Morgan, Esq. C.I. R.I.C.....	35
V. Captain John Henry Chippindall Healey	37
VI. Arthur Cashel Bulkeley	38
VII. John Condon	40
VIII. Robert Weir	41
IX. Captain William Jonathan Barrows.....	42
X. Michael James McGann	43
XI. Major Robert Johnston V.C.....	44
XII. Horatio John Chippindall	45
XIII. Lionel Edward Joseph Blake	47
5. THE INCARCERATED	49
CONCLUSION	65
APPENDICES	
1. New Prison Investment	67
2. Prison Dietary Extracts.....	68

3.	Prison Trades And Profits	77
4.	Detailed Offence Reports	78
5.	Prisoner Time Tables.....	81
6.	Statistical Tables.....	85
7.	Queen’s County Gaol Register Extracts.....	99
8.	Governor Genealogical Details	101
I.	Archibald Wilson, Esq. Genealogical Details	101
II.	James Young, Esq. Genealogical Details	101
III.	Head Constable Edward McEvoy Genealogical Details	102
IV.	Patrick C. Morgan, Esq. C.I. R.I.C. Genealogical Details.....	102
V.	Captain John Henry Chippindall Healey Genealogical Details.....	107
VI.	Arthur Cashel Bulkeley Genealogical Details	111
VII.	John Condon Genealogical Details.....	117
VIII.	Robert Weir Genealogical Details	117
IX.	Captain William Jonathan Barrows Genealogical Details.....	120
X.	Michael James McGann Genealogical Details	129
XI.	Major Robert Johnston V.C. Genealogical Details	130
XII.	Horatio John Chippindall Genealogical Details	132
XIII.	Lionel Edward Joseph Blake Genealogical Details.....	135
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	139

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1 Cesare Beccaria	2
1.2 Michel Foucault.....	3
1.3 John Howard.....	4
1.4 Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon.....	5
1.5 Five Devils of Kilmainham	6
1.6 Cubitt's Tread-wheel	8
1.7 Antonio Gramsci	10
3.1 Fort Protector c.1791	14
3.2 Map of Maryborough town c.1560.....	15
3.3 Stonehouse or Storehouse	15
3.4 Map of Maryborough 1721	16
3.5 Front Elevation Queen's County Gaol c.1789	17
3.6 Facade of old gaol at Portlaoise (formerly Maryborough) 2016.....	17
3.7 Ordnance Survey Ireland map c.1839	18
3.8 Maryborough Prison c.1904.....	19
3.9 Abbeyleix bridewell & courthouse from Griffiths map and in 2017.	20
3.10 Borris-in-Ossory bridewell & courthouse from Griffiths map and in 2017.....	21
3.11 Stradbally bridewell & courthouse from Griffiths map and in 2017.	21
3.12 Digging for potatoes c.1847	22
3.13 Fort Westmoreland on Spike Island	23
3.14 Plan of Maryborough Prison 1865	24
3.15 Maryborough Prison c.1904.....	27
3.16 Construction of block E c.1899.....	28
4.1 Nineteenth-century Turnkey.....	29
4.2 Old Queens's County Gaol officers 1827	30
4.3 Queen's County Gaol Officers 1861	30
4.4 <i>Wexford Independent</i> , September 2, 1840.....	31
4.5 <i>Leinster Express</i> , November 9, 1850.	32
4.6 <i>Leinster Express</i> , January 11, 1851.....	33
4.7 <i>Leinster Express</i> , May 30, 1868.....	34

Figure	Page
4.8	<i>Leinster Express</i> , June 6, 1868..... 35
4.9	Patrick C. Morgan. ²⁴⁶ 36
4.10	<i>Leinster Express</i> , April 17, 1869..... 37
4.11	<i>Leinster Express</i> , June 10, 1871..... 38
4.12	<i>Leinster Express</i> , August 20, 1892..... 39
4.13	<i>Leinster Express</i> , October 8, 1892. 40
4.14	John Condon’s Signature..... 40
4.15	Robert Weir 41
4.16	Robert Weir’s Signature 41
4.17	<i>Leinster Express</i> , February 10, 1906..... 42
4.18	Captain Barrows 42
4.19	Michael J. McGann 43
4.20	Major Robert Johnston, V.C..... 44
4.21	Captain R. Johnstone, V.C 45
4.22	First Mate Signature 46
4.23	Horatio J. Chippindall. 46
4.24	<i>Irish Times</i> , October 11, 1919..... 47
5.1	Old Queen’s County Gaol 1975 49
5.2	Typical gaol cell 50
5.3	Prison tread-wheel..... 51
5.4	Victorian prison cell 52
5.5	Stone-breaking at Kilmainham Gaol..... 53
5.6	Profits from trades, Queen’s County Gaol 1831-44..... 54
5.7	Profits from trades, Queen’s County Gaol 1851-75..... 54
5.8	Education statistics for Queen’s County Gaol 1852 55
5.9	Bridewell dietary tables as prescribed by Inspectors General in 1823..... 56
5.10	Dietary of Queen’s County Gaol in 1847..... 56
5.11	Dietary annual costs and annual committals, Queen’s County Gaol 1832-77..... 57
5.12	Offences committed, Queen’s County Gaol 1835, 1837-44 58
5.13	No. 1 Offences against the person, Queen’s County Gaol 1835, 1837-44..... 59
5.14	No. 3 Offences against property without violence, Queen’s County Gaol 1835, 1837-4 59

Figure	Page
5.15	No. 6 Other offences not included in other classes, Queen’s County Gaol 1835, 1837-44 60
5.16	Queen’s County Gaol male committals 1853-86 61
5.17	Queen’s County Gaol female committals 1853-86 61
5.18	Offences of convicted males, Queen’s County Gaol 1853-86 62
5:19	Offences of convicted females, Queen’s County Gaol 1853-86 63
5.20	Male offence percentages for all convictions, Queen’s County Gaol 1853-86 64
5:21	Female offence percentages for all convictions, Queen’s County Gaol 1853-86. 64
A1.1	Gaol classification 1822-30 67
A2.1	Prison Dietary 1850 68
A2.2	Reduction of Juvenile dietary to match workhouses, 1854 69
A2.3	Scale of dietary proposed for prisoners, 1867, 1 of 2 70
A2.4	Scale of dietary proposed for prisoners, 1867, 2 of 2 71
A2.5	Prison dietary rules 1880, 1 of 2 72
A2.6	Prison dietary rules 1880, 2 of 2 73
A2.7	Prison dietary rules 1882 74
A2.8	Prison dietary rules 1887, 1 of 2 75
A2.9	Prison dietary rules 1887, 2 of 2 76
A3.1	Trades engaged at Queen’s County Gaol, 1841 77
A4.1	Detailed offence breakdown for Queen’s County Gaol, 1843 78
A4.2	Detailed offence breakdown for all county gaols, 1855, 1 of 2 79
A4.3	Detailed offence breakdown for all county gaols, 1855, 2 of 2 80
A5.1	Summer prisoner daily time table, 1879 81
A5.2	Winter prisoner daily time table, 1879 82
A5.3	Summer prisoner daily time table, 1886 83
A5.4	Winter prisoner daily time table, 1886 84
A7.1	Maryborough Gaol prison register, drunkenness committal example, 1881 99
A7.2	Maryborough Gaol Prison Register, Military committal example, 1881 100

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
A6.1	Profits from trades engaged at Queen's County Gaol 1831-44.....	85
A6.2	Profits from trades engaged at Queen's County Gaol 1851-75.....	86
A6.3	Annual diet costs and annual prisoner committals for Queen's County Gaol 1832-77.....	87
A6.4	Queen's County Gaol committal offences divided by class 1835-44.....	88
A6.5	No. 1 Offences against the person, Queen's County Gaol 1835-44.....	89
A6.6	No. 3 Offences against property without violence Queen's County Gaol 1835-44.....	90
A6.7	No. 6 Other offences no appearing in other classes Queen's County Gaol 1835-44.....	91
A6.8	Prison committals to Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.....	92
A6.9	Prison committals to all Local Prisons in Ireland 1853-86.....	93
A6.10	Queen's County Gaol male committals 1853-86.....	94
A6.11	Queen's County Gaol female committals 1853-86.....	95
A6.12	Queen's County combined male and female committals 1853-86.....	96
A6.13	Offences of male committals to Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.....	97
A6.14	Offences of female committals to Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.....	98

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My journey started in the University of Limerick with the Certificate in Family History and Genealogical Methods before transferring to year two of the Diploma in Genealogy at University College Cork. I stumbled upon the certificate course by chance and as I had been immersed in amateur genealogy for many years, I thought I should avail of the opportunity to formally study something that already consumes most of my leisure time. I wish to thank Dr. David Butler for developing both courses, and specifically facilitating those located remotely. His expert guidance, knowledge and encouragement throughout these past two years are very much appreciated, and I shall miss our very entertaining chats at the club. Thank you also to the many speakers who have given up their evenings to share their extensive knowledge with the class.

The staff of Dublin City Library and specifically the Inchicore branch; thank you for processing my countless requests for books. I am very grateful to the staff at the National Library of Ireland and the National Archives for providing guidance and assistance in researching material under their care. To Sinead Holland at Laois Local Studies in Portlaoise, thank you for assisting in researching locally archived material. I am particularly grateful to Sean Murray of the Laois Heritage Society for taking me on a personal tour of Fort Protector on a cold November evening.

Thank you to the staff of Portlaoise Prison, and in particular Governor Ciaran O'Reilly and Senior Officers Peter Kelly and Christy Bannon; for the guided tour of what remains of the original Maryborough Gaol, and allowing me to experience the chill of standing in a gaol cell, something I have no intention of repeating.

The foremost people I wish to acknowledge are my ever patient wife, Jan, and my sons Daniel and Patrick. Their support, encouragement, and Jan's expert proof reading skills have allowed me to immerse myself in this study, for which I am eternally grateful. I can finally answer yes, when asked, "Are you nearly finished yet Dad?"

INTRODUCTION

As a child growing up in County Laois in the 1970's and 1980's, Portlaoise Prison never really registered as a place of interest, it was more a place to be avoided. My family ventured only occasionally to Portlaoise or Maryborough as my father called it, and as we lived on the Limerick side of Portlaoise we rarely had reason to even pass its gates.

Portlaoise Prison was the primary penitentiary in the Irish Republic for political prisoners involved in the Northern Ireland troubles;¹ as such it received constant mention in both the printed and broadcast media. Despite this media coverage my interest was not aroused, instead it enshrined a desire to avoid if anything.

The Irish Prison Registers held at the National Archives of Ireland contain detailed information on committals to most of Ireland's prisons during the nineteenth century.² Until relatively recently these registers were only accessible by attending the National Archives in person, but have now been digitised and released online. A random search of these registers revealed the surprising fact that my Great Grandfather John Cuddy and his brother Michael were both confined in Maryborough Gaol in 1874,³ having been charged along with five others for the attempted murder of a land agent George Whitford at Derrynaseera, Queen's County.⁴

After researching this story in full a broader interest in Queen's County Gaols was aroused and the chapters that follow are the result of research into the gaols history and an examination of those responsible for the day-to-day running of Queen's County Gaols, and the conditions that prevailed upon those poor souls incarcerated within their walls.

¹ The Troubles, accessed on May 7, 2017, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Troubles.

² *Irish Prison Registers 1790-1924*, accessed May 7, 2017, <http://www.findmypast.ie>.

³ *Irish Prison Registers, Queen's County Gaol May 1874*, John Cuddy and Michael Cuddy committed 27 May 1874. National Archives of Ireland.

⁴ *Leinster Express*, May 2, 1874.

CHAPTER 1

LITERATURE REVIEW

Throughout history members of society have deviated from what were the accepted norms of society. These deviations were deemed unacceptable by the ruling classes, and in their attempt to maintain hegemony⁵ these deviants were punished, sometimes quite severely. These punishments were to serve as an example to the rest of society in an effort to ensure they didn't veer from the common path.

Before punishment could be served or as the main punishment itself, these wayward souls were physically confined in what we today call prisons. A prison according to Rajendra K. Sharma is a place which shelters persons of a particular category, viz. Criminals.⁶ As noted by Edward Peters⁷ this practice of imprisonment occurred as early as the Greek Myths and the Book of Genesis. The incarceration period however was generally only up to the point of the trial, after which if convicted, the sentence was most commonly some form of physical punishment or torture as discussed in detail by Peters.⁸ Execution was often the preferred punishment, which was certainly the case in Roman times. Israel Drapkin explained how execution was seen as a sacrifice to appease the gods,⁹ crime was seen as an offense against the divinity and execution was atonement for your sins.

The punishment of simply serving a longer term of incarceration was not considered until the late eighteenth century at which time penal reform was widely discussed. Cesare Bonesana, Marquis Beccaria (Figure 1.1) published his treatise *On Crimes and Punishments* in 1764 and it was noted as being the first full work on penology. He advocated reform of the criminal law system and in particular proposed



Figure 1.1: Cesare Beccaria.¹⁰

⁵ Ralph Miliband, *Capitalist Democracy In Britain* (Oxford, 1984), 76.

⁶ Dr Rajendra K. Sharma, *Criminology And Penology* (New Delhi, 1998), 40.

⁷ Edward M. Peters, 'Prison Before The Prison : The Ancient And Medieval Worlds', in Norval Morris, David J. Rothman (eds), *The Oxford History of The Prison* (Oxford, 1998), 3-43: 3.

⁸ Edward Peters, *Torture* (New York, 1985).

⁹ Israel Drapkin, *Crime And Punishment In The Ancient World* (Lexington, 1989), 230.

¹⁰ Cesare Beccaria, Internet Encyclopedia Of Philosophy, accessed May 4, 2017, <http://www.iep.utm.edu/beccaria>.

some of the first arguments against execution.¹¹ He argued that the punishment selected should be chosen so that it serves the greatest public good. André-Jean Boucher d'Argis¹² agreed with Beccaria, as was summarized by Michel Foucault (Figure 1.2), that society would benefit more from the employment of life rather than its elimination.¹⁴

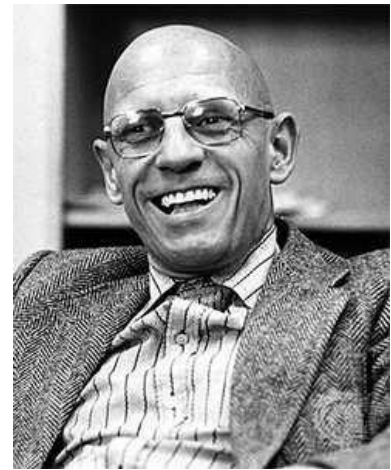


Figure 1.2: Michel Foucault.¹³

Charles Topham Bowden, Esq. wrote in 1791 of his abhorrence at the sheer number of people executed in England and Ireland. He lauded the Inspector General of prisons, Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick on his plan for a *Penitentiary Prison*,¹⁵ where petty convicts could serve a sentence and then become useful in society again instead of being transported.

Punishment in the British Isles up to the eighteenth century primarily consisted of fines or public symbolic punishments such as whipping, the pillory or the gallows.¹⁶ Randall McGowen described how detainment was primarily for those awaiting trial or the execution of a sentence, with long sentences being relatively rare. He also noted how those convicted were occasionally encouraged to join the military, and in some cases execution was ceded in favour of transportation. Transportation or banishment from the British Isles was common from the sixteenth century onwards with criminals being sent initially to the Americas. However when the American colonies revolted in 1775 this was halted. A.G.L. Shaw described how those sentenced to transportation had now to remain at home unless another destination could be found or a different form of punishment could be devised.¹⁷ McGowen wrote of how initially those destined for transportation were confined on old vessels moored in the Thames, which became known as hulks.¹⁸ The residents of these hulks were put to hard labour as was decreed by Parliament in 1776.¹⁹ As time went on the conditions on the hulks deteriorated, primarily due to overcrowding. Shaw described the numerous Parliamentary

¹¹ Cesare Bonesana Marquis Beccaria, *An Essay On Crimes And Punishments*, trans. Edward D. Ingraham (Philadelphia, 1819), 99-100.

¹² André-Jean Baptiste Boucher d'Argis, *Observations Sur Les Loix Criminelles de France* (Paris, 1781), 139.

¹³ Michel Foucault, Wikipedia, accessed May 4, 2017, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Foucault.

¹⁴ Michel Foucault, *Discipline & Punish : The Birth of the Prison*, trans. Alan Sheridan (New York, 1995), 109.

¹⁵ Charles Topham Bowden, Esq. *A Tour Through Ireland* (Dublin, 1791), 29-32.

¹⁶ Randall McGowen, 'The Well-Ordered Prison : England, 1780-1865', in Norval Morris, David J. Rothman (eds), *The Oxford History of The Prison* (Oxford, 1998), 71-99: 72-3.

¹⁷ Alan George Lewers Shaw, *Convicts & The Colonies : A Study of Penal Transportation from Great Britain & Ireland to Australia & other parts of the British Empire* (Dublin, 1998), 38.

¹⁸ McGowen, 'The Well-Ordered Prison : England, 1780-1865', 71-99: 76.

¹⁹ Shaw, *Convicts & The Colonies*, 43.

discussions on potential new locations for these criminals. In August of 1786 they finally settled on New South Wales, Australia, with the first fleet arriving in 1788 containing 736 felons from Great Britain; the first Irish convicts were transported to Australia in 1791.²⁰

Regardless of the fact that transportation had resumed, and the hulks overcrowding issue was being resolved, penal reform continued to be discussed in England. John Howard's (Figure 1.3) first publication, *The States of the Prisons in England and Wales* in 1776,²² served to fuel this discussion even more. McGowen summarized the features that Howard felt should be part of a penal institution; this included solitary confinement, religious instruction, prisoner uniforms, and a labour regime which provided both income to the prison and some payment to the convicts for their efforts.²³



Figure 1.3: John Howard.²¹

Prison architecture over the centuries came in numerous forms. Peters²⁴ quoted the first-century historian Diodorus Siculus as he described a prison in Alba Fucens in central Italy as being a deep underground dungeon, no larger than a dining room, crammed with people and from which emanated a stench so foul it could barely be endured. This is not at all dissimilar to McGowen's description of late eighteenth-century prisons in England where upon entry you were greeted with both noise and smell and the only way to distinguish between visitor and convict was the presence of irons.²⁵

Prison design in the late eighteenth century was inspired by French architect Jacques-François Blondel, and his architecture terrible, which he published as part of his *Cours d'architecture*²⁶ writings between 1771 and 1777. Newgate prison in London was rebuilt in this fashion in 1782. Bowden described Newgate as a large quadrangular pile, about one hundred and seventy feet in front and depth. He noted how the stairs were ridiculously narrow and how difficult it was for prisoners to ascend to the Chapel located on the upper floor. The restriction of air flow, due of this narrowness, he conjectured to be injurious to health.

²⁰ Shaw, *Convicts & The Colonies*, 48, 363.

²¹ John Howard, BBC History, accessed May 4, 2017, http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/howard_john.shtml.

²² John Howard, *The States Of Prisons In England And Wales* (Warrington, 1776).

²³ McGowen, 'The Well-Ordered Prison : England, 1780-1865', 71-99: 80.

²⁴ Peters, 'Prison Before The Prison', 3-43: 18.

²⁵ McGowen, 'The Well-Ordered Prison : England, 1780-1865', 71-99: 71.

²⁶ Jacques-François Blondel, *Cours d'architecture* (Paris, 1771-77).

In Ireland the prison system originally comprised of each county having a County Gaol and one or more smaller prisons known as bridewells. Bridewells originated, according to McGowen, in late sixteenth-century London²⁷ to combat vagrancy. David Butler wrote of how the bridewells in Ireland, particularly those constructed in the early nineteenth century, were instrumental in maintaining Protestant hegemony over the larger Roman Catholic population.²⁸ These newly constructed bridewells were often formidable structures, which aided crime prevention and the maintaining of control. National penitentiaries started to appear in the early nineteenth century, as stated by Edward McParland when he wrote of Richmond Penitentiary being the first to be completed in the British Isles in 1816, some five years before Millbank in London.²⁹

Nineteenth century penal reform brought with it new prison designs, which were in harmony with what John Howard was advocating for back in 1776.³⁰ They were in complete contrast to their malodorous eighteenth-century counterparts. Jeremy Bentham spent numerous years towards the end of the eighteenth century refining his prison design called the Panopticon (Figure 1.4),³¹ which was heavily influenced by John Howard. The Panopticon was never built, though Michel Foucault argued it was the inspiration for the design of a number of nineteenth-century disciplinary institutions, providing the ability to see without being seen.³²

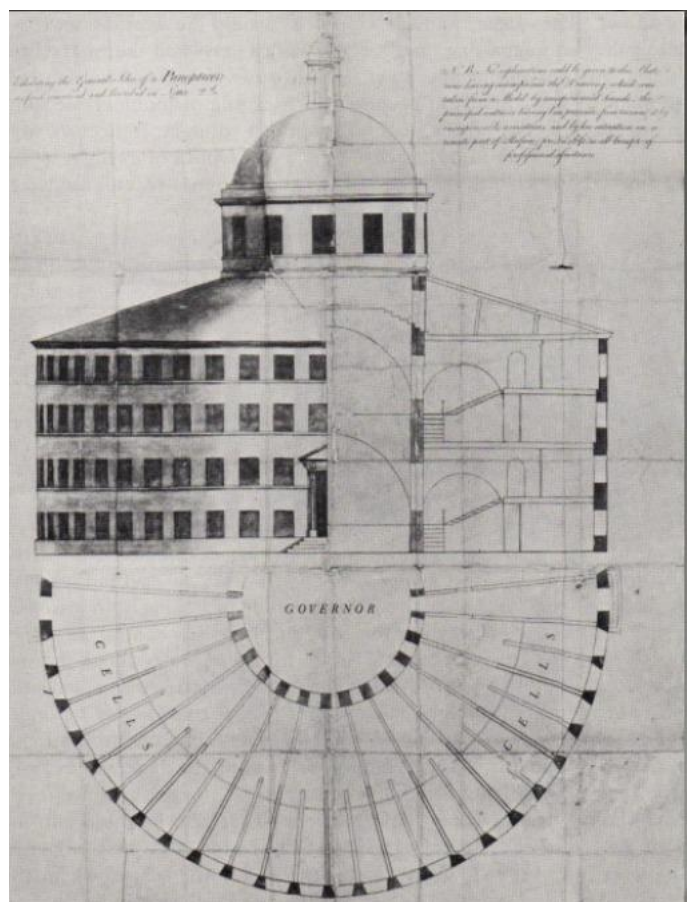


Figure 1.4: Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon.³¹

²⁷ McGowen, 'The Well-Ordered Prison : England, 1780-1865', 71-99: 75.

²⁸ David J. Butler, *South Tipperary 1570-1841, Religion, Land and Rivalry* (Dublin, 2006), 234.

²⁹ Edward McParland, 'Francis Johnston, Architect, 1760-1829', in *The Royal Georgian Society Bulletin July – December 1969*, Vol XII, Nos. 3 & 4 (Dublin, 1969), 62-139: 130.

³⁰ Howard, *The States Of Prisons In England And Wales*.

³¹ Jeremy Bentham, *Panopticon or The Inspection House* (London, 1791).

³² Foucault, *Discipline & Punish : The Birth of the Prison*, 201-2, 249.

One possible example of Panopticon influence was Richmond Penitentiary in Dublin, as described by McParland in the Royal Georgian Society's Bulletin.³³ It was designed by architect Francis Johnson in 1812 and completed in 1816. McParland noted how the priorities of Newgate prison were reversed with rehabilitation being an instrumental theme in its design. The plan of the prison showed it was semi-octagonal in shape and divided in two, providing segregation of female and male inmates. Each side was further divided into three wedges, with each wedge containing a single row of cells, an exercise yard, four solitary units, an infirmary and a work or storage room. Each divided half also contained a chapel, and interestingly, at the front, a shop for the sale of goods produced in the prison.

These prisons were generally designed to act as a disincentive to commit crime, being both awe inspiring and foreboding, whilst making a serious statement on the landscape. This was perfectly illustrated in Belfast's House of Correction. As described by C.E.B. Brett in his piece on architect Roger Mulholland, inscribed above the doorway of this Piranesian semi-pyramidal building were the words 'Within Amend, Without Beware',³⁴ which certainly acted as a deterrent, for all those that could read at least. Evoking similar emotions of dread are the five writhing serpents entangled in chains which are carved over the doorway of Kilmainham Gaol in Dublin. Tighe Hopkins aptly describes them as the 'Five Devils of Kilmainham' (Figure 1.5).³⁵ Medieval prisons

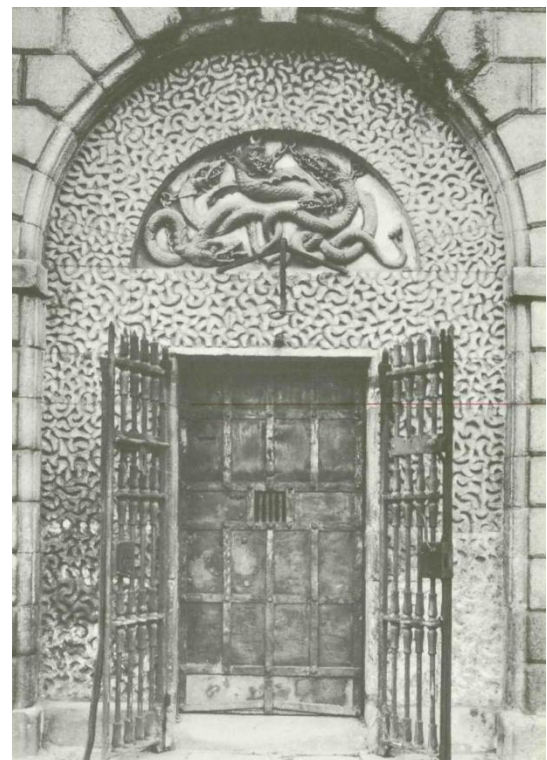


Figure 1.5: Five Devils of Kilmainham.³⁵

were equally symbolic, as described by G. Geltner, being centrally located and featuring prominently on the civic landscape.³⁶

In the mid-nineteenth century, Irish prisons experienced severe overcrowding due to the vicissitude of the famine. So much so, that in 1847 Spike Island in Cork was converted from a barracks to a prison and a new prison was sanctioned for construction at Mountjoy in Dublin.

³³ McParland, 'Francis Johnston, Architect, 1760-1829', 128-31.

³⁴ C.E.B. Brett, 'Roger Mulholland', in *The Royal Georgian Society Bulletin January - June 1974*, Vol. XVII. Nos. 1 and 2 (Dublin, 1974), 19-21: 21.

³⁵ Tighe Hopkins, *Kilmainham Memories : The Story of the Greatest Political Crime* (London, 1896), 11.

³⁶ G. Geltner, 'Coping In Medieval Prisons', in *Continuity And Change*, Volume 23 (Cambridge, 2008), 151-72: 152.

Charles B. Gibson, a prison chaplain, informed us that Spike Island was to be operated in a manner similar to Portland Prison in Dorset, and Mountjoy in a manner similar to Pentonville Prison in London.³⁷ Pentonville, the ‘Model Prison’, was described in great detail by Henry Mayhew & John Binny.³⁸ Here the inmates were kept in solitary confinement, as all cells were constructed for single occupancy. Each prisoner was put to work within their cell on such labours as weaving, mat-making, tailoring and shoe manufacturing.³⁹

Gibson wrote scathingly of the Irish Convict System which was brought into operation from 1854 onwards by the then chair of The Board of Directors of Convicts in Ireland, Sir Walter Crofton. Gibson wrote of how Crofton laid claim to the Irish Convict System,⁴⁰ comprised of three distinct stages of confinement, not too dissimilar to the English Convict System as described by Mayhew & Binny.⁴¹ Gibson in his publication *Life Among Convicts, Vol. 1* provided great detail of both English and Irish Systems as of 1863, detailing all of the Government institutions in both jurisdictions.⁴²

The Irish Convict System was progressed in three distinct stages. The first ‘deterrent’ stage was where inmates were sent to Mountjoy for about eight months. They were kept in solitary confinement, were given a reduced diet and provided with little or no employment. Prisoners were then transferred to the working prison of Spike Island for the second ‘penal’ stage, which encompassed about eighty percent of the total sentence. The third and final ‘reformatory’ stage, saw prisoners moved again, this time to an intermediate prison such as Lusk Common or Smithfield, where their sentence was concluded working as farm labourers.⁴³

Gibson firstly criticises Crofton’s initial stage of solitary confinement, with reduced diet and labour, as not original, as it had been tested vigorously in America as early as 1817 and had proved to be a ‘fearful failure.’⁴⁴ Gibson then proceeds to lash out at the final intermediate stage. These intermediate prisons were what one might call half-way houses, where security was relaxed and the inmates had some exposure to normal life. The inmates described life

³⁷ Charles Bernard Gibson, *Irish Convict Reform, The Intermediate Prisons, A Mistake* (Dublin, 1863), 3-4, 6.

³⁸ Henry Mayhew, John Binny, *The Criminal Prisons Of London And Scenes Of Prison Life* (London, 1862), 112-67.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 153.

⁴⁰ Gibson, *Irish Convict Reform, The Intermediate Prisons, A Mistake*, 10.

⁴¹ Mayhew, Binny, *The Criminal Prisons Of London And Scenes Of Prison Life*, 136, 140, 176, 207.

⁴² Charles Bernard Gibson, *Life Among Convicts, Vol. 1* (Dublin, 1863), 7-8, 29-40.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 9-11.

⁴⁴ Gibson, *Irish Convict Reform, The Intermediate Prisons, A Mistake*, 11.

here as ‘like living with a farmer’,⁴⁵ as they were well nourished, paid a wage, and even given the occasional ticket-to-leave the prison for a short period albeit under supervision.⁴⁶ Gibson argued that such a pleasant experience whilst incarcerated should not be the last impression for someone being discharged, certainly not if prison was to act as a deterrence.

Someone who experienced the Irish Convict System around this time was Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, a notable republican activist from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. O’Donovan Rossa wrote in eloquent detail of his time spent in both Irish and English prisons from 1859 to 1870, starting in Cork in 1859 where he was kept in solitary confinement and given jejune morsels of ‘black bread’ made from rye wheat, from which water escaped when squeezed. The porridge supplied was equally impoverished, flavoured with leeks and of the same hue as that of the rye bread and could only be eaten with your eyes closed.⁴⁷ Gibson provided reasoning in *Life Among Convicts, Vol. 1*, that the prison dietary needed to be improved to ensure convicts could actually perform a day’s work.⁴⁸ He argued specifically with regard to the absence of meat during the initial period of a convict’s sentence in Mountjoy, stating that discharging feeble prisoners unable to work would guarantee their quick return to incarceration.⁴⁹

Hard labour was another essential element of the prison regime, the types of which depended on the facilities at a prisons disposal. Oakum picking was one favourite, as described by O’Donovan Rossa whilst he was detained in both Irish and English prisons.⁵⁰ Quarrying stone was preferred at Spike Island in Cork and at Portland in Dorset, as noted by Gibson⁵¹ and O’Donovan Rossa.⁵² The tread-wheel (Figure 1.6) was a common apparatus in prisons, as Mayhew & Binny inform us. It was first installed in Brixton Prison in London, in 1817, after being invented by William Cubitt of Ipswich⁵⁴ in England. The prisoner simply walked the wheel;

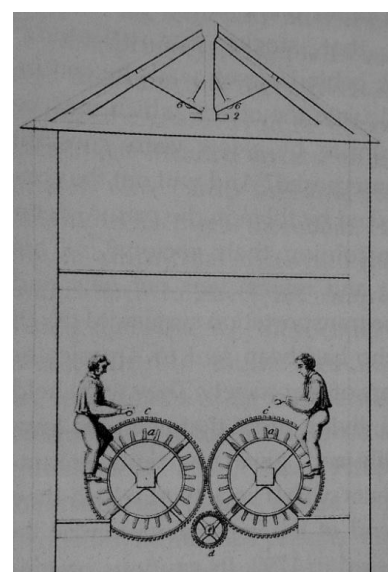


Figure 1.6: Cubitt's Tread-wheel.⁵³

⁴⁵ Gibson, *Irish Convict Reform, The Intermediate Prisons, A Mistake*, 36.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 7-8, 15, 20.

⁴⁷ Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, *Irish Rebels In English Prisons* (New York, 1899), 9.

⁴⁸ Gibson, *Life Among Convicts, Vol. 1*, 176-84.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 182-83.

⁵⁰ O’Donovan Rossa, *Irish Rebels In English Prisons*, 9, 74, 149.

⁵¹ Gibson, *Irish Convict Reform, The Intermediate Prisons, A Mistake*, 44.

⁵² O’Donovan Rossa, *Irish Rebels In English Prisons*, 134.

⁵³ Tim Carey, *Mountjoy: The Story Of A Prison* (Cork, 2000), 28.

⁵⁴ Mayhew, Binny, *The Criminal Prisons Of London And Scenes Of Prison Life*, 174.

in some cases the tread-wheel might have provided flour but in most cases it was just for punishment. Crank-labour, as described by Mayhew & Binny,⁵⁵ was another common punishment where the prisoner would have to turn a large handle in solitude, something to which O'Donovan Rossa was no stranger.⁵⁶ The crank could be tightened by the warders making it more laborious, thus the warders became known as 'screws'. Some forms of labour resulted in produce that could be sold for profit, described by Mayhew & Binny as happening at Pentonville in London.⁵⁷

Debtors were another branch of society susceptible to incarceration. Creditors, from as far back as medieval times, possessed the explicit right to imprison those owing money to them until the balance was settled. Specific debtors' prisons were constructed from the late eighteenth century onwards such as The Debtors' prison on Green Street in Dublin, which was erected in 1794. Gustav Peebles detailed how this form of imprisonment was argued against and eventually eliminated towards the end of the nineteenth century.⁵⁸

One must ask the question, why do we need prisons? Norval Morris & David Rothman put forward four reasons for incarceration; incapacitation, deterrence, retribution and reformation.⁵⁹

Imprisonment certainly provides a means of incapacitation, as the criminal cannot recommit during the period of incarceration. This has a reductive effect on overall crime levels, but one could argue as Morris & Rothman did, that serious crimes are primarily committed at an early age.⁶⁰ As we mature we are less likely to recommit, so a prison sentence initiated when we are young may simply occupy some of that maturation period.

From a deterrence perspective, knowing your freedom will be taken away certainly has a preventive effect. However the punishment being awarded should be proportional to the crime committed as argued by Beccaria⁶¹ and Foucault.⁶² Beccaria put forward the notion that the certainty of punishment, regardless of how severe, is enough to prevent the crime from being

⁵⁵ Mayhew, Binny, *The Criminal Prisons Of London And Scenes Of Prison Life*, 308.

⁵⁶ O'Donovan Rossa, *Irish Rebels In English Prisons*, 229.

⁵⁷ Mayhew, Binny, *The Criminal Prisons Of London And Scenes Of Prison Life*, 153.

⁵⁸ Gustav Peebles, 'Washing Away the Sins of Debt : The Nineteenth-Century Eradication of the Debtors' Prison', in *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, Volume 55, Issue 3 (Cambridge, 2013), 701-24: 701-24.

⁵⁹ *The Oxford History of The Prison* ed. Norval Morris, David J. Rothman (Oxford, 1998), ix-x.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, x.

⁶¹ Beccaria, *An Essay On Crimes And Punishments*, 28-32, 47, 148-150.

⁶² Foucault, *Discipline & Punish : The Birth of the Prison*, 93-4.

committed.⁶³ Foucault added that each criminal must be sentenced individually taking into account their social and educational standing.⁶⁴

One case of particular notoriety where deterrence was not achieved by imprisonment was that of Antonio Gramsci (Figure 1.7). The founder of the Italian Communist party, he was arrested in late 1926 by Mussolini's fascist police and charged under recently enacted 'Exceptional Laws'. Whilst awaiting trial he was kept in solitary confinement in Rome's best known prison, the Regina Coeli. At his trial in 1928 the prosecutor famously demanded, 'We must stop this brain working for twenty years!','⁶⁶ and Gramsci was subsequently sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Instead of deterring Gramsci it spurred him on and over the succeeding eleven years, spent mostly in the Turi prison near Bari, he produced some 2,848 hand written pages of political theory.⁶⁷ Contained in these notebooks was his theory of Hegemony on how the ruling capitalist class managed to establish and maintain control.



Figure 1.7: Antonio Gramsci.⁶⁵

Punishment for crime is also seen as a means of exacting retribution as noted by Foucault. The authorities are seen to be avenged by punishing the criminal for violating their laws⁶⁸ and in a similar fashion the ordinary citizen receives repute by the punishment of the guilty party.⁶⁹ However Beccaria argued against this, as he believed punishment provided deterrence⁷⁰ and not expiation.

When asked the question as to whether a convict can be reformed or rehabilitated whilst serving a prison sentence, Morris & Rothman believed this not to be the case, noting 'It is hard to train for freedom in a cage'.⁷¹ However Georg Rusche & Otto Kirchheimer⁷² disagreed, as did Foucault, who supported the theory that we should not concentrate on the

⁶³ Beccaria, *An Essay On Crimes And Punishments*, 93.

⁶⁴ Foucault, *Discipline & Punish : The Birth of the Prison*, 98.

⁶⁵ Antonio Gramsci, Wikipedia, accessed May 4, 2017, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Gramsci.

⁶⁶ Antonio Gramsci, *Selections From The Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci* ed. Quentin Hoare, trans. Geoffrey Nowell Smith (London, 1999), 23.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 23, 120.

⁶⁸ Foucault, *Discipline & Punish : The Birth of the Prison*, 48.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 109.

⁷⁰ Beccaria, *An Essay On Crimes And Punishments*, 28-32, 33-5.

⁷¹ *The Oxford History of The Prison*, x.

⁷² Georg Rusche, Otto Kirchheimer, *Punishment And Social Structure* (Columbia, 1939).

notion that penalty only serves as a means of reducing crime or obtaining redress, but more so that punishment should be viewed in a positive manner. The punishment should be such that the criminal is transformed and not used just for the expungement of the crime.⁷³

Emile Durkheim, one of the founders of modern sociology, wrote that to fully understand normal society we must analyse and understand those elements of society that have deviated,⁷⁴ as such analysis would surely provide assistance in determining why some members of society deviate in the first place.

Deviants will always exist and the rest of society will always require institutions in which to imprison them, thereby ensuring a sense of security and immunity.

⁷³ Foucault, *Discipline & Punish : The Birth of the Prison*, 24, 127, 244.

⁷⁴ Emile Durkheim, *The Division of Labour in Society* trans. W.D. Halls (London, 1984), 291-2.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

My encounter with the Prison Registers for Queen's County Gaols served as the impetus for this dissertation. The primary focus is to produce a dissertation that will provide some insight into the origins of gaols of Queen's County, and to provide some narrative on the people involved with the gaols on both sides of the bars.

The literature review in chapter one provides some contextual information on incarceration in general. It outlines some reasoning for incarceration and the impact that both imprisonment and the buildings used for imprisonment have on society. An attempt is also made to provide some summary of how prison theory evolved up to the period being researched. Publications used were sourced from Dublin City Library and their inter-library loan system, the National Library of Ireland, some personally owned volumes, and various internet resources.

The third chapter will provide some insight into the origins of the Queen's County Gaols. I hope to determine their period of construction, and to provide some information on their varied uses during the nineteenth century. The annual prison reports held at the National Archives of Ireland and digitally via Southampton University will likely be the primary source for this chapter. Annual prison reports were produced by varying prison governing bodies for Parliament on the general state of prisons in Ireland from 1822-1922. Consultation of these reports will hopefully provide detailed information on the yearly changes that occurred at the gaols, including any construction that was carried out, any change of usage, the cost of running the gaols and the numbers and types of people that were incarcerated each year. The Irish Architectural Archive will also be consulted to locate information on the architect responsible for the design of Maryborough Gaol and hopefully they may also contain photographs or design drawings.

The Irish Prison Service will be contacted to determine what archival material they possess, and a meeting will be scheduled with the current Governor of Portlaoise Prison. This will hopefully include a personal visit to Portlaoise Prison to determine what remains of the original gaol.

Chapter four will investigate into those responsible for running the gaols. The primary responsibility for the gaols rested with the Governor and ideally I hope to determine a complete list of governors covering the period I am researching. The annual prison reports held at the National Archives of Ireland will be instrumental in this task. In addition, Laois Local Studies will be visited to consult their collection of Grand Jury Presentments and Board of Guardian minute books. I plan to provide some genealogical detail for each of the governors by consulting varying sources such as census returns, civil and church records, land valuation records and local and national newspapers.

The final chapter will focus on those who were imprisoned. The primary source for identifying individuals incarcerated within Queen's County Gaols is the Prison Registers which are held at the National Archives of Ireland. Registers exist for Queen's County Gaols from 1830 to 1924; unfortunately they are not complete as some years are only partially covered whilst some are missing completely. These registers are available to search online at www.findmypast.ie and are a fantastic resource for researching specific individuals; however only limited portions of the material are searchable. The query facility at www.findmypast.ie is not comprehensive; you can query the crime an individual was accused of; but you cannot query the crime the accused was convicted of, or even whether they were convicted at all. The annual prison reports will be used extensively in conjunction with the Prison Registers and the Petty Session records to determine statistics on those incarcerated. I will attempt to delve into the conditions prisoners had to endure and provide some detail on their daily routine, including employment, punishment, education and diet.

The National Library of Ireland will also be consulted to determine if their archives contain any relevant material such as photographs or sketches. Maps from Ordnance Survey of Ireland and Griffiths Primary Valuation will also be utilised.

Comprehensive and creative searching of the internet will be undertaken to provide access to known digitised sources, and to potentially uncover unknown sources of further material.

CHAPTER 3

THE GAOLS ORIGINS

In the sixteenth century the English were intent on extending their rule over Ireland, and on controlling the many internally feuding independent chieftains. The midland clans of the O'Mores of Leix and the O'Connors of Offaly were proving to be particularly troublesome; with their many raids eastwards across the river Barrow into the English controlled Pale. In 1547 Edward VI sent Sir Edward Bellingham, accompanied with a military force, to control these clans. In Offaly, Bellingham heavily fortified the recently captured O'Connor stronghold at Daingean and renamed it Fort Governor.⁷⁵ Further south in Leix, he established a second defensive garrison called Fort Protector⁷⁶ or Fort of Leix (Figure 3.1).⁷⁷

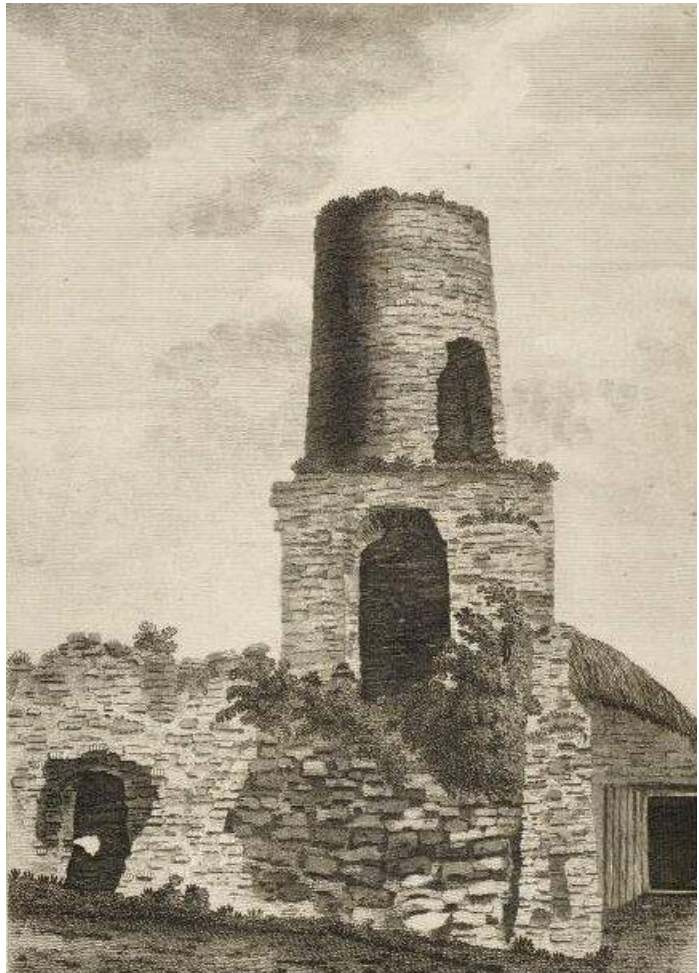


Figure 3.1: Fort Protector c.1791.⁷⁸

Queen Mary I succeeded Edward VI on his death in 1553 and even though she was a Catholic, she believed that plantation was the best means of extending English rule. In 1556, she appointed Sir Thomas Radcliffe as Lord Deputy of Ireland. He enforced her policies and took possession of all lands in Leix and Offaly and named the two new shires Queen's and King's counties.

⁷⁵ Vincent P. Carey, 'The End Of The Gaelic Political Order: The O'More Lordship Of Laois 1536-1603', in Padraig G. Lane, William Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 213-256: 219.

⁷⁶ Dean Guntner White, *Thesis: The Tudor Plantations In Ireland Before 1571* (2 Vols, Dublin, 1967), i, 206; John Bradley, 'Early Urban Development In County Laois', in *Laois History & Society*, in Padraig G. Lane, William Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 257-82: 269-70.

⁷⁷ Bradley, 'Early Urban Development In County Laois', 257-82: 267.

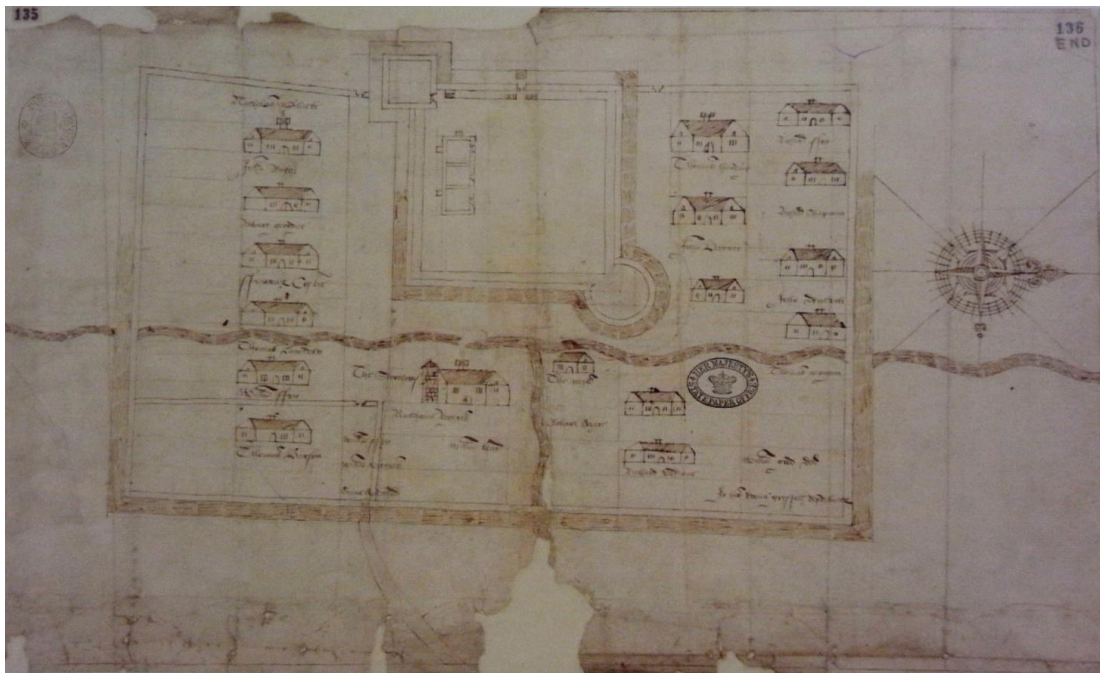


Figure 3.2: Map of Maryborough town c.1560.⁸⁰

The two defensive forts, Fort Protector and Fort Governor, were renamed Maryborough⁷⁸ and Philipstown respectively, in honour of Queen Mary and King Philip.⁷⁹ The fort in Maryborough as depicted in a map c.1560 (Figure 3.2),⁸⁰ was of considerable size; the town charter granted in 1570 referring to it as a castle.⁸¹ The map shows impressive boundary walls and two defensive towers on diagonal corners. Internally there was a range of two story rectangular buildings, one of which most likely contained a keep used for imprisonment. The map details numerous dwellings belonging to settlers surrounding the fort on three sides, the most noteworthy of which was the stonehouse or storehouse (Figure 3.3).⁸² Situated due east of the fort it contained a round tower, of which the base survives today having been incorporated into the Covent of the Presentation sisters.⁸³ The Stonehouse according to Michael Deigan had numerous uses, one of which was as a gaol, which might indicate it was the first gaol to be used in Queen's County.⁸⁴



Figure 3.3: Stonehouse or Storehouse.⁸²

⁷⁸ Francis Grose, *The Antiquities Of Ireland* (2 Vols, London, 1791), ii, 45.

⁷⁹ Carey, 'The End Of The Gaelic Political Order: The O'More Lordship Of Laois 1536-1603', 213-256: 221-23.

⁸⁰ Map of Maryborough c. 1560, P.R.O. London MPF 227.

⁸¹ Maryborough Town Charter and Minute Book, National Library of Ireland, Ms. 1726.

⁸² Detailed image of Stonehouse from Map of Maryborough c.1560, P.R.O. London MPF 227.

⁸³ Michael Deigan, 'Portlaoise: Genesis And Development', in Pdraig G. Lane, William Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 689-708: 700.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 701.

The fort was substantially demolished by Cromwellians in 1650.⁸⁵ However a map of Maryborough from 1721 shows two buildings surviving within the fort walls;⁸⁶ perhaps one was a gaol (Figure 3.4). Sir Charles Coote describes the fort in 1801 as still containing remnants of its strong holds and towers; one round tower remains and part of the square tower.⁸⁷ The last internal building was demolished according to O'Donovan in 1835.⁸⁸

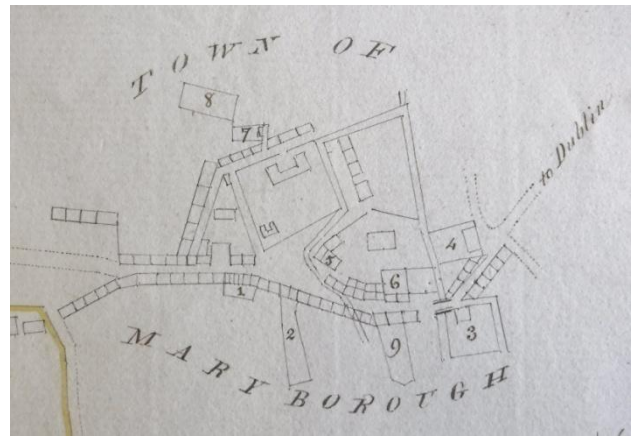


Figure 3.4: Map of Maryborough 1721.⁸⁶

In the later part of the eighteenth century the first recorded prison in Maryborough was constructed. Designed by architect Richard Harman (Figure 3.5 & 3.6),⁸⁹ who laid the first stone on 28 July 1789, it was stated in *Faulkner's Journal* that when finished it would be the 'compleatest building of that kind in the kingdom'.⁹⁰ Around the time of its construction there was much debate over the philosophy of imprisonment, which was initiated by John Howard's publication on the state of prisons in England and Wales.⁹¹ The discussion fuelled by Howard served as the catalyst for Jeremy Bentham's new prison design, the Panopticon.⁹² The debates continued into the nineteenth century and in 1809 the Government sanctioned a commission of enquiry into penal reform. The report⁹³ produced formed the foundation of the Prisons (Ireland) Act 1810,⁹⁴ which served to highlight the many shortcomings of this relatively new gaol.

⁸⁵ John Feehan, *Laois: An Environmental History* (Stradbally, 1983), 395; Bradley, 'Early Urban Development In County Laois', 257-82: 270; David Edwards, 'The MacGiollapadraig (Fitzpatricks) Of Upper Ossory, 1532-1641', in Pdraig G. Lane, William Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 327-76: 407.

⁸⁶ 'Map of Maryborough Town by Theodore Bourke in 1721', in Maps of the Estates of John Parnell, National Library of Ireland 21 F 18/2.

⁸⁷ Sir Charles Coote, Bart., *Statistical Survey Of The Queen's County* (Dublin, 1801), 107.

⁸⁸ John O'Donovan, Michael Herity (ed), *Ordinance Survey Letters Laois 1838* (2008, Dublin), 55; Grose, *Antiquities Of Ireland*, ii, 45; Bradley, 'Early Urban Development In County Laois', 257-82: 270-1.

⁸⁹ Richard Harman, Dictionary of Irish Architects, accessed February 10, 2017, <http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/2399/HARMAN%2C+RICHARD>; Portlaoise Old Gaol Elevation, from Henry Mullins and McMahon Collection, The Irish Architectural Archive, Invy No. 29/95 CS1, Tullynally Drawings List M.36, 37.

⁹⁰ *Faulkner's Journal*, August 4–August 6, 1789.

⁹¹ Howard, *The States Of Prisons In England And Wales*.

⁹² Bentham, *Panopticon*.

⁹³ *Report From The Commissions Appointed To Enquire Into And Inspect The Conditions And Government Of The State Prisons And Other Gaols In Ireland* (London, 1809).

⁹⁴ Prisons (Ireland) Act 1810, 50 Geo. III c.103.

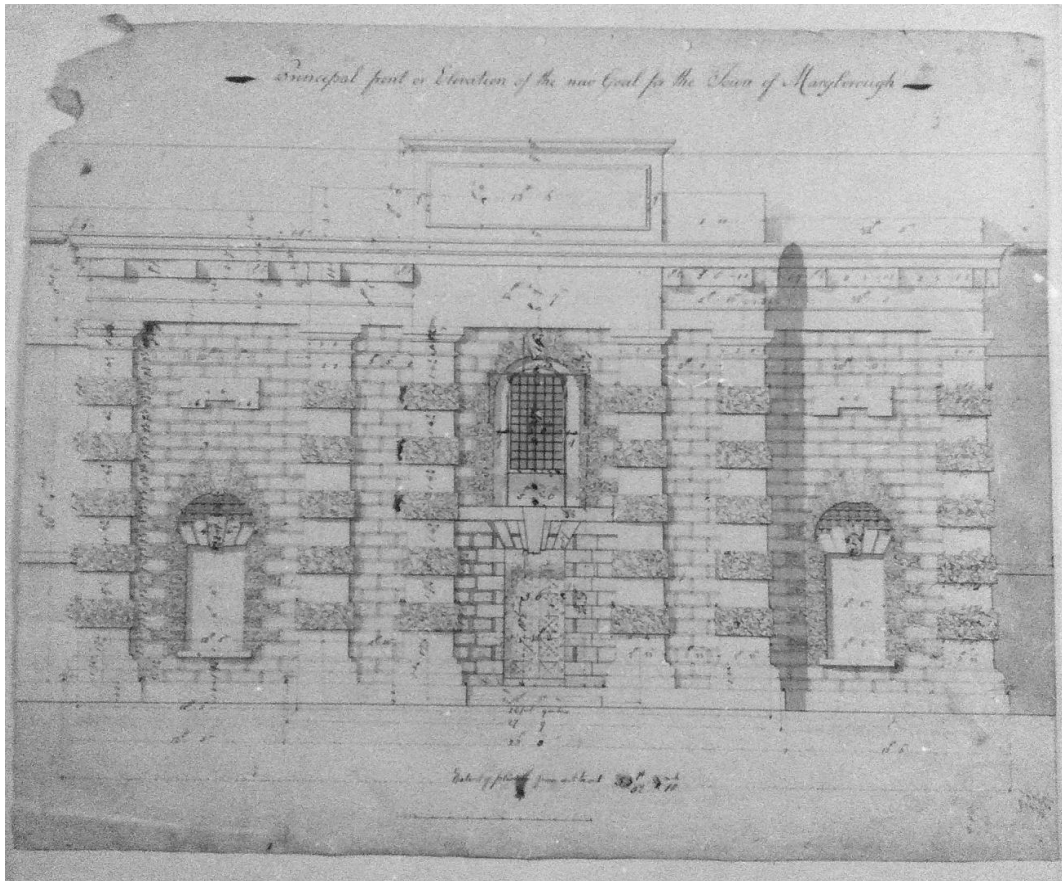


Figure 3.5: Front Elevation Queen's County Gaol c.1789.⁸⁹



Figure 3.6: Facade of old gaol at Portlaoise (formerly Maryborough) 2016.

The Inspector General's of prisons report of 1818 highlighted the lack of an infirmary and a chapel within the prison, and emphasized security concerns arising from the construction of the adjoining court house. The administrative authority for Queen's County, the Grand Jury, were attempting to resolve these deficiencies by levying money towards purchasing adjacent land on which to extend the gaol.⁹⁵ The

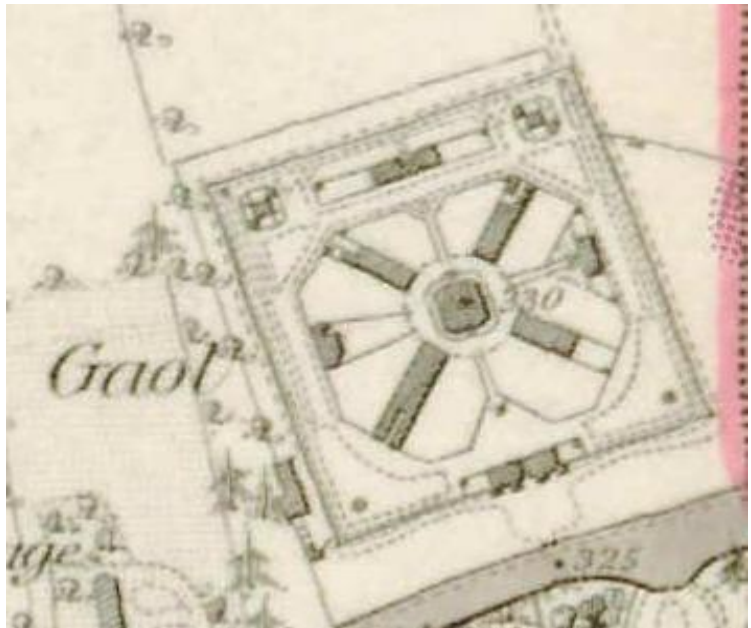


Figure 3.7: Ordnance Survey Ireland map c.1839.⁹⁸

Prisons (Ireland) Act 1822 legislated for the production of annual Inspectors General reports on the state of prisons in Ireland.⁹⁶ The first report produced in 1823 recommended that the best means of providing a compliant penitentiary for Queen's County would be to construct a new one, to which the Grand Jury agreed.⁹⁷ The new gaol was designed by architect William Deane Butler,⁹⁹ and his initial draft was completed in 1824.¹⁰⁰ It was semi-circular in design due to Bentham's panoptic influence.¹⁰¹ Tenders for construction were sought by the Queen's County Grand Jury by advertising in the *Freemans Journal* in 1826; the contract also included the construction of two new bridewells in Stradbally and Borris-in-Ossory.¹⁰² The semi-circular design was subsequently relinquished in favour of a radial plan (Figure 3.7),¹⁰³ which William Deane Butler submitted in 1827.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁵ *The Inspector General's Report On The State Of The Prisons In Ireland For The Year 1818* (London, 1819), 24; *An Account Of All The Gaols, Houses Of Correction And Penitentiaries , In The United Kingdom As Far As Relates To Ireland* (London, 1819), 15.

⁹⁶ 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1822, 3 Geo. IV c.64', in *The Statutes Of The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Ireland, Volume The Eight* (London, 1822), 796-813.

⁹⁷ *Report Of Inspectors General 1823* (London, 1823), 60.

⁹⁸ Ordnance Survey Ireland, accessed May 4, 2017, <http://maps.osi.ie>.

⁹⁹ William Deane Butler, *Directory of Irish Architects*, accessed February 10, 2017, <http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/822/BUTLER%2C+WILLIAM+DEANE>.

¹⁰⁰ *Report Of The Inspectors General On The General State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1824* (London, 1824), 59.

¹⁰¹ Bentham, *Panopticon*.

¹⁰² *Freeman's Journal*, June 28, 1826.

¹⁰³ *Fifth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1827* (London, 1827), 58.

¹⁰⁴ William Deane Butler's submission of plans for Maryborough Gaol and Stradbally Bridewell, 7 August 1827, National Archives of Ireland, CSO/RP/1827/1396.

Construction finally commenced in 1828,¹⁰⁵ after a disagreement on site location was resolved. Two sites were originally considered; the first was adjacent to the existing gaol¹⁰⁶ and the second site which was eventually chosen, was on the Dublin Road at the entrance to Maryborough.¹⁰⁷ David Henry, a Dublin based building contractor and architect, was awarded the contract,¹⁰⁸ and the Scottish engineer, Alexander Easton, was appointed as the inspector of works.¹⁰⁹ The new gaol officially opened in 1830, accepting its first prisoner, sixty year old Judith Lalor, on August 6, 1830.¹¹⁰



Figure 3.8: Maryborough Prison c.1904.¹¹¹

The facade resembles that of a castle complete with defensive barbicans, surmounted with turrets (Figure 3.8),¹¹¹ and it certainly evoked a sense of foreboding in those who entered or passed its gates. The final cost to the County was £19,500. The old gaol was initially utilised as an asylum, until the establishment of the new district asylum in 1833; which cost £24,172.¹¹²

¹⁰⁵ *Sixth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1828* (London, 1828), 63.

¹⁰⁶ *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1825* (London, 1825), 25-6.

¹⁰⁷ *Fourth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1826* (London, 1826), 50.

¹⁰⁸ David Henry's application letter for role of Architect for The Board Of Works, 16 January 1826, National Archives Of Ireland, CSO/RP/1825/1824; David Henry, Dictionary of Irish Architects, accessed February 10, 2017, <http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/2506/HENRY-DAVID>.

¹⁰⁹ Alexander Easton, Dictionary of Irish Architects, accessed February 10, 2017, <http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/1729/EASTON%2C+ALEXANDER>.

¹¹⁰ *Irish Prison Registers, Queen's County Prison July-August 1830*, Judith Lalor, committed 6 August 1830. National Archives of Ireland.

¹¹¹ Maryborough Gaol c.1904, accessed February 18, 2017, <http://www.portlaoisepictures.com>.

¹¹² Isaac Slater, *Slater's National Commercial Directory Of Ireland 1846, Towns In The Province Of Leinster* (London, 1846), 66-7.

The number of penitentiaries in Queen's County was quite small as only two were recorded in the Inspectors General report of 1823, the County Gaol in Maryborough and Abbeyleix bridewell.¹¹³ The accommodation in the latter was non-compliant with the Prisons (Ireland) Act 1826,¹¹⁴ comprising of a single room within the court house and was thus abolished in 1827.¹¹⁵ This was remarkably small when compared with the neighbouring County of Tipperary,¹¹⁶ which in 1823 had a County Gaol in Clonmel and nine bridewells,¹¹⁷ a clear indication of more outrages occurring in Tipperary. An increase did occur in the early 1830's with the construction of three new bridewells in the assize towns of Stradbally (Figure 3.11),¹¹⁸ Borris-in-Ossory (Figure 3.10),¹¹⁹ and Abbeyleix (Figure 3.9).¹²⁰ These bridewells were relatively simple structures with all three being adjoined to their respective court houses. They consisted of a yard, a day-room, accommodation for the keeper, and three cells for male prisoners; with upstairs providing accommodation for females. The substantive investment experienced in Queen's County was mirrored across the country as part of a nationwide policy of improving the standard of the prisons and discipline. The 1831 Inspectors General report noted that in the period between 1822 and 1830 eight first class prisons on a radiating panoptic plan had been constructed.¹²¹



Figure 3.9: Abbeyleix bridewell & courthouse from Griffiths map and in 2017.¹²²

¹¹³ *Report Of Inspectors General 1823*, 60-1, 74.

¹¹⁴ 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1826, 7 Geo. IV c.74', in *Statutes Of The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Ireland 7 George IV 1826* (London, 1826), 338-400.

¹¹⁵ *Fifth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1827*, 58.

¹¹⁶ Butler, *South Tipperary 1570-1841, Religion, Land And Rivalry*, 234-6.

¹¹⁷ *Report Of Inspectors General 1823*, 61-3, 74.

¹¹⁸ *Eighth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1830* (London, 1830), 62.

¹¹⁹ *Ninth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1831* (London, 1831), 46.

¹²⁰ *Twelfth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1834* (London, 1834), 33.

¹²¹ *Ninth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1831*, 6.

¹²² Griffiths Valuation Maps, accessed May 4, 2017, <http://www.findmypast.ie>.

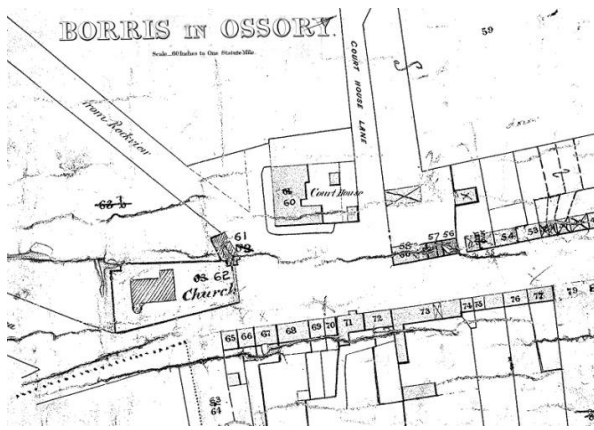


Figure 3.10: Borris-in-Ossory bridewell & courthouse from Griffiths map and in 2017.¹²²

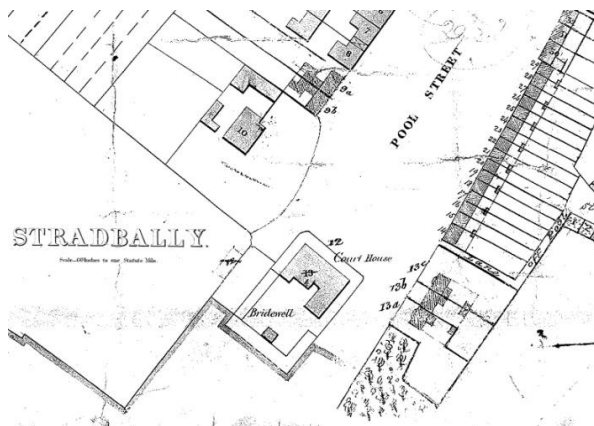


Figure 3.11: Stradbally bridewell & courthouse from Griffiths map and in 2017.¹²²

As the decade proceeded new penitentiary principles were recommended for adoption. These included single cell occupancy, silence between prisoners and the removal of idleness via gainful employment or penal punishment. Known as the separate system it was legalized with the Prisons (Ireland) Act 1840.¹²³ Maryborough Gaol was designed before the advent of complete separation and consequently its implementation was greatly hindered. Numerous recommendations on how to partially adhere to the separate system were submitted by the Inspectors General, such as erecting stalls in workshops,¹²⁴ or converting day rooms and wash rooms to cells of compliant size.¹²⁵ The only recommendation implemented was solitary confinement of inmates in their cells when dining, which was occasionally hindered when prisoner numbers exceeded cell numbers.¹²⁶

¹²³ 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1840, 3 & 4 Vic. c.44', in *The Statutes Of The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Ireland, 3 & 4 Victoria. 1840* (London, 1840), 143-45.

¹²⁴ *Nineteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1840* (London, 1841), 54-5.

¹²⁵ *Twenty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1842* (London, 1843), 74-6.

¹²⁶ *Twentieth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1841* (London, 1842), 110-1.

Gainful employment of prisoners in Maryborough Gaol was established shortly after its opening in 1830. Trades such as masonry, carpentry and weaving were instructed by skilled turnkeys, from which considerable profits were attained.¹²⁷ Regardless of these profits the board of superintendence decided to cease instruction of trades in 1845,¹²⁸ citing the difficulty in selling produce externally. The Inspectors General canvassed yearly for the board to reconsider their stance, and re-instate trade instruction; which they finally did in 1850.¹²⁹ Penal punishment or hard labour was achieved primarily at Maryborough using the tread-wheel, which conveniently also drew water for the entire prison.¹³⁰ Other forms of punitive labour were introduced in the gaol during the 1850's which included the shot-drill¹³¹ and stone breaking.¹³²

No one could have predicted the events that unfolded over the following years and the catastrophic effect a failing potato crop would inflict on the people of Ireland (Figure 3.12).¹³³ All aspects of Irish life were impacted including the penal institutions. Committals to all gaols rose dramatically across the Country from 1846 to its peak in 1849. There were 727 committals to Maryborough in 1846,¹³⁴ which rose to a dramatic peak of 1,878 by 1849.¹³⁵ Many members of Ireland's starving population turned to crime purely to be put behind bars as there was guaranteed food and lodgings in prison. There were other contributing factors to increased prison population; the Vagrancy (Ireland) Act 1847¹³⁶ resulted in the incarceration of all beggars encountered in

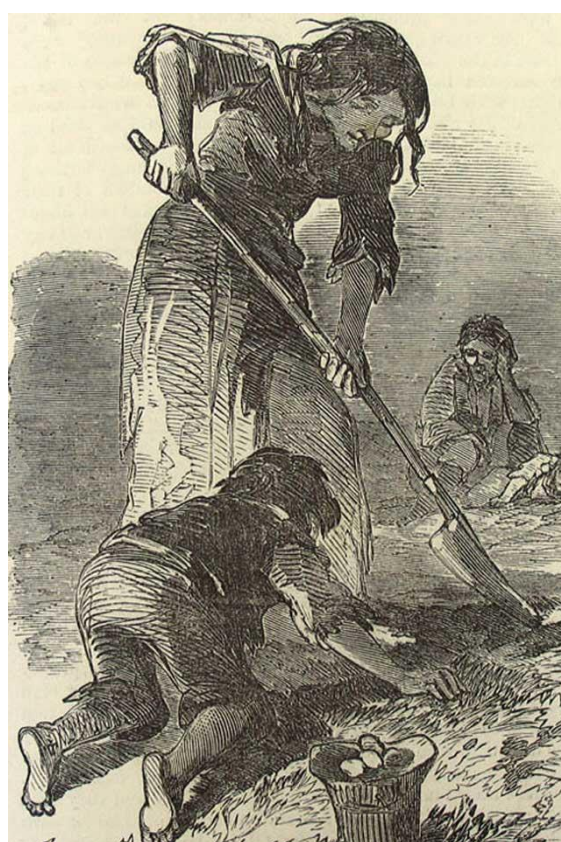


Figure 3.12: Digging for potatoes c.1847.¹³³

¹²⁷ *Twenty-Second Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1843* (London, 1844), 107.

¹²⁸ *Twenty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1845* (London, 1846), 82-3.

¹²⁹ *Twenty-Ninth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1850* (London, 1851), 124.

¹³⁰ *Thirtieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1851* (London, 1852), 202.

¹³¹ *Thirty-Second Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1853* (London, 1854), 182.

¹³² *Twenty-Fifth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1846* (London, 1847), 237.

¹³³ *Illustrated London News*, February 20, 1847.

¹³⁴ *Twenty-Fifth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1846*, 107.

¹³⁵ *Twenty-Eight Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1849* (London, 1850), 109.

¹³⁶ Vagrancy (Ireland) Act 1847, 10 & 11 Vic. c.84, accessed February 20, 2017, <http://irishstatuebook.ie/eli/1847/act/84/enacted/en/print>.

public for a minimum period of twenty four hours; transportation of male convicts to Van Diemen's Land was halted for two years in 1846, resulting in convicts remaining on county gaols;¹³⁷ increased numbers of debtors being incarcerated due to increased poverty; juveniles committing petty felonies in workhouses were transferred to county gaols in the knowledge that the diet for their class was better in the gaols than that provided in workhouses.

Such was the demand for accommodation for convict prisoners that in 1847 Fort Westmoreland (Figure 3.13)¹³⁸ on Spike Island was converted to a penitentiary.¹³⁹ Further swelling of convict numbers was experienced in 1849, when Parliament repealed the punishment of transportation for larceny, instead favouring longer

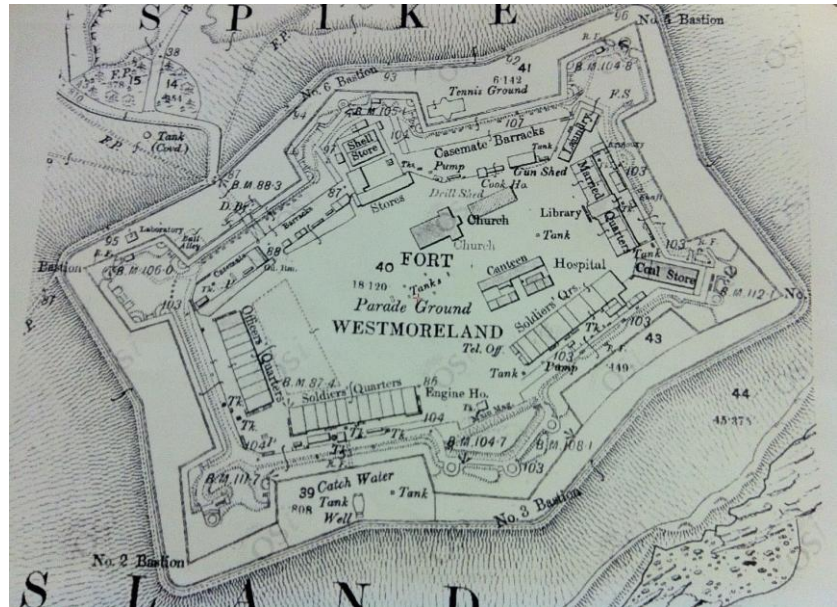


Figure 3.13: Fort Westmoreland on Spike Island.¹³⁸

terms of incarceration.¹⁴⁰ The old gaol in Maryborough, which had long since been deemed unsuitable for imprisonment, was utilized as a temporary convict depot in June of 1852;¹⁴¹ chosen for its convenient location midway between Cork and Dublin. The Convict Prisons (Ireland) Act 1854¹⁴² established the Directors of Convict Prisons for Ireland, a new authority assuming responsibility for Convict Prisons. Similar to the Inspectors General they were obliged to produce annual reports for the House of Commons. The old gaol in Maryborough appeared in their first report for 1854,¹⁴³ but was not mentioned in any of the subsequent reports; thus presumably it ceased operating in 1855.

¹³⁷ Shaw, *Convicts & The Colonies*, 335.

¹³⁸ Fort Westmoreland, *Imprisoned In Ireland*, accessed May 4, 2017, <https://imprisonedinireland.wordpress.com/2015/07/12/extra-post-a-brief-history-of-spike-island>.

¹³⁹ *Twenty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1847* (London, 1848), 11-2.

¹⁴⁰ 'Larceny Act 1849, 12 & 13 Vic. c.11', in *The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 12 & 13 Victoria. 1849* (London, 1849), 24-5.

¹⁴¹ *Annual Report Of The Inspector Of Government Prisons In Ireland For The Year Ended 31st December 1852* (Dublin, 1853), 78.

¹⁴² 'Convict Prisons (Ireland) Act, 17 & 18 Vic. c.76', in *The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 17 & 18 Victoria. 1854* (London, 1854), 243-50.

¹⁴³ *First Annual Report Of The Directors Of Convict Prisons In Ireland For The Year Ended 31st December 1854* (Dublin, 1855), 93-5.

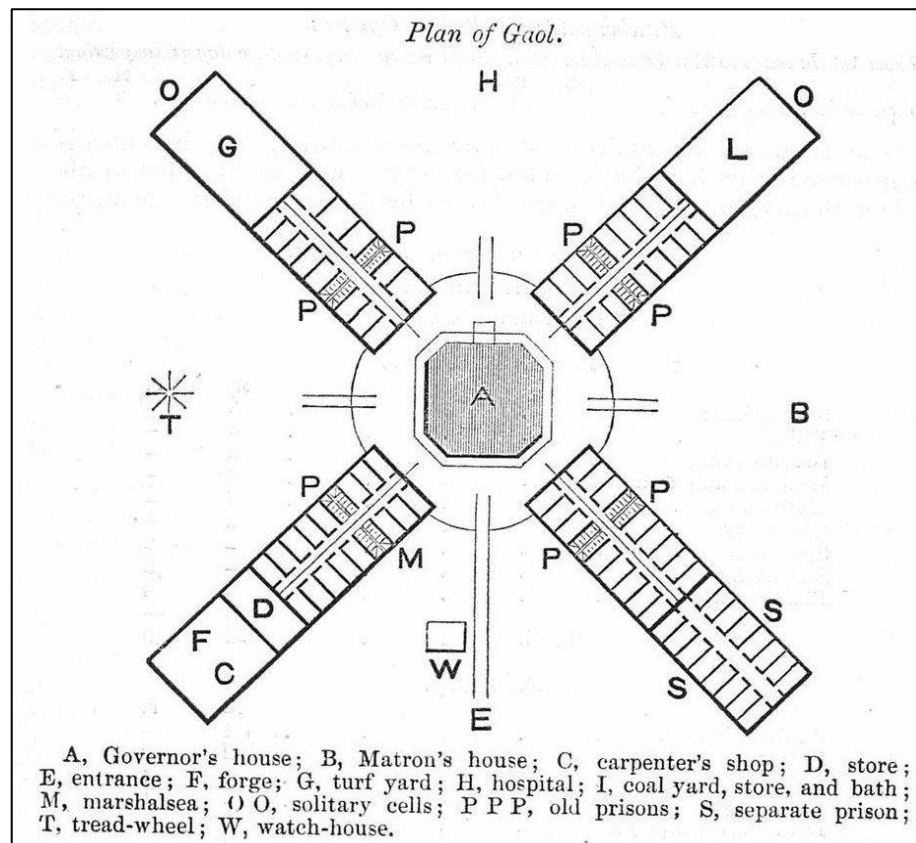


Figure 3.14: Plan of Maryborough Prison 1865.¹⁴⁶

The first major alteration to Queen's County Gaol saw the construction of a new female wing in 1852 (Figure 3.14 Section S).¹⁴⁴ The new wing, containing thirty new cells, was completed at a cost of £450,¹⁴⁵ and opened officially in 1856.¹⁴⁷ It provided for the complete separation of female prisoners, which unfortunately could not be accomplished for their male counterparts, for whom the only improvement was the erection of stalls on the tread-wheel.¹⁴⁸

The bridewells of Queen's County having received no updates since their construction in the 1830's were deemed by the Inspectors General to be wholly inadequate and in reality required abolition. Queen's County was not alone here; the Inspectors General recommended the abolition of all ordinary bridewells in Ireland, for which they provided sound reasoning in their 1857 report.¹⁴⁹ The Queen's County Grand Jury concurred and passed a resolution at the 1859 summer assizes for the abolition of all three bridewells in Queen's County. However

¹⁴⁴ *Thirty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1852* (London, 1853), 215.

¹⁴⁵ *Thirtieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1851*, 204.

¹⁴⁶ *Forty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1865* (London, 1866), 377.

¹⁴⁷ *Thirty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1855* (London, 1856), 262.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 263.

¹⁴⁹ *Thirty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1857* (London, 1858), xxix-xlix.

Ireland's governing body, the Privy Council, rejected¹⁵⁰ this indicating it would contravene the Prisons (Ireland) Act 1856,¹⁵¹ where any town holding criminal sessions must have a bridewell.¹⁵² In 1858 a revised Prisons Act was drafted which was hoped would alleviate the numerous issues reported by the Inspectors General, bridewells being one of their primary complaints. This act saw numerous iterations; however all three bridewells were abolished by the Lord Lieutenant in May 1872¹⁵³ before its enactment as the General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877.¹⁵⁴

The effects of the famine on the Irish society abated slowly throughout the 1850's and this was reflected by declining prisoner numbers country wide, from a high of 115,871 in 1850¹⁵⁵ to a remarkable 30,990 by 1861.¹⁵⁶ The improvement in economic circumstances aided this progression, but it was further aided by a number of parliamentary acts. Two juvenile related acts, the Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Act 1858,¹⁵⁷ and the Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act 1868,¹⁵⁸ resulted in the establishment of reformatory and industrial schools where juveniles were detained instead of in gaols. The Lunacy (Ireland) Act 1867¹⁵⁹ required justices to commit lunatics directly to hospitals or asylums instead of County Gaols and The Debtors (Ireland) Act 1869¹⁶⁰ removed the need to incarcerate all debtors. When combined, these acts reduced committals to all gaols including Queen's County.

The much debated prison reforms, legalized with the General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877,¹⁶¹ resulted in the abolition of both the Inspectors General and the Directors of Convict Prisons. In their stead the General Prisons Board of Ireland was established and control for all the prisons of Ireland were now placed under one government body instead of the respective local authorities. This paved the way for considerable prison reform, of which prison consolidation was a key component. Responsibility was assumed by the General Prisons Board in 1878 for four convict prisons, thirty eight local prisons and ninety five bridewells.

¹⁵⁰ *Leinster Express*, October 29, 1859.

¹⁵¹ 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1856, 19 & 20 Vic. c.68', in *The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 19 & 20 Victoria. 1856* (London, 1856), 334-60.

¹⁵² *Thirty-Eight Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1859* (London, 1860), 298; 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1856, 19 & 20 Vic. c.68', 334-60.

¹⁵³ *Leinster Express*, April 6, 1872.

¹⁵⁴ General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877, 40 & 41 Vic. c.49.

¹⁵⁵ *Twenty-Ninth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1850*, 110.

¹⁵⁶ *Fortieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1860* (London, 1861), vii.

¹⁵⁷ Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Act 1858, 21 & 22 Vic. c.103.

¹⁵⁸ 'Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act 1868, 31 & 32 Vic. c.25', in *The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 19 & 20 Victoria. 1868* (London, 1868), 41-53.

¹⁵⁹ Lunacy (Ireland) Act 1867, 30 & 31 Vic. c.118.

¹⁶⁰ Debtors (Ireland) Act 1869, 32 & 33 Vic. c.62.

¹⁶¹ General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877, 40 & 41 Vic. c.49.

Fifty two bridewells were closed in August 1878, and a further seven in 1879. Of the thirty eight local prisons, eleven were demoted to minor prisons or certified bridewells.¹⁶² In 1890 optimal consolidation was deemed achieved as at this juncture there remained four convict prisons, twenty local prisons, six minor prisons and just eighteen bridewells.¹⁶³

In 1879 a need arose for an Invalid Convict Prison to detain prisoners incapable of normal employment. Maryborough was deemed suitable and significant alterations were sanctioned to convert a portion of the gaol for this purpose costing £4,000.¹⁶⁴ Convicts transferred from Spike Island were utilised to perform the alterations¹⁶⁵ and were initially employed constructing cells for their own solitary confinement.¹⁶⁶ Two existing wings were altered to accommodate fifty inmates,¹⁶⁷ and a new Governors house and Roman Catholic chapel were also constructed.¹⁶⁸ Within the old Governors residence a room was converted into a spacious Protestant church.¹⁶⁹ The newly converted invalid wings officially opened in March 1883.¹⁷⁰ Demand for invalid convict accommodation increased, such that in 1884 it was decided Maryborough would be exclusively used for this purpose, and gradually over the following two years the remaining local prisoners were transferred to neighbouring local prisons in Naas, Kilkenny and Tullamore.¹⁷¹

Convict classes in Maryborough were increased in 1887 when intermediate prisoners were transferred from Lusk Intermediate Prison after its closure in December 1886.¹⁷² Further expansion in convict classes was facilitated with the reconstruction of blocks C in 1887,¹⁷³ and D in 1890,¹⁷⁴ and was realized when regular convicts were transferred to Maryborough after the closure of Downpatrick Convict Prison in 1891.¹⁷⁵ Maryborough prison now contained three classes of convicts; regular, intermediate and invalids.

¹⁶² *Second Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1879-80* (Dublin, 1880), 3-4, 11.

¹⁶³ *Twelfth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1889-90* (Dublin 1890), 20.

¹⁶⁴ *First Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1879* (Dublin 1879), 10-1.

¹⁶⁵ *Second Report Of The General Prisons Board*, 126.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹⁶⁷ *Third Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1880-81* (Dublin, 1881), 2-3.

¹⁶⁸ *Fourth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1881-82* (Dublin, 1882), 8.

¹⁶⁹ *Fifth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1882-83* (Dublin 1883), 84.

¹⁷⁰ *Leinster Express*, March 10, 1883; *Sixth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1883-84* (Dublin, 1884), 124.

¹⁷¹ *Seventh Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1884-85* (Dublin 1885), 5-6, 17-8.

¹⁷² *Ninth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1886-87* (Dublin 1887), 15, 160.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, 21, 104.

¹⁷⁴ *Twelfth Report Of The General Prisons Board*, 25, 117.

¹⁷⁵ *Fourteenth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1891-92* (Dublin, 1892), 20, 117.

Employment for these convicts included constructing warder's cottages (Figure 3.15),¹⁷⁶ and cultivating land just outside the prison.¹⁷⁷ The reformatory properties of gainful employment were often highlighted, and the Quinquennial International Penitentiary Congress, held in Paris over the summer of 1895 recommended that agricultural labour was particularly suited for reformation. The General Prisons Board concurred, and to facilitate increased agricultural labour they purchased thirty four acres of farm land adjoining Maryborough prison on 31 March 1895; and they transferred fifty one convicts from Mountjoy to Maryborough to be employed there.¹⁷⁸ The land being marshy required considerable drainage and reclamation before cultivation of crops could be achieved.¹⁷⁹



Figure 3.15: Maryborough Prison c.1904, showing warders houses and the top of the newly built block E.¹⁷⁶

The requirement for a principal convict prison located outside the city bounds of Dublin had long been sought after, but owing to diminishing convict numbers the need declined. When first recommended in 1883-4 convict numbers were 3,933 but by 1897 this had fallen to 397,¹⁸⁰ aided by the reduction to the minimum penal sentence in the Penal Servitude Act 1891.¹⁸¹ Around 1897 the General Prisons Board decided the need had arisen, and Maryborough, given its central location was to become Ireland's primary convict penitentiary.

¹⁷⁶ Maryborough Prison c.1904, accessed February 18, 2017, <http://www.portlaoisepictures.com>.

¹⁷⁷ *Eleventh Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1888-89* (Dublin 1889), 122.

¹⁷⁸ *Eighteenth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1895-96* (Dublin, 1896), 11-2, 99.

¹⁷⁹ *Nineteenth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1896-97* (Dublin, 1897), 12-3, 117-8.

¹⁸⁰ *Twentieth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1897-98* (Dublin, 1898), 11.

¹⁸¹ Penal Servitude Act 1891, 54 & 55 Vic. c.69.

The extensive enlargement works commenced in 1898 (Figures 3.15 and 3.16),¹⁸² with the construction of a new prison block.¹⁸³ Contractors were hired to lay the foundations and undertake the external construction, which they completed on 16 December 1901.¹⁸⁴ The internal works, comprising of 218 cells, were completed by convict labour, and in 1902 all remaining male



Figure 3.16: Construction of block E c.1899.¹⁸²

convicts were transferred to Maryborough from Mountjoy.¹⁸⁵ Included in the expansion works was the introduction of the town water supply to the prison, which replaced the deep well that was installed back in 1886.¹⁸⁶

The prison's sewage for many years was disposed of directly into the Borris River. By 1905 the pollution had become so great it was necessary to provide an alternative solution. Bacteria beds¹⁸⁷ were constructed within the prisons farmland and various storage tanks were provided to render the sewage aseptic.¹⁸⁸ This was the last structural change to Maryborough prison before independence was achieved in 1922. Agricultural expansion was recommended¹⁸⁹ however with the advent of World War I sufficient funds were unavailable.¹⁹⁰ The strive for Irish independence imposed considerable strain upon Maryborough prison and staff from 1916 onwards, due to the increased number of political prisoners being incarcerated, and to the ameliorated privileges granted to them for which Maryborough prison was not designed.¹⁹¹

¹⁸² Carey, *Mountjoy: The Story Of A Prison*, 126.

¹⁸³ *Twentieth Report Of The General Prisons Board*, 6,13-5,33.

¹⁸⁴ *Twenty-Fourth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1901-02* (Dublin, 1902), 30.

¹⁸⁵ *Twenty-Fifth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1902-03* (Dublin, 1903), xiii.

¹⁸⁶ *Twenty-Second Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1899-1900* (Dublin, 1900), 92.

¹⁸⁷ *Twenty-Seventh Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1904-05* (Dublin, 1905), 121,125.

¹⁸⁸ *Twenty-Eight Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1905-06* (Dublin, 1906), 60-1, 120, 124.

¹⁸⁹ *Thirty-Sixth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1913-14* (Dublin, 1914), vi.

¹⁹⁰ *Thirty-Seventh Report Of The General Prisons Board*, x-xi.

¹⁹¹ *Forty-First Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1918-19* (Dublin, 1919), iv-vii.

CHAPTER 4

THE GOVERNORS

The officers required for operating gaols in the nineteenth century varied depending on the gaols size and classification. Primary responsibility for gaols fell squarely on the shoulders of the Governor or Gaoler. He ensured the gaol functioned securely and efficiently, and had the onerous task of adhering as closely as possible to prison disciplines as defined by the governing authority of the day. The second in command was the Deputy Governor or Clerk. He became accountable in the absence of the Governor and was also required to keep the accounts of the gaol. The day-to-day custody of male prisoners was the charge of the Turnkey or Warder, the numbers of which would depend on the size of the gaol and the number of prisoners incarcerated. The term Turnkey was coined from the role he played each night during prisoner lock-up, when he physically turned the key in each cell

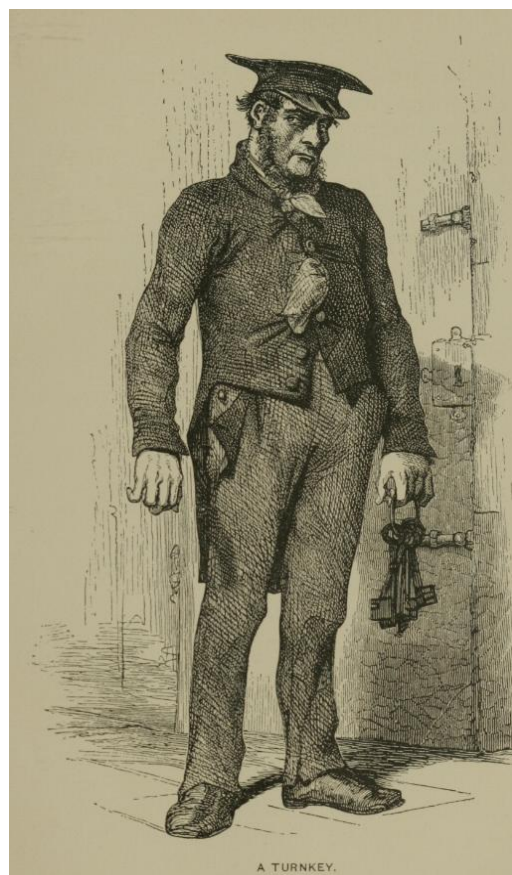


Figure 4.1: Nineteenth-century Turnkey.¹⁹²

door. In gaols where gainful employment was facilitated, the Turnkey was required to provide training in trades such as masonry, carpentry or shoemaking.¹⁹³ Possession of a skilled trade was often a requirement for employment. Similar duties were imposed upon the Matron in respect of the day-to-day supervision of female prisoners, they were similarly obliged to instruct female prisoners in trades such as needlework, weaving and spinning.¹⁹⁴ The only other female, besides the Matron to work within the gaol was the Nurse. She was responsible for tending to minor injuries and illnesses of both officers and prisoners, and also to assist the Surgeon when he attended the gaol.

¹⁹² Nineteenth-century Turnkey, Pinterist, accessed May 4, 2017, <https://www.pinterest.com>.

¹⁹³ *Fifteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1836* (London, 1837), 51.

¹⁹⁴ *Forty-Ninth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1870* (London, 1871), 34.

In some circumstances a Schoolmaster was employed to educate prisoners in reading, writing and arithmetic. In the absence of a Schoolmaster the burden of providing education

Officers and Salaries:						
Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	£. 30 - -
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	40 - - each
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	60 - -
Governor	-	-	-	-	-	200 - -
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	10 - -
Schoolmaster	-	-	-	-	-	20 - -
Matron	-	-	-	-	-	30 - -

Figure 4.2: Old Queens's County Gaol officers 1827.¹⁹⁵

fell upon the Turnkey and Matron, who themselves were quite often ill equipped, given their own lack of education.

Attending to the medical requirements of the gaol was the responsibility of the visiting Surgeon or Doctor, who was ably assisted in most gaols by an Apothecary. Their job included monitoring medical

Officers and Salaries.				£ s. d.	
EXTERN.				Wm. Whitfield, 1st Turnkey,	30 0 0
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector,	60	0	0	Henry Dawson, 2nd Turnkey,	30 0 0
Rev. Wm. Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Abraham Case, 3rd Turnkey,	30 0 0
Rev. J. T. Taylor, R.C. ditto,	40	0	0	Robert Bryan, Weaver,	27 10 0
John Jacob, M.D.	-	-	-	William Sythes, Mat-maker,	27 10 0
Thos. Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Richard Tennant, Mason and Watchman,	25 0 0
INTERN.				James Heenan, Mason and Watchman,	25 0 0
James Young, Governor,	200	0	0	Mary Anne Sythes, 1st Matron,	21 0 0
David Weir, Clerk and 1st Assistant,	60	0	0	Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd Matron,	17 10 0
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	30	0	0	Anne Dawson, Hospital Nurse,	21 0 0

Figure 4.3: Queen's County Gaol Officers 1861.¹⁹⁶

supplies for the gaol and preparing medicines by mixing various combinations of these supplies. Also residing outside the gaol but obliged to visit regularly to provide religious instruction were the Chaplains. The Chaplains were responsible for the prisoners' spiritual needs and both primary denominations of Protestant and Roman Catholic were catered for. Another important role included on the gaols personnel records was that of the Local Inspector, whose duty was to regularly visit the gaol and ensure proper prison discipline was being adhered to.

The following pages provide some insight into each of the Governors of Queen's County Gaol in Maryborough from its inception in 1830 to the forming of the Irish Free State in 1922.¹⁹⁷ For more detailed genealogical information please refer to Appendix 8.

¹⁹⁵ *Fifth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1827*, 58.

¹⁹⁶ *Forty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1862* (London, 1863), 364.

¹⁹⁷ Constitution Of The Irish Free State (Saorstát Eireann) Act, 1922, accessed April 4, 2017, <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1922/act/1/enacted/en/html>.

I. Archibald Wilson, Esq. (Governor from August 1830 to January 1851)

Archibald Wilson has the illustrious title of being the first Governor appointed to the newly opened Queen's County Gaol in August of 1830.¹⁹⁸ Erstwhile to this appointment he held the position of Deputy Governor at Richmond Bridewell in Dublin¹⁹⁹ and he was hired due to his reputation of implementing gainful employment of the prisoners within the prison under his command.²⁰⁰

Governor Wilson's origins were not determined, as neither birth nor death record could be located. However there is one potential indication he may have

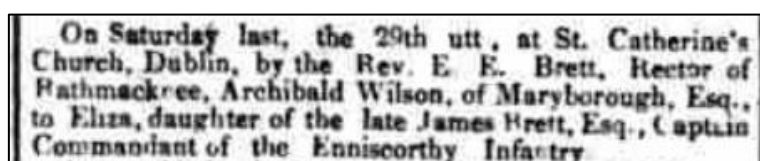


Figure 4.4: *Wexford Independent*, September 2, 1840.²⁰³

been from Moneymore, Co. Derry.²⁰¹ His first wife died in Maryborough in 1839,²⁰² however he married again a year later to Eliza Brett,²⁰³ the niece of Inspector General of Prisons Major James Palmer.²⁰⁴

Evidence strongly suggests that Governor Wilson led a life of abstinence and devotion. He was completely absorbed in the Queen's County temperance movement as illustrated by his chairing the Maryborough Temperance Society in 1837,²⁰⁵ and his condemnation of the evils of intemperance²⁰⁶ at meetings in towns around the county.²⁰⁷ In 1839 he presided over the much publicised meeting of the Dublin Total Abstinence Society.²⁰⁸ In 1840 he was accused of Proselytism, for reportedly insisting that the Roman Catholic prisoners attend Protestant prayer meetings held each evening in the gaol.²⁰⁹ The Roman Catholic chaplain,

¹⁹⁸ *Ninth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1831*, 45-6.

¹⁹⁹ *Advocate*, February 27, 1850; *Leinster Express*, June 17, 1834.

²⁰⁰ *Tenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1832* (London, 1832), 45.

²⁰¹ Marriage notice for Hannah Wilson, daughter of an Archibald Wilson, Esq. to John Scott, both of Moneymore, Co. Derry, in *Belfast Newsletter*, March 21, 1859. Notice also published in *Leinster Express*, March 26, 1859, indicating this might be our Archibald. Birth record for Hannah not found; Marriage of John Scott and Hannah Wilson in 'Ireland Marriages, 1619-1898.' FamilySearch, accessed March 27, 2017, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FGCT-9L3>.

²⁰² *Leinster Express*, March 16, 1839, Death notice of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Archibald Wilson, March 13, 1839.

²⁰³ St Catherine's Dublin, Church Of Ireland Marriage Register, Archibald Wilson and Eliza Brett, August 29, 1840; *Dublin Morning Register*, September 11, 1840; *Wexford Independent*, September 2, 1840, Eliza Brett daughter of Captain James Brett, Esq. Commandant of the Enniscorthy Infantry.

²⁰⁴ *Leinster Express*, September 5, 1840; *Eighteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1839* (London, 1840), 3-4.

²⁰⁵ *Leinster Express*, June 10, 1837.

²⁰⁶ *Londonderry Sentinel*, August 10, 1839.

²⁰⁷ *Dublin Weekly Herald*, June 15, 1839; *Leinster Express*, July 6, 1839.

²⁰⁸ *Clare Journal*, July 18, 1839; *Dublin Monitor*, July 13, 1839; *Dublin Weekly Herald*, July 13, 1839; *Leinster Express*, July 13, 1839; *Kerry Evening Post*, August 7, 1839.

²⁰⁹ *Kilkenny Journal*, December 30, 1840; *Freeman's Journal*, December 21, 1840; *Vindicator*, January 2, 1841.

Revd N. O'Connor denounced these allegations, professing them to be complete fabrications of the truth.²¹⁰

In October 1847 twenty-six convicts attempted to escape from Queen's County Gaol, but their attempt was foiled with Governor Wilson narrowly avoiding serious injury.²¹¹ A subsequent escape attempt in 1850 however was more

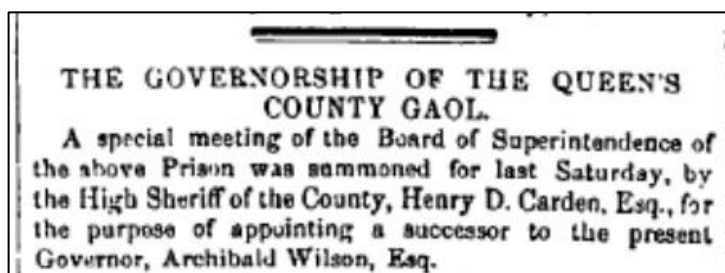


Figure 4.5: *Leinster Express*, November 9, 1850.

successful with twelve of the thirty-one convicts' involved gaining illicit freedom.²¹² The resulting investigation by Inspector General James Galway concluded that Governor Wilson was no longer fit for the position of Governor.²¹³ The Board of Superintendence, having initially voted by the narrowest of margins to retain Governor Wilson,²¹⁴ reconsidered their position six weeks later when they agreed to his superannuation on a commensurate pension for his many years of service.²¹⁵

Archibald Wilson supervised Queen's County Gaol for over twenty years, through a time of dramatic change arising from the advent of the separate system and to the dramatic effects the great famine had on Ireland and on the penal system.

II. James Young, Esq. (Governor from January 1851 to April 1869)

James Young was also appointed from Richmond Bridewell,²¹⁶ where he served as Superintendent of Convicts from 1847.²¹⁷ Governor Young started his Prison Service career as a Turnkey in Carlow Gaol c.1839 and possibly as early as 1827.²¹⁸ By 1842 he was promoted to Deputy Governor of Carlow Gaol,²¹⁹ following his recommendation by the Inspectors

²¹⁰ *Leinster Express*, January 20, 1841, Dublin Complete Abstinence Society meeting at Royal Exchange, July 10, 1839.

²¹¹ *Leinster Express*, October 9, 1847, Escape attempt on evening of October 7, 1847, swing from hammer narrowly missed Governors head and smashed in mate's hand.

²¹² *Leinster Express*, August 10, 1850, Escape attempt on August 8, 1850.

²¹³ *Twenty-Ninth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1850*, 96-8; *Leinster Express*, September 7, 1850.

²¹⁴ *Leinster Express*, September 28, 1850, Board of Superintendence meeting on September 24, 1850.

²¹⁵ *Leinster Express*, November 9, 1850, Board of Superintendence meeting on November 2, 1850.

²¹⁶ *Leinster Express*, January 11, 1851; *Cork Examiner*, January 15, 1851; *Thirtieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1851*, 204.

²¹⁷ *Twenty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1847*, 13.

²¹⁸ *Dublin Evening Post*, May 30, 1839; *Freeman's Journal*, May 30, 1839; *Freeman's Journal*, July 6, 1839; *Eighteenth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1839*, 42; *Dublin Evening Post*, June 15, 1839, James Young, gaol turnkey, owning property on Tullow Street since 1827.

²¹⁹ *Twentieth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1841*, 95.

General of Prisons from the previous year,²²⁰ a role he maintained until his appointment to Richmond in 1847.²²¹ Shortly after arriving in Maryborough the three Queen's County bridewells were added to his remit,²²² as was the Old Queen's County Gaol when it was commissioned as a temporary Convict Depot.²²³

Governor Young married Olivia Bernard of Dublin in 1840,²²⁴ and they went on to have six children mostly whilst living in Carlow.²²⁵ Sadly his personal life



Figure 4.6: *Leinster Express*, January 11, 1851.

was marred by tragedy as by 1867 he had lost his wife and at least five of his six children.²²⁶
227 228

Regardless of personal tragedies Governor Young still amassed a very impressive property portfolio, starting in Carlow where he owned property on Tullow Street as early as 1827.²²⁹ Griffiths Valuation illustrates just how substantial his property ownership was in Carlow by 1850.²³⁰ The true extent of his land holdings was divulged when the Landed

²²⁰ *Twenty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1842*, 56.

²²¹ *Pilot*, May 17, 1847.

²²² *Thirtieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1851*, 205.

²²³ *Annual Report Of The Inspector Of Government Prisons [...] 1852*, 78.

²²⁴ St Peter's Dublin, Church of Ireland Marriage Register, James Young & Olivia Bernard, August 29, 1840.

²²⁵ Carlow Church of Ireland Baptismal Register,

James Bernard Young, July 10, 1841, Carlow gaol, Arthur O'Brien young, June 9, 1842, Carlow gaol, Elizabeth Henrietta Young, September 6, 1843, Carlow gaol, Maria Susanna Young, March 8, 1845, Carlow gaol, Olivia Rebecca Young, October 27, 1846, Carlow gaol; St Catherine's Dublin, Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Charles Bernard Young, November 3, 1847, South Circular Road.

²²⁶ Killeslin Church of Ireland Burial Register, Wife Olivia and four children burials:

Wife Olivia Young, Dublin, January 30, 1848, Child Arthur O'Brien Young, Carlow, March 21, 1843, Child Olivia Young, Dublin, January 30, 1848, Child Elizabeth Henrietta Young, Maryborough, March 25, 1859, Child James Young, Maryborough, March 24, 1864, Child Olivia Young, Maryborough, March 12, 1867; *Dublin Daily Express*, July 21, 1864; *Cork Examiner*, July 25, 1864; *Leinster Express*, July 23, 1864; *Leinster Express*, March 16, 1867; *Wexford Independent*, March 13, 1867; *Evening Freeman*, March 12, 1867.

²²⁷ Newspaper reports of deaths: *Leinster Express*, March 25, 1859; *Dublin Daily Express*, July 21, 1864; *Cork Examiner*, July 25, 1864; *Leinster Express*, July 23, 1864; *Leinster Express*, March 16, 1867; *Wexford Independent*, March 13, 1867; *Evening Freeman*, March 12, 1867.

²²⁸ Irish Civil Death Register, James Bernard Young, Mountmellick, 1864, Vol. 13, Page 375, Age: 23;

Irish Civil Death Register, Olivia Young, Mountmellick, 1867, Vol. 3, Page 550, Age: 18.

²²⁹ *Dublin Evening Post*, June 15, 1839; *Dublin Evening Post*, May 30, 1839; *Freeman's Journal*, May 30, 1839; *Freeman's Journal*, July 6, 1839.

²³⁰ Griffiths Valuation: James Young, Map Ref. 12, Charlotte Street, Town of Carlow (Part of), Co. Carlow;

Estates Court advertised the auction of his estate in 1867. Included were all the houses in Carlow, and also three tracts of land, the most impressive of which was 1,217 acres in Bocka, Queen's County.²³¹ Such an accumulation of property was remarkable for a man who was once a Turnkey.

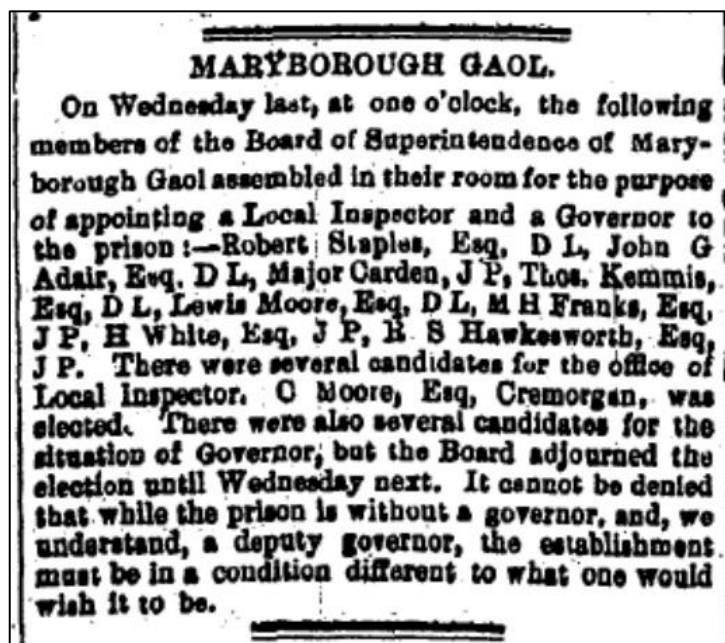


Figure 4.7: *Leinster Express*, May 30, 1868.

1867 was a very troubled year for Governor Young; his daughter's death in March, and the auction of his estate in July were sufficient to cause him to become negligent in his Governor duties. The Inspectors General of Prisons report for 1867 highlighted severe shortcomings in the running of Maryborough Gaol, including the falsification of records. This resulted in the forced resignation of three senior officers including Governor Young and Deputy Governor Weir.²³² His application for superannuation was granted which was fitting, given his length of tenure in the Prison Service.²³³ James Young died in Dublin in 1880 and was buried in Killeshin with the rest of his family.²³⁴ As no will was uncovered he presumably died with little means, a sorrowful ending for a once very prosperous man.

Griffiths Valuation: James Young, Map Ref.22, Dublin Street, Town of Carlow (Part of), Co. Carlow;
 Griffiths Valuation: James Young, Map Ref. 20-2, Bridewell Street, Town of Carlow (Part of), Co. Carlow;
 Griffiths Valuation: James Yonug, Map Ref, 6-8, Brown Street, Town of Carlow (Part of), Co. Carlow;
 Griffiths Valuation: James Young, Map Ref. 1, 32-5, Montgomery Street, Town of Carlow (Part of), Co. Carlow;
 Griffiths Valuation: James Young, Map Ref. 89-91, Tullow Street, Town of Carlow (Part of), Co. Carlow.

²³¹ *Evening Freeman*, June 14, 1867; *Evening Freeman*, June 21, 1867, Landed Estates Court, Inns Quay, July 5, 1867.

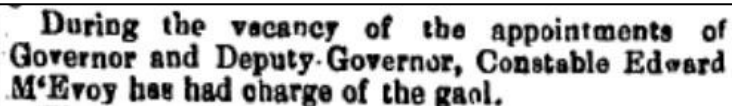
²³² *Forty-Seventh Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1868* (London, 1869), 429-30.

²³³ *Leinster Express*, June 13, Superannuation of Governor James Young.

²³⁴ Killeshin Church Of Ireland Burial Register, James Young, Dublin, February 14, 1880, Aged 72.

III. Head Constable Edward McEvoy (Governor from May 1868 to June 1868)

The forced resignation of both Governor and Deputy Governor in May of 1868 left the Board of Superintendence of



During the vacancy of the appointments of Governor and Deputy-Governor, Constable Edward M'Evoy has had charge of the gaol.

Figure 4.8: *Leinster Express*, June 6, 1868.

Maryborough Gaol in a quandary, so with little time to select appropriate replacements they needed someone to step in quickly. R.I.C. Constable Edward McEvoy was tasked with temporarily filling the void left by both senior officers.²³⁵

Edward McEvoy was born c.1824 in Gormanstown, Co. Kildare,²³⁶ and joined the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1847.²³⁷ He was briefly stationed in East Cork and then transferred to Maryborough where he spent the rest of his career. He received two promotions before taking charge of the gaol, to Acting Constable in 1860, and then to Constable in 1862. His temporary Governorship lasted about two months, from May to June of 1868, ending when Patrick C. Morgan took charge in July.²³⁸

He returned to his role in the R.I.C. at Maryborough and was promoted to Head Constable in 1875. His new position lasted just over a year, as he died a bachelor in 1876 at Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.²³⁹ Probate was granted in Dublin to his brother Patrick McEvoy of Chancery Lane, Dublin, who was a Sergeant in the Dublin Metropolitan Police.²⁴⁰

IV. Patrick C. Morgan, Esq. C.I. R.I.C. (Governor from July 1868 to April 1869)

Patrick Morgan had served over forty years in the Royal Irish Constabulary prior to taking charge of Maryborough Gaol,²⁴¹ so he was no stranger to the criminal elements of Irish Society. Born in Limerick c.1809, he joined the R.I.C. in Tipperary as a teenager in 1827, and was quickly promoted to Constable by 1829.²⁴² His promotion to 3rd Class Sub-Inspector in 1834 signalled the start of an impressive journey through the Inspector ranks, culminating

²³⁵ *Leinster Express*, May 30, 1868; *Leinster Express*, June 6, 1868.

²³⁶ Jim Herlihy, *The Dublin Metropolitan Police, A Complete Alphabetical List Of Officers And Men, 1816-1925* (Dublin, 2001), 165.

²³⁷ Royal Irish Constabulary Service Records, Edward McEvoy, Service Number: 8725, accessed March 28, 2017, <http://www.findmypast.ie>.

²³⁸ *Leinster Express*, July 4, 1868.

²³⁹ Irish Civil Death Register, Edward McEvoy, Rathdown, Qtr 3, 1876, Vol. 12, Page 633, August 13, 1876.

²⁴⁰ Irish Calendars Of Wills And Administration, Edward McEvoy, Dublin, 16 September 1876, accessed March 28, 2017, <http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie>.

²⁴¹ *Leinster Express*, July 4, 1868.

²⁴² Gratuities To The Widows And Children Of Officers Of The Royal Irish Constabulary, Patrick Morgan, accessed March 28, 2017, <http://www.findmypast.ie>.

with his promotion to 1st Class County Inspector for Queen's County in 1865.²⁴³ The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presented him with a sabre (Figure 4.9) in 1843 as testimony to his meritorious service.²⁴⁴ He was residing in Maryborough when he was selected for Governor having relocated there in 1859,²⁴⁵ a factor which surely aided his selection.

Patrick Morgan married Maria Hewson c.1834 in Tipperary and went on to have ten children over a twenty year period.²⁴⁷ Governor Morgan's tenure in Maryborough was quite short, for reasons undetermined. Early in 1869 he applied, albeit unsuccessfully, for the role of Governor of Clonmel Gaol.²⁴⁸ By April 1869 the Board of Superintendence had selected his replacement, Captain Healey.²⁴⁹ Patrick Morgan retired to Clonskeagh in Dublin, where he died as a widower in 1874.²⁵⁰ His remains were removed by train to Maryborough where he was interred most likely alongside his wife.²⁵¹ Probate was granted in 1875 to his son Henry P. Morgan,²⁵² who incidentally went on to marry Alice Bulkeley



Figure 4.9: Patrick C. Morgan.²⁴⁶

in 1893.²⁵³ She was the daughter of another Governor of Maryborough Gaol, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley.

²⁴³ Royal Irish Constabulary Service Records, Patrick Morgan, No Service Number, accessed March 27, 2017, <http://www.findmypast.ie>.

²⁴⁴ *Nenagh Guardian*, August 2, 1843; *Nenagh Guardian*, August 9, 1843.

²⁴⁵ *Leinster Express*, November 19, 1859; *Nenagh Guardian*, November 19, 1859; *Belfast Newsletter*, November 30, 1859.

²⁴⁶ Photo kindly supplied by descendant George Morgan.

²⁴⁷ Templemore Church Of Ireland Baptismal Register, Mary Morgan, April 1, 1836; Roscrea Church Of Ireland Baptismal Register, Henry Morgan February 20, 1839, William Morgan February 10, 1841, Elizabeth Morgan August 6, 1843, Henry Morgan September 16, 1845, John Morgan November 23, 1847, Adelaide Morgan January 20, 1850, Isabella Morgan December 20, 1853, Arthur Morgan September 11, 1856.

²⁴⁸ *Tipperary Free Press*, January 5, 1869; *Nenagh Guardian*, January 6, 1869; *Thom's Irish Almanac And Official Directory 1870* (Dublin, 1870), 925, Captain George Massy Robbins, Governor Clonmel Gaol.

²⁴⁹ *Leinster Express*, April 3, 1869; *Leinster Express*, April 10, 1869; *Leinster Express*, April 17, 1869.

²⁵⁰ Irish Civil Death Register, Patrick Morgan, Dublin South, 1874, Vol. 17, Page 561, October 16, 1874.

²⁵¹ *Leinster Express*, October 24, 1874, Patrick Morgan interred October 19, 1874.

²⁵² Irish Calendars Of Wills And Administration, Patrick Morgan, Dublin, 9 April 1875, accessed March 28, 2017, <http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie>.

²⁵³ St George's Dublin, Church Of Ireland Marriage Register, Henry Patrick Morgan & Alice Bulkeley, 14 March 1893; Irish Civil Marriage Register, Henry Patrick Morgan And Alice Bulkeley, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1893, Vol. 2, Page 498.

V. Captain John Henry Chippindall Healey (Governor from April 1869 to June 1871)

Captain Healey of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia had no prior governorship experience when he was appointed in 1869,²⁵⁴ so to bolster his knowledge he visited prominent gaols in England shortly after his appointment.²⁵⁵ He was born c.1842 in Little Limber, Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, and was the only child of George Chippindall Healey and Elizabeth Fenton.²⁵⁶ He joined the 11th Regiment of Foot and by 1861 was stationed in Portsmouth, having reached the rank of Ensign.²⁵⁷ By 1863 he was ranked Lieutenant and was stationed in the Royal Barracks in Dublin when he married Fanny Reeves of Athgarvan House in Morristownbiller, Co. Kildare.²⁵⁸ In his

MARYBOROUGH GAOL—ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

On Monday last a meeting of the Board of Superintendence was held at the County Gaol, Maryborough, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the prison in room of P. C. Morgan, Esq., late County Inspector R.I.C. There was no admission beyond the Clerk's office for the representatives of the Press, and the only particulars we are enabled to give are from some of the candidates. The following members of the Board were present:—Viscount De Vescei, D.L., Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart., D.L., Robert Staples, Esq., D.L., R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq., J.P., R. G. Cosby, Esq., D.L., Thomas Kemmis, Esq., D.L., Major Carden, J.P., M. V. S. Moreton, Esq., J.P., Lewis Moore, Esq., D.L., M. H. Franks, Esq., J.P., Henry White, Esq., J.P.

There were twenty-three applicants for the situation, out of which the following only attended:—Mr John Henry Healey, Captain 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, and late a Lieutenant in the 11th Regt.; Mr Binden, R.I.C.; Mr G. R. Bell, R. N.; Mr Dennis, Mr Croker, Carlow; Capt. Cornwall, 75th Regt.; Mr Thomas Morrow, Deputy-Governor, Limerick Gaol; Mr John Crowley, Cork; Captain Wheeler, of the Incorporated Militia, Upper Canada; Mr R. G. G. Hunt, Mr Tisdall, Mr Eaton, 19th Regt.; Capt. Miles, 11th Regt.; Mr Edward Evans, Armagh Militia; Mr W. Wills, Mr C. H. Bourne; Mr W. E. Haines, Tullamore; and Mr Archer.

Captain Healey was elected by the Board.

Figure 4.10: *Leinster Express*, April 17, 1869.

relatively brief time at Maryborough Captain Healey was still socially active, attending the Queen's County Hunt Races²⁵⁹ and the Queen's County Horticultural Society Exhibition.²⁶⁰ He was also a keen cricket player and joined the Maryborough Cricket Club where he formed 'Captain Healey's Eleven'.²⁶¹

To reduce costs the Board of Superintendence at the 1871 spring assizes resolved to lower the Governor's annual wages from £200 to £150, a resolution which initiated Captain Healey's exit from Maryborough. He initially interviewed for Governor of Galway Gaol in April,²⁶² before successfully attaining Governorship of Ennis Gaol in early June of 1871.²⁶³

²⁵⁴ *Leinster Express*, April 17, 1869; *King's County Chronicle*, April 21, 1869, Captain Healey appointed April 12, 1869.

²⁵⁵ *Forty-Eight Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1869* (London, 1870), 435.

²⁵⁶ England and Wales Civil Birth Register, John Henry Healey, District: Caistor, 1842, Vol.: XIV, Page: 292.

²⁵⁷ 1861 Census of England, Portsmouth, J.H. Healey, Ensign, 11th Regiment of Foot.

²⁵⁸ Morristownbiller Church of Ireland Marriage Register, John H. Healey & Fanny Reeves, October 6, 1863.

²⁵⁹ *Leinster Express*, April 9, 1870.

²⁶⁰ *Leinster Express*, August 13, 1870.

²⁶¹ *Leinster Express*, August 20, 1870; *Leinster Express*, September 3, 1870; *Leinster Express*, October 8, 1870.

²⁶² *Leinster Express*, May 6, 1871, Captain Healey interviews for Governor of Galway Gaol on April 29, 1871.

²⁶³ *Leinster Express*, June 10, 1871.

Captain Healey remained in the Irish Prison Service as Governor of Ennis Gaol until 1877,²⁶⁴ at which point he was appointed Governor of Mullingar Gaol.²⁶⁵ He was replaced in Mullingar by John Armitage Chippindall in 1880,²⁶⁶ the father of Horatio John Chippindall who became Governor of Maryborough Gaol in 1916.

Captain Healey's decision to depart Maryborough was likely made on principal rather than financial necessity, as he stated 'Living on own means' as his occupation on all three Censuses of England in 1891, 1901 and 1911.²⁶⁷ He died at Lorna Road, Hove, Sussex in 1915,²⁶⁸ and bequeathed his estate to his daughter Helen Maude Healey-Fay.²⁶⁹

VI. Arthur Cashel Bulkeley (Governor from June 1871 to August 1892)

Arthur C. Bulkeley took charge of Maryborough in June 1871, accepting the lower salary of £150 which Captain Healey had balked at.²⁷⁰ He was born in 1839 in Brixton, South London, to Royal Navy Captain James Bulkeley and Eliza Cashel.²⁷¹ His

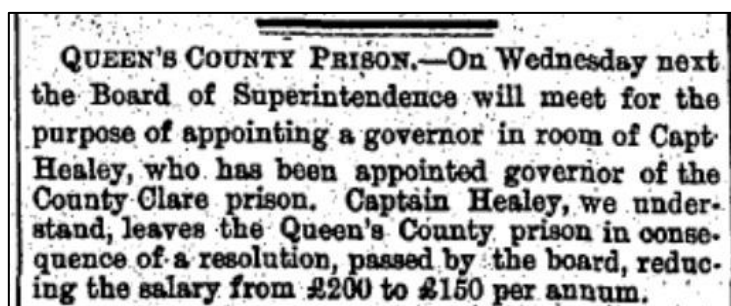


Figure 4.11: *Leinster Express*, June 10, 1871.

military involvement was brief, being listed as 'late of militia' aged just twenty in the 1861 census.²⁷² Prior to his appointment as Governor, he was already residing in Maryborough and knew his predecessor as both were registered Vestrymen of Maryborough.²⁷³

²⁶⁴ *Thom's Irish Almanac And Official Directory 1878* (Dublin, 1878), 778.

²⁶⁵ *Nation*, September 21, 1878.

²⁶⁶ *Nenagh Guardian*, March 17, 1880, John A. Chippindall ordered to take charge of Mullingar Gaol on March 1, 1880.

²⁶⁷ 1891 Census of England, John H.C. Healey, Widow, Minster, Kent; 1901 Census of England, John H. C. Healey, Lorna Road, Hove, Sussex.; 1911 Census of England, John Henry Chippindall Healey, Lorna Road, Hove Sussex.

²⁶⁸ England and Wales Civil Death Register, John H. C. Healey, Steyning, Sussex, Qtr 4, 1915, Vol, 2b, Page 369, November 4, 1915.

²⁶⁹ England and Wales National Probate Calendar, John Henry Chippindall Healey, Probate granted 6 January 1916.

²⁷⁰ *Leinster Express*, June 17, 1871; *Nenagh Guardian*, June 17, 1871, Arthur C. Bulkeley appointed June 17, 1871 at a salary of £150.

²⁷¹ England and Wales Civil Birth Register, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley, Lambeth, London, Qtr 2, 1839, Vol. 4, Page 201, July 22, 1839; St Matthew's Baptismal Register, Brixton, Surrey, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley, Acre Lane, July 22, 1839.

²⁷² 1861 Census of Channel Islands, Arthur Bulkeley, Peel Terrace, St Heliers, Jersey, Aged 20, Late of Militia.

²⁷³ *Leinster Express*, January 28, 1871.

He married Blanche J. Bulkeley in 1872,²⁷⁴ the step-daughter of his brother Rollo Bulkeley. Blanche's father Captain Lempster Bulkeley²⁷⁵ died when she was young and her mother Caroline Stirling Cunningham remarried Arthur's brother Rollo.²⁷⁶ Given the unusual surnames it was most likely that Arthur and Blanche were actually related, something yet unproven.

Arthur Bulkeley's tenure as Governor was cut short by his death in August 1892,²⁷⁷ making him the only Governor to die whilst in charge of the gaol. He spent over twenty years at Maryborough Gaol witnessing immense changes whilst there. He saw the abolition of the Inspectors General of Prisons and the formation of their replacement, the General Prisons Board, and he implemented changes as defined in the General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877.²⁷⁸ He governed Maryborough Gaol through its transformation from a County Gaol to a Convict Prison

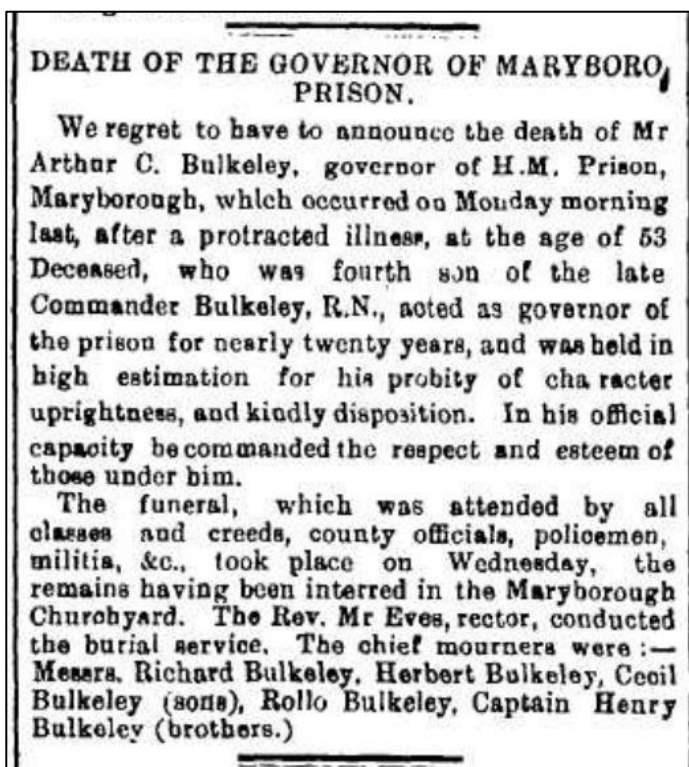


Figure 4.12: *Leinster Express*, August 20, 1892.

catering initially for invalid convicts,²⁷⁹ then intermediate class convicts²⁸⁰ and finally regular convicts.²⁸¹ It was a considerable amount of change for one Governor and Governor Bulkeley coped with it admirably, receiving nothing but praise for his efforts.

²⁷⁴ Irish Civil Marriage Register, Arthur C. Bulkeley and Blanche J. Bulkeley, Mountmellick District, Qtr 1, 1872, Vol. 13, Page 401.

²⁷⁵ 1861 Census of England, Lempster Bulkeley, Captain Army, Painswick, Gloucester; *London Gazette*, May 27, 1836, Captain Lempster Bulkeley, 40th Regiment of Foot.

²⁷⁶ England and Wales Civil Marriage Register, Rollo James Bulkeley & Caroline Cunningham Bulkeley, West London, Qtr 1, 1855, Vol. 1c, Page 65; St Andrew's Parish Marriage Register, Holborn, London, Rollo James Bulkeley and Caroline Bulkeley, January 29, 1855.

²⁷⁷ Irish Civil Death Register, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 2, 1892, Vol. 3, Page 308, August 15, 1892; *Leinster Express*, August 20, 1892.

²⁷⁸ General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877, 40 & 41 Vic. c.49.

²⁷⁹ *Leinster Express*, March 10, 1883; *Sixth Report Of The General Prisons Board*, 124.

²⁸⁰ *Ninth Report Of The General Prisons Board*, 15, 160.

²⁸¹ *Fourteenth Report Of The General Prisons Board*, 20, 117.

VII. John Condon (Governor from October 1892 to August 1902)

John Condon was born c.1837 in Clonaslee, Queen's County and was the first native born Governor of Maryborough Gaol. Prior to Maryborough he had served as Deputy Governor of Mountjoy Gaol for eight years.²⁸² His next

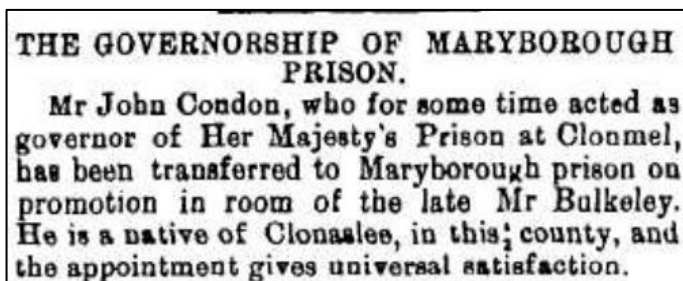


Figure 4.13: *Leinster Express*, October 8, 1892.

appointment as Governor of Clonmel Gaol in January 1892²⁸³ was cut short due to the untimely death of Arthur Bulkeley, resulting in his transfer to Maryborough that August.²⁸⁴

The earliest record uncovered for Governor Condon was his marriage to Mary Anne Murphy in Cobh in 1860.²⁸⁵ Their marriage was without issue and in 1901 they were living alone on Dublin Street in Maryborough.²⁸⁶ In August 1902²⁸⁷ he retired from Maryborough having reached the compulsory retirement age of sixty five, after which he auctioned the contents of the Governors house before relocating to Dublin.²⁸⁸

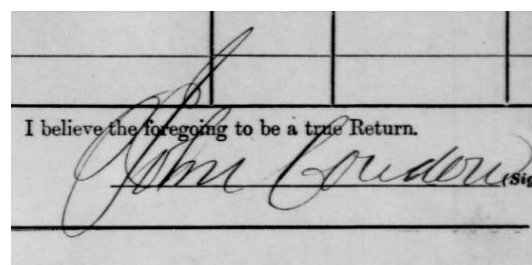


Figure 4.14: John Condon's Signature.²⁸⁶

He died at Clontarf in 1905, and his death record noted his occupation as 'Police pensioner',²⁸⁹ which indicated that perhaps he was a Police Officer prior to his Prison Service. However no matching record was located in the ranks of the R.I.C. or the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and his probate grant only listed Mountjoy and Maryborough Prisons.²⁹⁰ Upon his death Mary Anne moved back to her native Cobh in Cork and she was living on Bishops Street in 1911;²⁹¹ and subsequently she died there in 1914.²⁹²

²⁸² *Thom's Official Directory 1885* (Dublin, 1885), 764; *Thom's Official Directory 1892* (Dublin, 1892), 764. *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 99 (Dublin, 1899), 180.

²⁸³ *Leinster Express*, January 9, 1892; *Dublin Daily Express*, January 5, 1892.

²⁸⁴ *Fifteenth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1892-93* (Dublin, 1893), 100; *Leinster Express*, October 8, 1892.

²⁸⁵ Cobh Roman Catholic Marriage Register, John Condon and Mary Ann Murphy, July 8, 1860.

²⁸⁶ 1901 Census of Ireland, John Condon, Dublin Street, Maryborough, Queen's County.

²⁸⁷ *Leinster Express*, July 26, 1902.

²⁸⁸ *Leinster Express*, August 9, 1902.

²⁸⁹ Irish Civil Death Register, John Condon, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1905, Vol. 2, Page 511, October 30, 1905.

²⁹⁰ Irish Calendar Of Wills and Administrations, John Condon, Dublin, Granted December 6, 1905.

²⁹¹ 1911 Census of Ireland, Mary Anne Condon, Bishops Street, Queenstown, Co. Cork.

²⁹² Irish Civil Death Register, Mary Anne Condon, Cork, Qtr 2, 1914, Vol. 5, Page 132, May 10, 1914.

VIII. Robert Weir (Governor from August 1902 to February 1906)

Robert Weir, who was appointed in John Condon's stead in 1902,²⁷² was born c.1842 in Scotland.²⁹⁴ His time as a prison officer was quite considerable during which time he rose through the ranks from Warder to Governor. His first appointment was in Portland Convict Prison in England, from where he resigned to become a Warder on Spike Island c.1867. This was gleaned from an article in the *Cork Examiner* in 1871 which reported a case whereby Warder Robert Weir was seriously assaulted by a convict under his watch on Spike Island in December 1870. Robert received a serious blow to the head with a shovel and spent three weeks in hospital fighting for his life.²⁹⁵



Figure 4.15: Robert Weir.²⁹³

Having survived that assault Robert married Elizabeth Ann Fisher Ambrose in 1875,²⁹⁶ and the first four of their nine children were born on Spike Island.²⁹⁷ He transferred to Mountjoy as Chief Warder c.1883,²⁹⁸ and remained there for the next seventeen years before gaining promotion to Deputy Governor c.1900.²⁹⁹ He was appointed Governor of Maryborough Gaol in August 1902 and spent just four years there until, just like his predecessor, he was forced to retire in February 1906 because of 'the 65 rule'.³⁰⁰ Upon retirement he relocated back to Dublin,³⁰¹ where he remained until his death in 1930.³⁰²

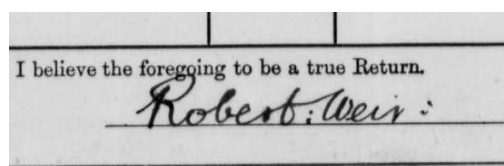


Figure 4.16: Robert Weir's Signature.²⁹⁴

²⁹³ Photo kindly supplied by descendant John Colin.

²⁹⁴ 1911 Census of Ireland, Robert Weir, Hollybrook Road, Clontarf, Dublin, Birthplace: Scotland.

²⁹⁵ *Cork Examiner*, March 22, 1871; *Dublin Daily Express*, March 22, 1871, Spike Island Warder Robert Weir assaulted.

²⁹⁶ Irish Civil Marriage Register, Robert Weir and Elizabeth Ann Fisher Ambrose, Cork, 1875, Vol. 15, Page 61.

²⁹⁷ Irish Civil Birth Register, James Daniel Weir, Cork, 1876, Vol. 1, Page 227, May 16, 1876, Spike Island; Irish Civil Birth Register, Robert Edward Weir, Cork, 1877, Vol. 15, Page 194, June 23, 1877, Spike Island; Irish Civil Birth Register, Samuel Stuart Weir, Cork, Qtr 1, 1879, Vol. 5, Page 209, January 26, 1879, Spike Island; Irish Civil Birth Register, Edward Ambrose Weir, Cork, Qtr 1, 1881, Vol. 5, Page 184, February 11, 1881, Spike Island.

²⁹⁸ Irish Civil Birth Register, Elizabeth Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1884, Vol. 2, Page 575, December 15, 1883, Father: Robert Weir, Chief Warder of Mountjoy Prison.

²⁹⁹ *Dublin Daily Nation*, March 27, 1899; *Thom's Official Directory 1901* (Dublin, 1901), 1934.

³⁰⁰ *Leinster Express*, February 10, 1906.

³⁰¹ 1911 Census of Ireland, Robert Weir, Hollybrook Road, Clontarf, Dublin, Superannuated Governor Maryborough.

³⁰² Irish Civil Death Register, Robert Weir, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1930, Vol. 2, Page 273, December 17, 1930.

IX. Captain William Jonathan Barrows (Governor from February 1906 to August 1913)

Robert Weir's replacement upon his retirement was found within the existing ranks of Maryborough Gaol, by promoting Deputy Governor Captain William Barrows.³⁰³ William was born in London's Chelsea in 1857³⁰⁴ to William Barrows, a Calico Glazier,³⁰⁵ and Ellen Chessel-Walden.



Figure 4.17: *Leinster Express*, February 10, 1906.

He entered the military via the 12th Royal Lancers after briefly working as a fabric dyer in 1871.³⁰⁶ By 1881 he was stationed in Bolarum, Secunderabad, India, where ranked as Troop Sergeant Major he married his first wife Margaret Battinson Cole.³⁰⁸ They returned to England from India c.1888 and got divorced whilst he was stationed in Colchester, Essex.³⁰⁹ He married again just two years later to Rose Mary Horlock in Tendring, Essex.³¹⁰



Figure 4.18: Captain Barrows.³⁰⁷

Upon retirement from the army he was appointed Deputy Governor of Maryborough Gaol in 1902,³¹¹ and subsequently was promoted to Governor in 1906.³¹² He remained in charge of Maryborough for seven years, at which point he was promoted to Governor of Belfast Prison in 1913.³¹³ His time in Belfast was extremely

³⁰³ *Leinster Express*, February 10, 1906.

³⁰⁴ England and Wales Civil Birth Register, William Jonathan Barrows, Chelsea, Qtr 2, 1857, Vol. 1a, Page 166; St Luke Baptismal Register, Chelsea, London, William Jonathan Barrows, Born March 31, 1857, Baptised April 26, 1857, Father William Barrows, Calico Glazier.

³⁰⁵ Calico Glazier : The process of generating a polished surface on cotton by treating it with starch, glue, paraffin or shellac and running it through a hot friction roller.

³⁰⁶ 1871 Census of England, William Barrows, Wandsworth, London, Lad at dyer works.

³⁰⁷ Ancestry.com Public Trees, accessed May 4, 2017, <http://www.ancestry.com>.

³⁰⁸ Holy Trinity Church Marriage Register, Bolarum, Secunderabad, India, William Barrows and Margaret Battinson Cole, October 11, 1881.

³⁰⁹ England and Wales Civil Divorce Register, William Barrows vs Margaret Battinson Barrows and Hugh Read, Number: 2337.

³¹⁰ England and Wales Civil Marriage Register, William Barrows & Rose Mary Horlock, Tendring, Qtr 3, 1890, Vol. 4a, Page 669, August 12, 1890; National Archives, Kew, Reference: WO 76/9/73, Page: 72.

³¹¹ National Archives, Kew, Reference: WO 76/9/73, Page: 72; *Irish Times*, February 9, 1904.

³¹² *Leinster Express*, February 10, 1906.

³¹³ *Thom's Official Directory 1914* (Dublin, 1914), 845.

challenging, given the number of political prisoners confined in that period. In 1919 he collapsed from stress and Horatio Chippindall took over temporarily.³¹⁴ He retired to England in 1921,³¹⁵ where he died at Childs Hill, Middlesex in 1931.³¹⁶

X. Michael James McGann (Governor from August 1913 to June 1915)

Michael McGann spent forty years³¹⁷ in the Irish Prison Service, with the last two being spent in Maryborough Gaol. He was a Galway man, born in Loughrea in 1850 to John McCann and Joanna Kenny.³¹⁸ He joined the Prisons Service c.1875, and by 1880 was Clerk in Clonmel Gaol when he married Anne Mary Cosgrove, herself a Matron at Clonmel Gaol.³¹⁹ By 1890 he was Chief Warder at Limerick Male Prison,³²⁰ and was lauded for his kindness in dealing with the numerous political prisoners incarcerated there due to agrarian agitations at that time.³²¹ He remained Chief Warder when transferred to Kilkenny in 1892,³²² and again to Grangegorman in 1893.³²³ However his next transfer saw him promoted to Deputy Governor of Belfast Gaol in 1896.³²⁴



Figure 4.19: Michael J. McGann.³¹⁷

The next phase of Michael's career is undoubtedly unique in that he was Governor in six different Irish prisons. This phenomenal period started with his promotion to Governor of Castlebar Gaol in 1899.³²⁵ This was followed by Armagh Gaol in 1902,³²⁶ Kilmainham Gaol

³¹⁴ William Murphy, *Political Imprisonment & The Irish, 1912-1921* (Oxford, 2014), 104, 141-3, 146; *Evening Herald*, January 1, 1919; *Freeman's Journal*, January 2, 1919.

³¹⁵ *Thom's Official Directory 1921* (Dublin, 1921), 745.

³¹⁶ England and Wales Civil Death Register, William J. Barrows, Hendon, Qtr 3, 1931, Vol. 3a, 330; England and Wales National Probate Calendar, William Jonathan Barrows, Childs Hill, Middlesex, Died June 29, 1931.

³¹⁷ *Cork Examiner*, June 26, 1915; *Freeman's Journal*, June 7, 1915.

³¹⁸ Loughrea Roman Catholic Baptismal Register, John McCann, September 28, 1850.

³¹⁹ Irish Civil Marriage Register, Michael McGann and Anne Mary Cosgrave, Clonmel, Qtr 3, 1880, Vol. 4, Page 248, August 22, 1880.

³²⁰ *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 99, 180.

³²¹ *Cork Examiner*, December 21, 1896; *Cork Examiner*, June 2, 1899.

³²² *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 102 (Dublin, 1892), 183.

³²³ *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 104 (Dublin, 1893), 179.

³²⁴ *Cork Examiner*, December 21, 1896; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 111 (Dublin, 1896), 184.

³²⁵ *Cork Examiner*, June 2, 1899; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 115 (Dublin, 1899), 191; *Thom's Official Directory 1901*, 774.

in 1904,³²⁷ Cork Gaol in 1910,³²⁸ and then back to Belfast Gaol in 1912.³²⁹ His final appointment was to Maryborough Gaol in 1913,³³⁰ where he and Captain Barrows curiously swapped places. His retirement in 1915³³¹ witnessed the closure of an unparalleled career that spanned four decades and ten prisons, and no doubt countless tall tales. Michael retired to Dublin where he died from acute appendicitis in 1931.³³²

XI. Major Robert Johnston V.C. (Governor from September 1915 to February 1916)

Major Johnston served a mere six months as Governor of Maryborough Gaol. He was born in Laputa, Co. Donegal in 1874³³³ to Queen's Council, Robert Johnston and Dorcas Tivy.³³⁴ A noted rugby player he featured for Ireland in 1893 and for the British Lions tour of South Africa in 1896.³³⁵ His military service was initially with the 5th Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers³³⁶ before fighting with the Imperial Light Horse Brigade in the Boer War. He was awarded the prestigious Victoria Cross for his exploits in South Africa.³³⁷ He joined the Irish Prison service in 1911 as Deputy Governor of Maryborough



Figure 4.20: Major Robert Johnston, V.C.³³⁶

³²⁶ *Thom's Official Directory 1903* (Dublin, 1903), 832; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 122 (Dublin, 1902), 197.

³²⁷ *Freeman's Journal*, October 13, 1904; *Thom's Official Directory 1906* (Dublin, 1906), 857; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 127 (Dublin, 1905), 153.

³²⁸ *Thom's Official Directory 1911* (Dublin, 1911), 857.

³²⁹ *Thom's Official Directory 1913* (Dublin, 1913), 857; *Weekly Irish Times*, October 22, 1904.

³³⁰ *Irish Independent*, August 7, 1913; *Thom's Official Directory 1914*, 857.

³³¹ *Cork Examiner*, June 26, 1915; *Irish Independent*, June 4, 1915; *Leinster Express*, June 5, 1915.

³³² Irish Civil Death Registry, Michael McGann, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1931, Vol. 2, Page 311, November 19, 1931.

³³³ Grave locations for Victoria Cross recipients in Ireland, accessed April 7, 2017,

<http://www.victoriacross.org.uk/coireath.html#Kilkenny>.

³³⁴ St Anne Shandon Church Of Ireland Marriage Register, Robert Johnston and Dorcas Tivy, June 12, 1862; Christchurch Dun Laoghaire Church Of Ireland, Walter Johnston, Born May 29, 1863, Baptised July 17, 1863; Christchurch Dun Laoghaire Church Of Ireland, Elizabeth Johnston, Born August 8, 1865, Baptised September 16, 1864; Irish Civil Birth Register, Ralph Johnston, Rathdown, 1866, Vol. 17, Page 891, August 23, 1866; Christchurch Dun Laoghaire Church Of Ireland, Edith Johnston, Born 21 November 1867, Baptised December 21, 1867.

³³⁵ Ireland vs. England, Landsdowne Road, February 4, 1893, accessed April 7, 2017,

<http://en.espn.co.uk/ireland/rugby/player/1073.html>.

³³⁶ Inistioge, Robert Johnston VC, accessed April 4, 2017,

http://www.inistioge.ie/151/Robert_Johnson_VC.html.

³³⁷ *London Gazette*, February 12, 1901, Issue: 27283, Page: 1059, accessed April 4, 2017,

<http://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/27283/page/1059>.

Gaol.³³⁸ However when World War I erupted in 1914 a concentration camp was established at Oldcastle, Co. Meath, and the then Captain Johnston was appointed Commandant in charge; subsequently receiving promotion to Major.³³⁹

Over the summer of 1915 Michal McGann retired from Maryborough, and having served there previously Major Johnston was deemed best to fill the void.³⁴⁰ By 1916 however Major Johnston was back in Oldcastle Camp having served just six months as Governor, with Horatio Chippindall being appointed in his stead.³⁴¹ Major Johnston's final appointment after Oldcastle Camp was that of Resident Magistrate for Ennis.³⁴² In his later years having never married he returned to his sister Edith in Ballygallen, Co. Kilkenny, where he died in 1950.³⁴³

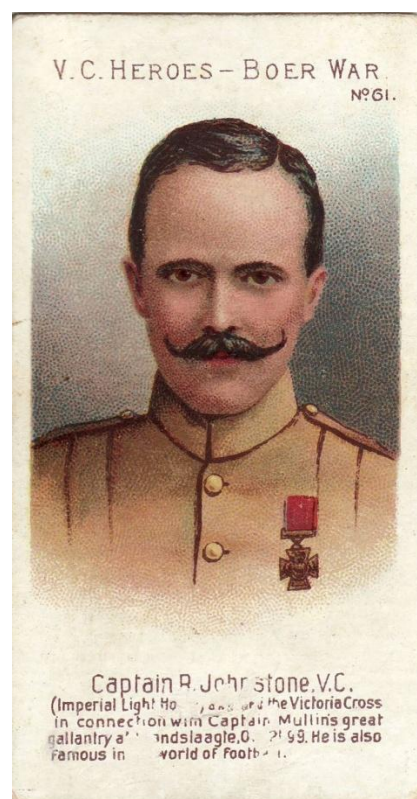


Figure 4.21: Captain R. Johnstone, V.C.³⁴⁴

XII. Horatio John Chippindall (Governor from February 1916 to October 1919)

Gaol administration featured strongly in the Chippindall family, and Horatio is unique in having served as Governor of the same gaol as his father, Captain John Archibald Chippindall. Captain Chippindall was a very experienced Governor having served in Nenagh,³⁴⁵ Mullingar³⁴⁶ and Armagh Gaols.³⁴⁷ Horatio was born in Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire in 1874,³⁴⁸ and was just four when his father accepted his first Governor role at Nenagh in 1879, which was the perfect environment for an aspiring Governor.

³³⁸ *Thom's Official Directory 1912* (Dublin, 1912), 854; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 147 (Dublin, 1915), 175.

³³⁹ *Irish Independent*, November 7, 1914.

³⁴⁰ *Irish Independent*, June 4, 1915; *Freeman's Journal*, June 7, 1915; *Leinster Express*, September 4, 1915; *Irish Times*, September 5, 1915; *Irish Times*, September 7, 1915; *Meath Chronicle*, August 14, 1915; *Thom's Official Directory 1917* (Dublin, 1917), 745.

³⁴¹ *Freeman's Journal*, February 16, 1916; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 152 (Dublin, 1917), 177.

³⁴² *Thom's Official Directory 1922* (Dublin, 1922), 745h.

³⁴³ Irish Civil Death Register, Robert Johnstone, Kilkenny, Qtr 1, 1950, Vol. 3, Page 297, March 24, 1950.

³⁴⁴ Taddy trading card of Boer War heroes, Robert Johnstone, Irish Rugby Union player and Victoria Cross awarded soldier, Wikipedia, accessed May 4, 2017, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Johnstone_\(VC\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Johnstone_(VC)).

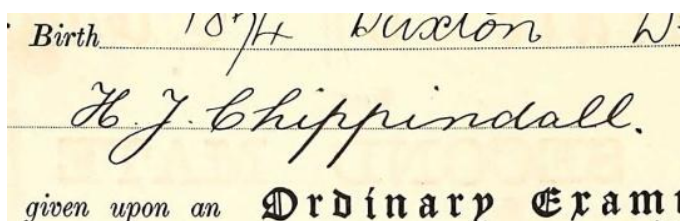
³⁴⁵ *Thom's Irish Almanac And Official Directory 1880* (Dublin, 1880), 772.

³⁴⁶ *Nenagh Guardian*, March 17, 1880.

³⁴⁷ 1901 Census of Ireland, John A. Chippindall, Governor Prison, Gaol Square, Armagh.

³⁴⁸ England and Wales Civil Birth Register, Horatio John Chippindale, Chapel en le Frith, Q1, 1875, Qtr 1, Vol. 7b, Page 709, November 7, 1874.

A life at sea however was what first captured Horatio's eye and he received his Second Mate Certificate at Liverpool in 1895,³⁴⁹ followed quickly by his First Mate Certificate at Dublin in 1897.³⁵⁰ By 1901 he was utilizing his qualifications working as 3rd Officer Master Mariner in Belfast.³⁵¹



Birth 10th Wuxton W.
H. J. Chippindall.
given upon an Ordinary Exam

Figure 4.22: First Mate Signature.³⁵¹

His father's retirement from Armagh Gaol in 1901³⁵² was probably the catalyst that propelled Horatio to enter Gaol administration, as within the year he was appointed Governor of Wexford Gaol.³⁵³ He married Marian Du Bedat in Dublin in 1904,³⁵⁴ just before truly following his father by becoming Governor of Armagh Gaol; ironically he replaced another future Governor of Maryborough Gaol, Michael McGann.³⁵⁵ He served twelve years in Armagh before being promoted to Maryborough in 1916.³⁵⁶ On arriving in Maryborough he was plunged directly into dealing with a large number of political prisoners and their constant disruptions as they sought ameliorated privileges. He argued that the concession of privileges was preferable to hunger strike, going against his employer, the General Prisons Board.³⁵⁷



Figure 4.23: Horatio J. Chippindall.³⁵⁹

Towards the end of 1918 the Governor of Belfast Gaol, Captain Barrows collapsed under stress and Chippindall was called upon to temporarily take over.³⁵⁸ He never returned to

³⁴⁹ Horatio John Chippindall, Certificate of Competency as Second Mate, Liverpool, May 16, 1895.

³⁵⁰ Horatio John Chippindall, Certificate of Competency as First Mate, Dublin, December 17, 1897.

³⁵¹ 1901 Census of Ireland, Horatio Chippindall, 3rd Officer Master Mariner, York Dock, Belfast, Co. Antrim.

³⁵² *Irish Times*, November 29, 1901.

³⁵³ *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 122, 197.

³⁵⁴ Irish Civil Marriage Register, Horatio John Chippindall and Marian Du Bedat, Dublin North, Qtr 3, Vol. 2, Page 411, July 14, 1904; *Irish Times*, July 23, 1904; *Irish Times*, July 30, 1904.

³⁵⁵ *Weekly Irish Times*, October 22, 1904; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 127, 153.

³⁵⁶ Governor Portlaoise Prison Ciaran O'Reilly, interviewed February 16, 2017, Horatio Chippindall appointed, February 16, 1916; *Freeman's Journal*, February 16, 1916; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 152, 177.

³⁵⁷ Murphy, *Political Imprisonment & The Irish*, 97-8, 141.

³⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 104, 141-3, 146; *Evening Herald*, January 1, 1919; *Freeman's Journal*, January 2, 1919.

Maryborough; instead getting promoted to Inspector on the General Prisons Board,³⁵⁹ where he conducted extensive inspections of prisons in 1921.³⁶⁰ Horatio Chippindall departed the General Prison Board after the formation of the state,³⁶¹ and is next encountered in 1931 residing in Ferndown, Dorset,³⁶² where he eventually died in 1948.³⁶³

XIII. Lionel Edward Joseph Blake (Governor from April 1919 to February 1933)

Lionel Blake was the last Governor of Maryborough Gaol appointed before the formation of the Irish Free State in 1922, and remained as

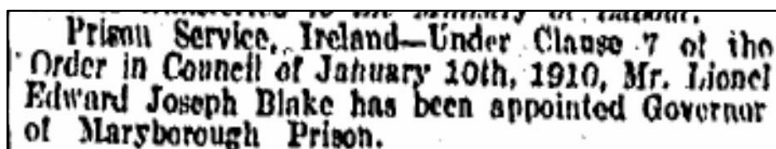


Figure 4.24: *Irish Times*, October 11, 1919.

Governor through the uncertain formative years of the state right up to 1933.³⁶⁴ Lionel was born in Castlemore, Co. Mayo in 1888,³⁶⁵ to Resident Magistrate, Valentine Joseph Blake and Mary Josephine French. He was educated at Stonyhurst Roman Catholic College near Blackburn in England,³⁶⁶ and worked as a Bank Clerk before embarking on a Prison Service career.³⁶⁷

He entered the Prison Service c.1913 becoming Deputy Governor of Mountjoy Gaol,³⁶⁸ this was followed by a move to Maryborough Gaol c.1915.³⁶⁹ When Horatio Chippindall was called upon to assist in Belfast Gaol in 1919, Lionel stepped up as acting Governor in Maryborough Gaol and was officially appointed in April 1919.³⁷⁰ He served as Governor of

³⁵⁹ *Irish Times*, October 19, 1919; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 156 (Dublin, 1919), 177; Murphy, *Political Imprisonment & The Irish*, 210-1; *Irish Independent*, April 1, 1921; Governor Portlaoise Prison Ciaran O'Reilly, interviewed February 16, 2017, Lionel J. Blake appointed April 29, 1919.

³⁶⁰ *Freeman's Journal*, October 24, 1921; *Freeman's Journal*, October 26, 1921; *Irish Independent*, October 24, 1921; *Irish Examiner*, October 24, 1921; *Irish Examiner*, October 26, 1921; *Irish Independent*, December 2, 1921.

³⁶¹ *Thom's Dublin Directory* (Dublin, 1924), 58.

³⁶² *Kelly's Directory 1931* (London, 1931), 102.

³⁶³ England and Wales Civil Death Register, Horatio J. Chippindall, Blandford, Qtr 2, 1948, Vol. 6a, Page 580.

³⁶⁴ Governor Portlaoise Prison Ciaran O'Reilly, interviewed February 16, 2017, Lionel J. Blake left Maryborough, February 24, 1933.

³⁶⁵ Irish Civil Birth Register, Lionel Edward Joseph Blake, Castlereagh, Qtr 2, 1888, Vol. 4, Page 109, March 11, 1888.

³⁶⁶ 1901 Census of England, Lionel Blake, Student, Stonyhurst College, Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley, Lancashire.

³⁶⁷ 1911 Census of Ireland, Lionel Blake, Son, Bank Clerk, Ailesbury Road, Pembroke East, Dublin.

³⁶⁸ *Thom's Official Directory 1914*, 846.

³⁶⁹ *Thom's Official Directory 1916* (Dublin, 1916), 846, *Leinster Express*, February 5, 1916.

³⁷⁰ Governor Portlaoise Prison Ciaran O'Reilly, interviewed February 16, 2017, Lionel J. Blake appointed April 29, 1919; *Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory*, No. 155 (Dublin, 1919), 177, *Irish Times*, October 11, 1919.

Maryborough for fourteen years, until returning to Mountjoy in 1933, this time as Governor.³⁷¹ This was his final prison appointment and he left Mountjoy within the year.³⁷²

He remained active in Laois up to 1939, when he represented the O'Connors, owners of the Mountmellick Malting Company in a dispute with Guinness, who were cancelling a malting contract thus threatening the Mountmellick Malting Companies survival.³⁷³ At some point he retired to England where he died in Basford, Nottinghamshire in 1961.³⁷⁴

³⁷¹ *Irish Times*, February 27, 1933; *Thom's Directory Of Ireland 1934* (Dublin, 1934), 479.

³⁷² *Thom's Directory Of Ireland 1935* (Dublin, 1935), 479.

³⁷³ *Irish Times*, May 29, 1939.

³⁷⁴ England and Wales Civil Death Register, Lionel J. Blake, Basford, Qtr 2, 1961, Vol. 5e, Page 72.

CHAPTER 5

THE INCARCERATED

In Ireland during the nineteenth century incarceration was a very common practice, where committal of the smallest crime could result in at least a night behind bars. Getting arrested on suspicion of a crime was enough to get a person locked up and confined until trial at the next criminal assizes. Three quarterly criminal assizes or sessions were held in every county during the year; at spring, summer and autumn, often resulting in a number of months passing before a potentially innocent person was tried and released.³⁷⁵

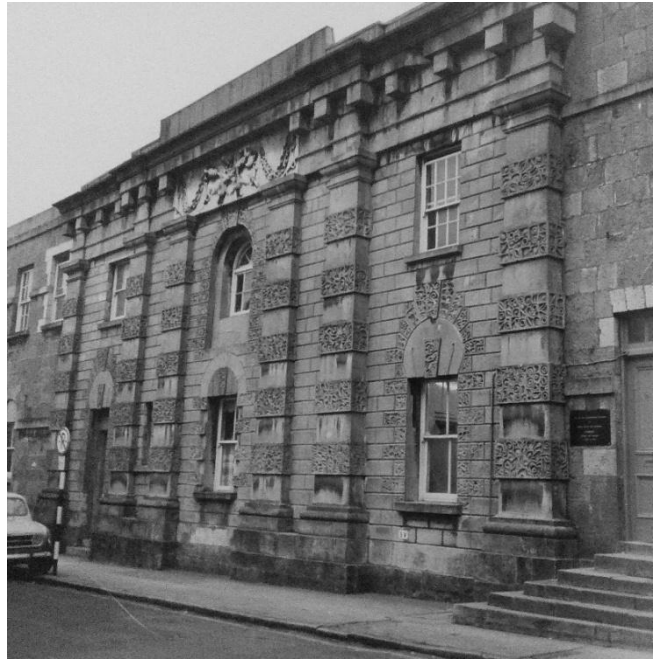


Figure 5.1: Old Queen's County Gaol 1975.³⁷⁶

The conditions that the incarcerated were subjected to depended upon the gaol they were detained in. These gaols varied from the often meagre bridewell, to the formidable Convict or Government prison, with the County Gaol fitting somewhere in between. There were only a handful of bridewells in Queen's County, with just two being reported in the initial reports of the Inspectors General of prisons, that of Abbeyleix³⁷⁷ and Portarlinton.³⁷⁸ The accommodation in both was just a single room, which generally sufficed given the expedient transfer of prisoners to Maryborough County Gaol. However neither complied with the law,³⁷⁹ and both were subsequently abolished.³⁸⁰ Three new bridewells were constructed in the early

³⁷⁵ *Irish Prison Registers, Queen's County Gaol 1858*, No. 5 Margaret Fitzgerald, Committed to Gaol on January 2, 1858 suspected of Larceny, tried on March 28, 1858, and released by court as not guilty after serving almost three months behind bars.

³⁷⁶ Irish Architectural Archive, Portlaoise: Old Gaol 1975 by William Garner, Invy No. 29/85 X, IAA Neg. S/117/4.

³⁷⁷ *Report Of Inspectors General 1823*, 61.

³⁷⁸ *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1824*, 60.

³⁷⁹ Prisons (Ireland) Act 1822, 3 Geo. IV c.64, Sect. 32; Prisons (Ireland) Act 1826, 7 Geo. IV c.743, Sect. 90

³⁸⁰ *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1824*, 60; *Fifth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1827*, 58.

1830's in the assize towns of Abbeyleix, Borris-In-Ossory and Stradbally.³⁸¹ For the most part these were reportedly kept clean and orderly,³⁸² with an occasional complaint about the male and female shared privy in both Borris-in-Ossory³⁸³ and Abbeyleix.³⁸⁴ The resulting putrid odour in such confined places would surely have been nauseating and have provided sufficient grounds for complaint.³⁸⁵ Accommodation in these bridewells comprised of three cells shared among the males, one cell for the females, and a single yard in which both sexes mixed during the day.³⁸⁶ The sleeping arrangements were pitiful with each inmate supposedly being supplied with a ticken³⁸⁷ and some blankets to shield them against the elements.³⁸⁸ These were often worn or deficient in number and replacements depended upon the diligence of the keeper.³⁸⁹ The bridewells became so out dated that by 1858 their abolition was recommended,³⁹⁰ followed by their eventual closure in 1872.³⁹¹

The County Gaol received prisoners from each of the bridewells, where they would remain incarcerated until proven innocent or until they had served their sentence. Exception was made for those prisoners convicted of more serious crimes as they were either destined for transportation; transfer to a convict prison or at worst execution. The Old County Gaol was somewhat cramped with just fifteen cells available to accommodate on average sixty prisoners.³⁹² In 1819 the Queen's County

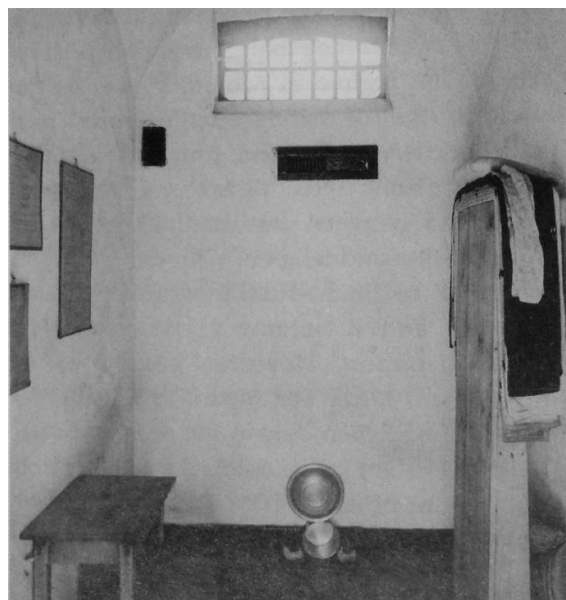


Figure 5.2: Typical gaol cell.³⁹³

³⁸¹ *Ninth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1831*, 46; *Twelfth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1834*, 33.

³⁸² *Nineteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1840*, 55.

³⁸³ *Twenty-Fifth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1846*, 96.

³⁸⁴ *Thirty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1852*, 219; *Twenty-Seventh Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1848* (London, 1849), 96.

³⁸⁵ *Thirty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1855*, 266.

³⁸⁶ *Twenty-Seventh Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1848*, 95-6.

³⁸⁷ Ticken or bed tick was a rudimentary mattress generally stuffed with straw on which prisoners slept.

³⁸⁸ *Tenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1832*, 46; *Twelfth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1834*, 33.

³⁸⁹ *Twenty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1842*, 76; *Eleventh Report Of The Inspectors General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1833* (London, 1833), 29; *Twenty-Seventh Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1848*, 96.

³⁹⁰ *Thirty-Seventh Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1858* (London, 1859), 291.

³⁹¹ *Fifty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1872* (London, 1873), 485.

³⁹² *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1825*, 35.

³⁹³ Carey, *Mountjoy: The Story Of A Prison*, 90.

Grand Jury started levying money to extend or replace the Old Gaol,³⁹⁴ the latter eventually coming to fruition when the new Queen's County Gaol opened in 1830.³⁹⁵

Conditions in the new gaol were slightly less cramped with most prisoners confined in separate cells by night, except in scenarios where prisoner numbers exceeded the cell count.³⁹⁶ The cells were very basic being sparsely lit through the single iron barred window. The furniture was very meagre consisting of a bedstead, stool and small table. The prisoners were provided with blankets for warmth as the cells were not heated, and they slept on a ticken or bed-tick stuffed with straw, which required frequent replacement to prevent disease; a rule not always abided by.³⁹⁷ Each cell also contained a chamber pot for night time toiletry needs which required emptying or slopping out by the prisoner each morning. In an attempt to adhere to the newly legalised separate system in 1840,³⁹⁹ all meals were also consumed within the cells.



Figure 5.3: Prison tread-wheel.³⁹⁸

The complete separation of inmates at all times was not possible in Maryborough as the cells were too small and lacked sufficient ventilation as they were not artificially heated. Prisoners spent most daylight hours outside their cells and as a preventative measure to discourage evil communications between them a code of silence was introduced which prisoners were required to adhere to at all times. This practice was quite difficult to implement especially whilst prisoners were employed. To assist this regime the erection of stalls was recommended in the various yards to separate prisoners as they laboured, however none were

³⁹⁴ *An Account Of All The Gaols, Houses Of Correction [...] As Far As Relates To Ireland*, 15.

³⁹⁵ *Ninth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1831*, 45.

³⁹⁶ *Twentieth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1841*, 110.

³⁹⁷ *Twenty-Second Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1843*, 91.

³⁹⁸ *Illustrated London News*, July 4, 1874, Prisoners on tread-wheel.

³⁹⁹ 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1840, 3 & 4 Vic. c.44', in *Statutes [...] 3 & 4 Victoria 1840*, 143-45.

constructed.⁴⁰⁰ Separate stalls were put in place on the tread-wheel, so at least the worst offenders were prevented from engaging in direct discourse.⁴⁰¹

To facilitate sentences of solitary confinement and prisoner punishment Queen's County Gaol contained a number of solitary cells. The conditions within these cells were gruesome. As described in 1868 they were flagged, open to the air and unheated.⁴⁰² Consequently it was recommended that usage cease especially during winter months; stoves had been installed in 1851 but they must have been removed.⁴⁰³ With the completion of the new female wing in 1855, women became the first class of prisoner to be placed under complete separation in Queen's County Gaol.⁴⁰⁴ Their male counterparts followed suit after further alterations were completed in 1863.⁴⁰⁵ At this stage all single occupancy cells effectively had central heating, something most residential houses in Ireland did not have until the twentieth century.

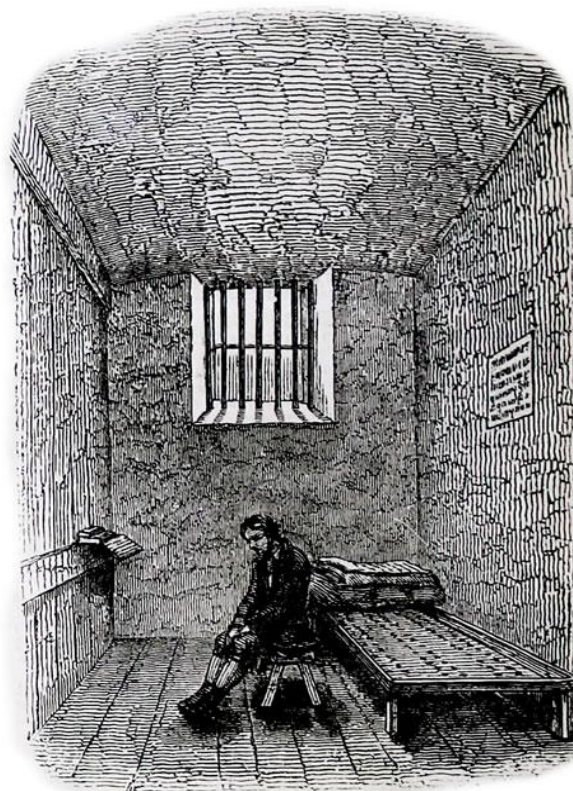


Figure 5.4: Victorian prison cell.⁴⁰⁶

Prisoners were locked up at 6pm during the summer and at dusk during the winter, with cells being unlocked at 6am during the summer and at daylight during the winter.⁴⁰⁷ With the inmates spending substantial hours outside of their cells the removal of idleness was a primary concern. In this regard the confined population of Maryborough Gaol, depending on their sentence, were engaged at either industrial or punitive labour. The old Queen's County Gaol was too small for any form of labour to be conducted and as a result employment of inmates only started with the opening of the new gaol.

⁴⁰⁰ *Twenty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1845*, 82-3.

⁴⁰¹ *Thirty-Second Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853*, 182.

⁴⁰² *Forty-Eight Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1869*, 432.

⁴⁰³ *Thirtieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1851*, 202.

⁴⁰⁴ *Thirty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1855*, 260-6.

⁴⁰⁵ *Forty-Second Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1863* (London, 1864), 321-2.

⁴⁰⁶ *London Illustrated News*, 1852, Victorian prison cell at Newgate prison, London.

⁴⁰⁷ *Forty-Eight Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1869*, 431.



Figure 5.5: Stone-breaking at Kilmainham Gaol.⁴⁰⁹

Hard labour at Queen's County Gaol was mostly achieved by placing convicts on the fifteen person tread-wheel.⁴⁰⁸ This extremely monotonous form of labour, where prisoners would literally walk the wheel, served the dual purpose of providing punitive labour and drawing water from a deep well for prison use. Occasionally an insufficient number of convicts sentenced to hard labour were available; in such circumstances ordinary convicts were illegally used on the tread-wheel in order to satisfy the gaols water requirements.⁴¹⁰ Other forms of hard labour engaged at Maryborough included the shot-drill,⁴¹¹ and stone-breaking.⁴¹² The shot-drill was completely without reward where prisoners moved cannon balls between two points with drill precision. Stone breaking on the other hand did provide occasional reward, with the produce being sold for road construction.

Gainful employment was first introduced by Governor Wilson in the new Queen's County Gaol in 1830 and quickly achieved a noticeable profit in 1831 of £113 1s 7d.⁴¹³ The male inmate population were instructed by qualified turnkeys in trades such as masonry, carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, weaving, and painting. The female inmates were employed at needle-work, knitting and spinning.⁴¹⁴ Prison dress was introduced in 1837 which was mostly manufactured within the prison by the newly instructed inmates.⁴¹⁵

⁴⁰⁸ *Twenty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1842*, 74-6.

⁴⁰⁹ Carey, *Mountjoy The Story Of A Prison*, 119.

⁴¹⁰ *Tenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1832*, 46.

⁴¹¹ *Thirtieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1851*, 201-5.

⁴¹² *Forty-Seventh Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1868*, xxxviii.

⁴¹³ *Tenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1832*, 58-9.

⁴¹⁴ *Fifteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1836*, 51.

⁴¹⁵ *Sixteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1837* (London, 1838), 48; *Eighteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1839*, 55.

The Board of Superintendence of Queen's County Gaol decided to cease industrial employment in 1845, citing the difficulty of selling the proceeds and attaining a profit as their reason.⁴¹⁶ Profits had declined year-on-year for the previous three years, from 1842 to 1844 (Figure 5.6),⁴¹⁷ so there is some proof to back up their rationale.

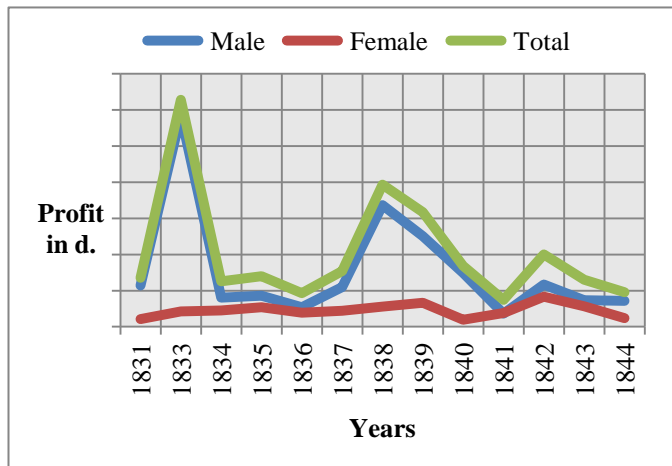


Figure 5.6: Profits from trades, Queen's County Gaol 1831-44.⁴¹⁷

However the Inspectors General recommended that trades instruction

should be re-introduced stating that the reformative properties of such instruction, particularly for young offenders, could not be measured by monetary profit. Governor Wilson departed in 1850 and the newly appointed Governor Young agreed with the Inspectors General and trades were established once more at Maryborough Gaol from 1850 onwards.⁴¹⁸ Profits were considerable initially but dropped steeply when most of the prisoners were employed in prison building alterations (Figure 5.7).⁴¹⁹ Profits remained quite meagre even after the prison alterations were completed largely due to the reduced number of prisoners incarcerated.⁴²⁰

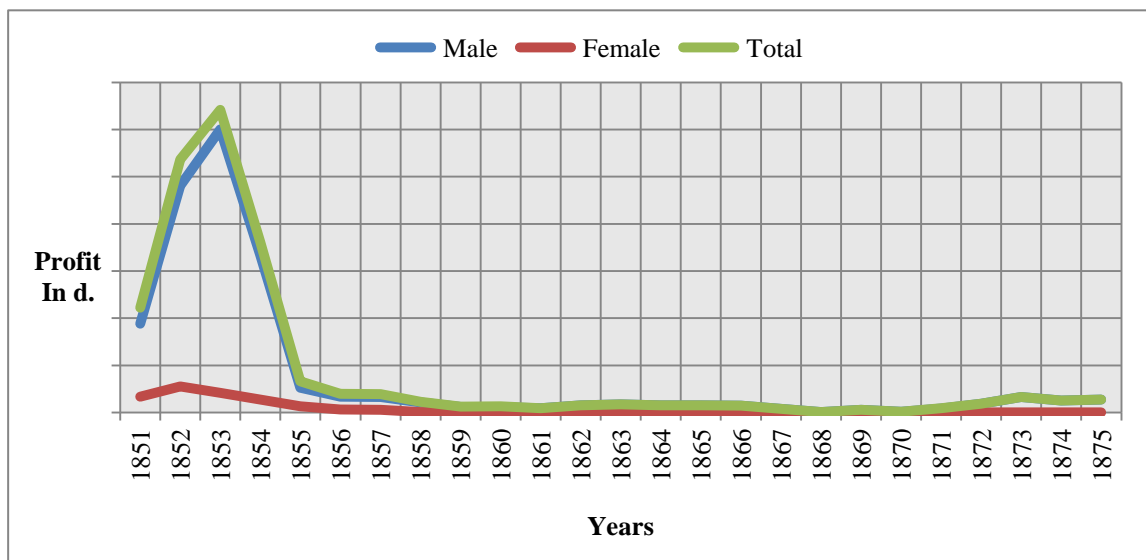


Figure 5.7: Profits from trades, Queen's County Gaol 1851-75.⁴¹⁹

⁴¹⁶ *Twenty-Fourth Report Of The Insepctors-General [...] 1845, 82-3.*

⁴¹⁷ Data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1831-44*, See Appendix 6, Table A6.1 for numerical data used to generate graph.

⁴¹⁸ *Thirtieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1851, 202.*

⁴¹⁹ Data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1851-75*, see Appendix 6, Table A6.2 for numerical data used to generate graph.

⁴²⁰ *Forty-Ninth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1870, 463.*

There was a slight increase in profit in the early 1870's due to the installation of artificial lighting in cells by gas facilitating employment in cells up to 8pm.⁴²¹ Prisoners were incentivised by receiving one-third of the profits received from the sale of the various goods produced.⁴²²

Another element integral to prisoner reform was education, as many of the incarcerated were illiterate and this hindered their ability to acquire gainful employment within society. Some prisons employed a schoolmaster to instruct prisoners in reading, writing and arithmetic; however the authorities of Queen's County Gaol relied completely on the services of a Turnkey and a Matron to educate their inmates.⁴²³ The prisoners were taught for upwards of one hour daily⁴²⁴ by these generally unqualified prison staff. The Inspectors General chastised the system as being ineffectual and posited that it would remain so until a schoolmaster was hired, which never happened.⁴²⁵

EDUCATION.																			
		Advanced to Spelling.		Advanced to Reading.		Advanced to Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old, or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		TOTAL.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Began Alphabet,	.	76	59	33	25	43	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	53	-	-	291	112
" Spelling,	.	98	75	42	30	56	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	75
" Reading,	.	83	59	-	-	48	33	35	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	59
" Writing,	.	56	44	-	-	-	-	31	44	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	44
" Arithmetic,	.	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
" Rule of Three,	.	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Total,	.	353	237	75	55	147	112	66	70	50	-	15	-	215	53	-	-	568	290

NUMBER attending SCHOOL during the year.	
Males,	357
Females,	236

AVERAGE NUMBER attending daily.	
Males,	55
Females,	38

Figure 5.8: Education statistics for Queen's County Gaol 1852.⁴²⁵

⁴²¹ *Fiftieth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1871* (London, 1872), 479.

⁴²² *Fifty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1871*, 465.

⁴²³ *Ninth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1830*, 45.

⁴²⁴ *Fifty-Second Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland, 1873* (London, 1874), 466; *Fifty-Third Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland, 1874* (London, 1875), 404.

⁴²⁵ *Thirty-First Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1852*, 216-7.

1. Bread Diet.	2. Potatoo Diet.	3. Mixed Diet.
2 lbs. of bread - - -	9 lbs. of potatoes -	5 oz. meal, 4 lbs. potatoes.
1 quart of sweet milk -	1 quart of sweet milk -	1 pint of sweet milk, 1 pint of butter milk

The diet to be divided into two portions, one for breakfast and one for dinner; so that a prisoner coming in one day on route and proceeding on the next, may be charged but for one day. The bread dietary is generally to be preferred to any other. (3 Geo. IV. c. 64, § 7.)

Figure 5.9: Bridewell dietary tables as prescribed by Inspectors General in 1823.⁴²⁸

Another important component of penitentiary life was food and the incarcerated, regardless of their crimes, still required feeding. For most of the nineteenth century the financial burden of gaols fell upon the Grand Jury of the county wherein the gaol was located, which included the cost of providing food for the prisoners; as such the most economical dietary option tended to prevail regardless of the impact on prisoner health. The Prisons (Ireland) Act 1822⁴²⁶ enacted legislation whereby the Inspectors General were obliged to provide three dietary tables from which the Grand Jury of each county was obliged to select one to adopt.⁴²⁷ The three dietary tables specified three diets of either bread, potatoes or a mixture of meal, bread and potatoes. The rations were divided into two meals of breakfast and dinner and washed down with some form of milk (Figure 5.9).⁴²⁸

<i>Dietary.</i>
Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk.
Dinner—1 lb. of white bread, and one pint of sweet-milk.
The provisions are good, supplied by contract, and regularly inspected by the Chaplains.

Figure 5.10: Dietary of Queen's County Gaol in 1847.⁴³¹

The bread diet was initially adopted in Queen's County Gaol but the more economical mixed diet⁴²⁹ was adopted by 1826, in disregard of the Inspectors General advice regarding to the lack of space for the cooking of potatoes.⁴³⁰ By 1847 Indian meal, made into a stirabout, was substituted for bread at breakfast, and bread was used exclusively for dinner due to the lack of potatoes during the famine years.⁴³¹ One of the factors for increased committals during the famine years was diet, specifically that of juveniles which was better in the County Gaol than in the local workhouse. Consequently juveniles would commit a petty offence in the

⁴²⁶ 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1822, 3 Geo. IV c. 64', in *Statutes [...] Volume The Eight*, 796-813.

⁴²⁷ *Report Of Inspectors General 1823*, 21.

⁴²⁸ *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1824*, 71.

⁴²⁹ *Tenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1832*, 11.

⁴³⁰ *Fifth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1827*, 58.

⁴³¹ *Twenty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1847*, 100.

workhouse specifically to get sent to the County Gaol knowing they would receive better rations.⁴³² In 1849⁴³³ and again in 1850⁴³⁴ in order to combat this problem the Inspectors General in compliance with the Prisons (Ireland) Act 1826⁴³⁵ defined a new reduced diet which had the desired effect of reducing both committals to County Gaols and dietary costs, as depicted in Figure 5.11. A further amendment specifically related to Juveniles was made again in 1854 (See Appendix 2, Figures A2.1 and A2.2).⁴³⁶

In 1866 a dietary review was recommended by the Inspectors General given a number of years had elapsed since the last review.⁴³⁸ The review was completed by a medical committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1867⁴³⁹ and they published a detailed report which included new dietary recommendations for Ireland's gaols that were enforced in 1868 (See Appendix 2 Figures A2.3 and A2.4).⁴⁴⁰

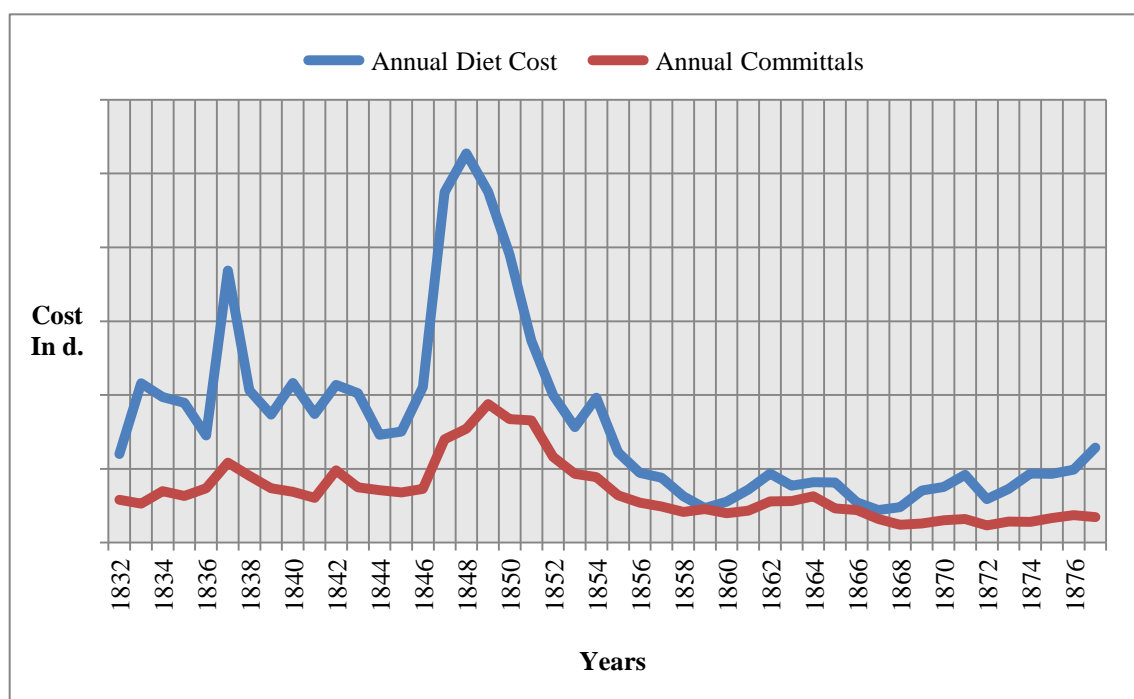


Figure 5.11: Dietary annual costs and annual committals, Queen's County Gaol 1832-77.⁴³⁷

⁴³² *Twenty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1847*, 8.

⁴³³ *Twenty-Eight Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1849*, ix-x.

⁴³⁴ *Twenty-Ninth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1850*, xii-xiii.

⁴³⁵ 'Prisons (Ireland) Act 1826, 7 Geo. IV c. 74', in *Statutes [...] 7 George IV. 1826*, 338-400.

⁴³⁶ *Thirty-Third Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1854* (London, 1855), xiii-iv.

⁴³⁷ Data extracted from *Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland, 1832-77*, see Appendix 6, Table A6.3 for numerical data used to generate graph.

⁴³⁸ *Forty-Fifth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1866* (London, 1867), xxviii-xxix.

⁴³⁹ *Forty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1867* (London, 1868), xxviii-xxviii.

⁴⁴⁰ *Forty-Seventh Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1868*, xxx-xxxii.

Prisons would cease to be places of confinement if people stopped committing crimes. However despite centuries of punishment served upon those who had deviated, people continued to commit crime, as presumably the reward in their view outweighed the risk of being punished. So what were the crimes committed in Queen’s County? The first detailed analysis of the crimes committed by those incarcerated in Queen’s County Gaol was provided in the 1835 Inspectors General report.⁴⁴¹ Crimes were broken into six distinct classes as shown in Figure 5.12, where similar offences were grouped into a single class. This process continued for ten years only and provides a great insight into the types of crimes committed in Queen’s County for that period (See Appendix 4).⁴⁴²

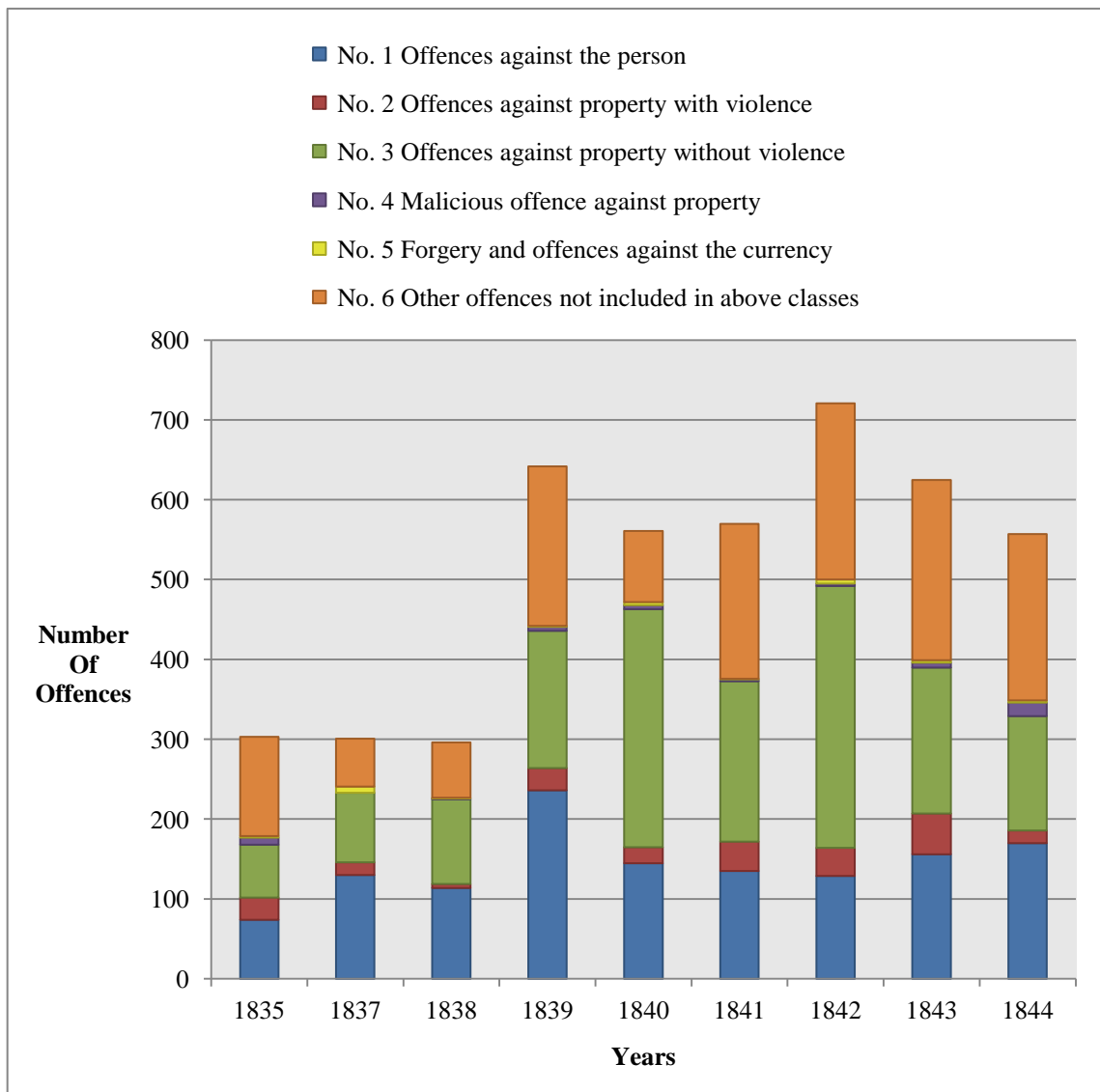


Figure 5.12: Offences committed, Queen’s County Gaol 1835, 1837-44.⁴⁴²

⁴⁴¹ *Thirty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1835, 112.*

⁴⁴² Data extracted from *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1835, 1837-44*, 1836 report is illegible so excluded, see Appendix 6, Table A6.4 for numerical data used to generate graph.

Three of the classifications stand out as containing the most committals, No. 1 Offences against the person, No. 2 Offences against property without violence and the catch-all No. 6 Other offences not included in above classes.

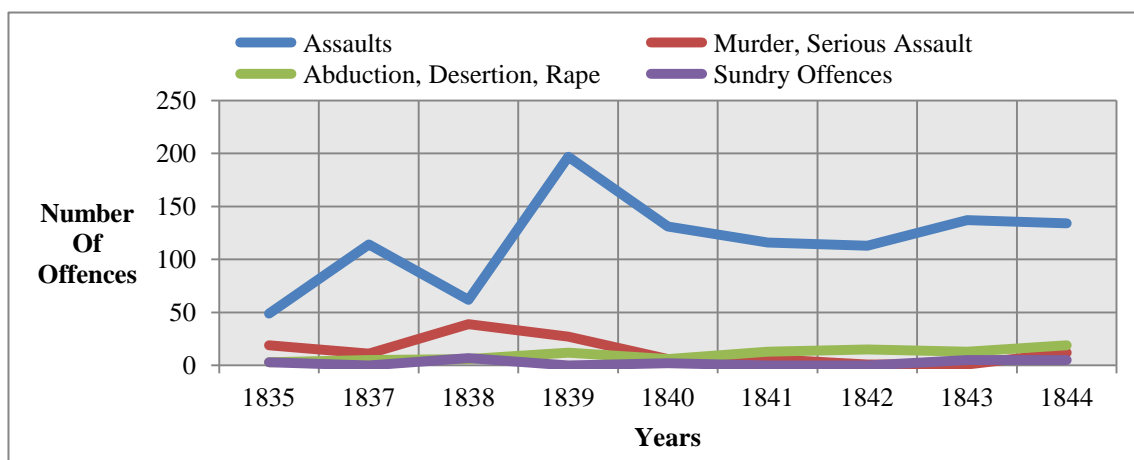


Figure 5.13: No. 1 Offences against the person, Queen's County Gaol 1835, 1837-44.⁴⁴³

Drilling down further into No. 1, Offences against the person, by far the greatest crime contained within this class was assault (Figure 5.13), which accounted for greater than fifty percent of committals for all nine years.⁴⁴³

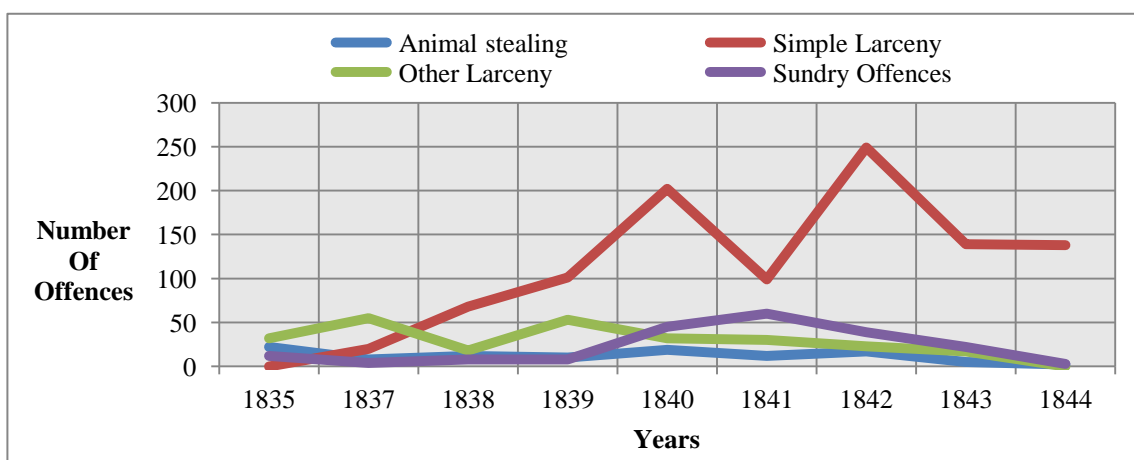


Figure 5.14: No. 3 Offences against property without violence, Queen's County Gaol 1835, 1837-44.⁴⁴⁴

In class No. 3, Offences against property without violence, the clear standout was simple larceny, which gradually rose from zero in 1835 to a high of 239 by 1842 (Figure 5.14).⁴⁴⁴

⁴⁴³ Data extracted from *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1835, 1837-44*, 1836 report is illegible so excluded, see Appendix 6, Table A6.5 for numerical data used to generate graph.

⁴⁴⁴ Data extracted from *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1835, 1837-44*, 1836 report is illegible so excluded, see Appendix 6, Table A6.6 for numerical data used to generate graph.

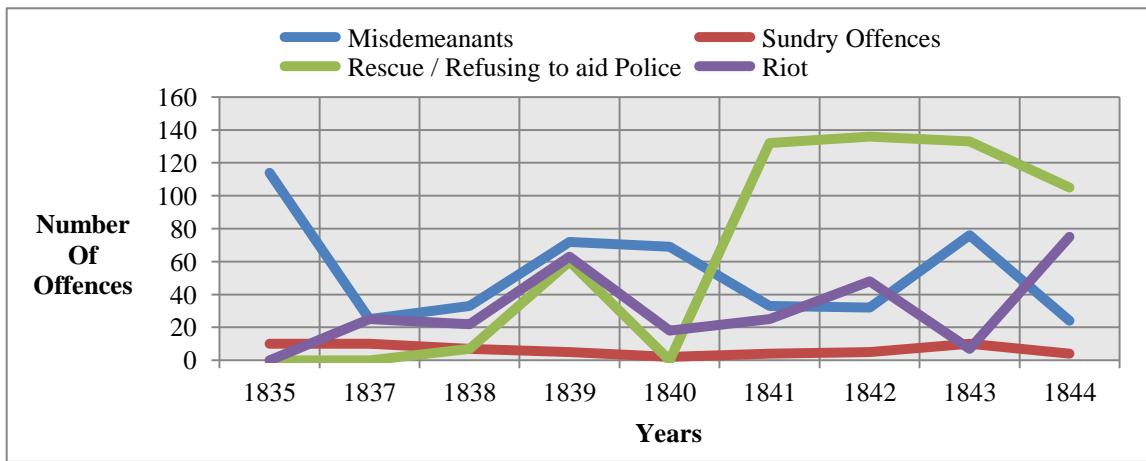


Figure 5.15: No. 6 Other offences not included in other classes, Queen’s County Gaol 1835, 1837-44.⁴⁴⁵

The third largest crime classification contained all offences not included in the first five classes; a catch-all so to speak. The largest portion of crimes in this class was initially misdemeanants. However from 1841 onwards rescue and refusing to aid peace officers ranked the highest (Figure 5.15).⁴⁴⁵ At first glance rescue as a crime is quite confusing, however in the criminal context it refers to rescuing an arrested prisoner from police custody.

The Inspectors General of prisons resumed publishing detailed crime statistics in their annual reports in 1853,⁴⁴⁶ at which point the prison population consisted of genuine criminals again, having ceased to be bloated with famine victims seeking food and lodgings.⁴⁴⁷ The information published was less granular than what was previously reported; numbers convicted under specific sections or acts were provided rather than grouped classes of crime types (See Appendix 4, Figures A4.2 and A4.3). The Inspectors General were replaced by the General Prisons Board in 1878 after the enactment of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877,⁴⁴⁸ and the Board continued to produce these statistics up to their forty-third report in 1922.⁴⁴⁹ Maryborough Gaol however only appeared in their first eight reports as it became a convict only prison in 1885.⁴⁵⁰

⁴⁴⁵ Data extracted from *Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1835, 1837-44*, 1836 report is illegible so excluded, see Appendix 6, Table A6.7 for numerical data used to generate graph.

⁴⁴⁶ *Thirty-Second Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853*, xxvi-xxvii.

⁴⁴⁷ *Twenty-Eight Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1849*, vii-x.

⁴⁴⁸ General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877, 40 & 41 Vic. c.49.

⁴⁴⁹ *Forty-Third Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1920-21* (Dublin, 1922), 1-2.

⁴⁵⁰ *Eight Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1885-86* (Dublin, 1886), 42-3.

The statistics were divided into three primary sections, those convicted, those not convicted, and those untried in custody (Appendix 4, Figures A4.2 and A4.3). The convicted section was further divided into twelve different sub-categories depending on the year reported (See Appendix 6, Tables A6.8 and A6.9). All of the sub-categories were further divided into Male and Female columns.

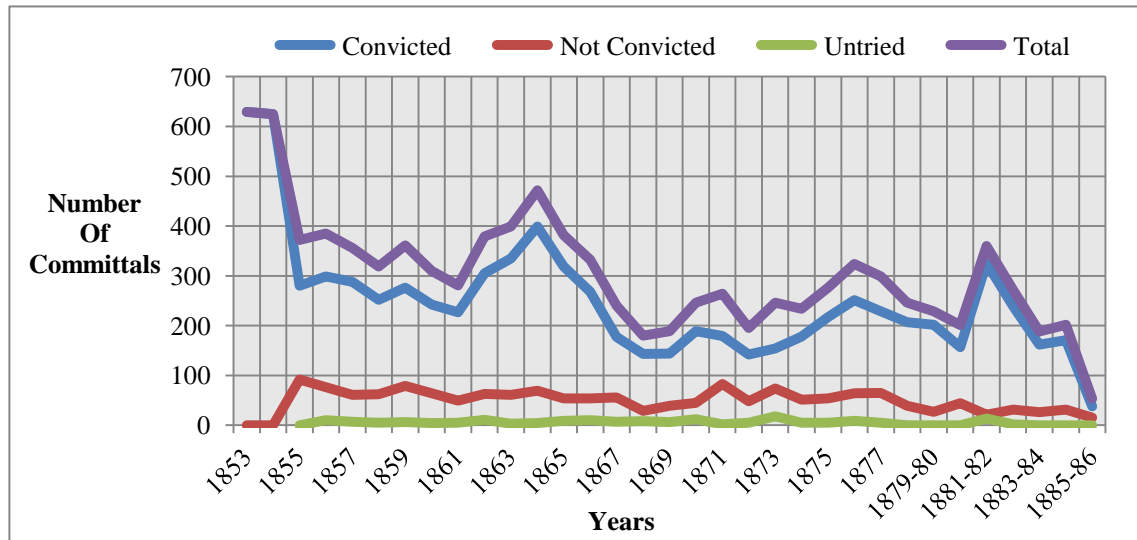


Figure 5.16: Queen's County Gaol male committals 1853-86.⁴⁵¹

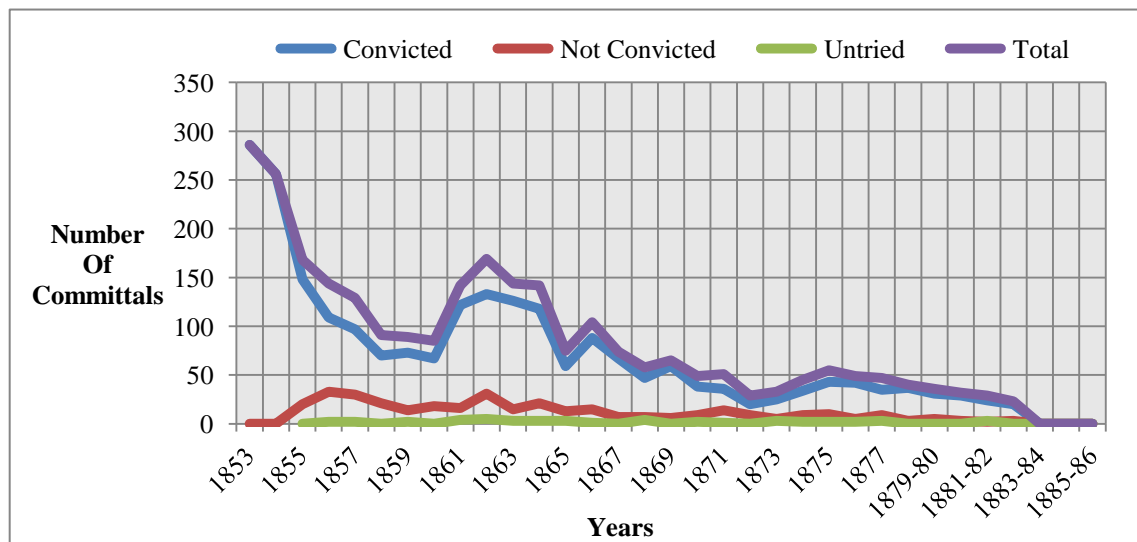


Figure 5.17: Queen's County Gaol female committals 1853-86.⁴⁵²

From the charts in Figure 5.16 and 5.17 we can extrapolate that the majority of both male and female committals were from convictions as expected, whereas combining the number of both those not convicted and those untried amounted to a meagre portion of overall committals.

⁴⁵¹ Data for charts taken from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853-77* and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1878-86*, See Appendix 6, Table A6.10 for numerical data used to generate graph.

⁴⁵² Data for charts taken from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853-77* and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1878-86*, See Appendix 6, Table A6.11 for numerical data used to generate graph.

Analysing the data further, with initial focus on males, committals declined considerably after the famine up to 1855, and from then until 1861 they continued to mostly decline albeit at a slower rate. For the four year period from 1862-5 committals rose sharply, after which they dropped again year-on-year until reaching their lowest point in 1868. The primary cause of both upward and downward trends was due to convictions in three specific offence groupings; assize felons / misdemeanants; summary misdemeanants and drunkards. These three offence groupings accounted for eighty-one percent of convictions to Queen’s County Gaol over the entire thirty-four year period,⁴⁵³ with drunkard convictions in particular reaching a peak of forty percent of all crime in 1865. The effect of excessive alcohol consumption was often highlighted as one of the primary root causes of crime in Ireland.⁴⁵⁴

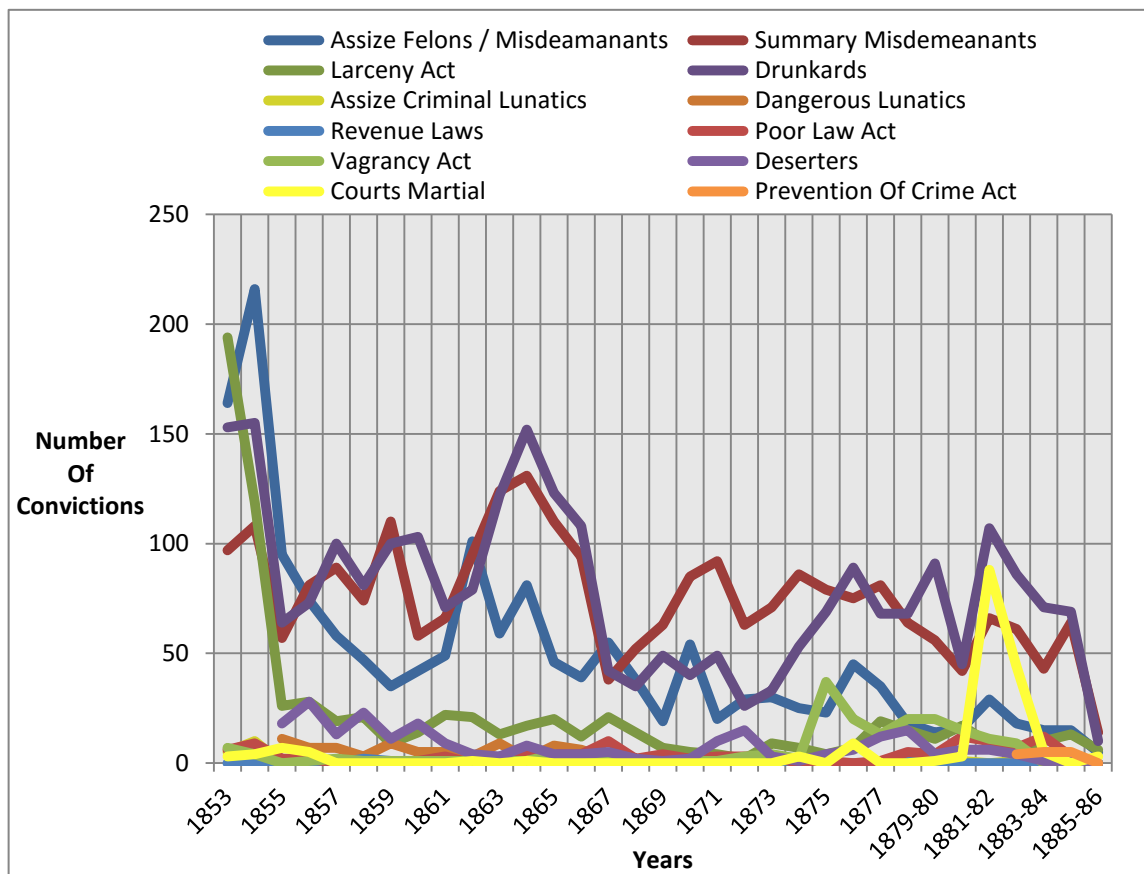


Figure 5.18: Offences of convicted males, Queen’s County Gaol 1853-86.⁴⁵⁵

Another noticeable was spike related to Courts Martial convictions, of which a total of 177 occurred over the entire thirty-four years analysed, with interestingly 132 of these

⁴⁵³ See Appendix 6, Table A6.13 for crime percentage details for the period 1853-86.

⁴⁵⁴ *Clare Journal*, July 18, 1839; *Leinster Express*, July 6, 1839; *Forty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1865*, viii, xiv, 2-3; Appendix 7, Figure A7.01.

⁴⁵⁵ Data for charts taken from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853-77* and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1878-86*, See Appendix 6, Table A6.13 for numerical data used to generate graph.

occurring in just two years from 1881-83.⁴⁵⁶ By examining the Prison Registers for Maryborough Gaol for this two year period we can see these Courts Martial convictions were for a variety of offences by soldiers, most of who were stationed at the Curragh Camp in Kildare.⁴⁵⁷

Analysis of the female committal population over the same period of 1853-86 depicts a similar picture to the male committals, with a considerable increase followed by a steep reduction in committals in the early part of the 1860's. For females this was mostly caused by a fluctuation in summary petty session misdemeanant convictions (Figure 5.19).⁴⁵⁸

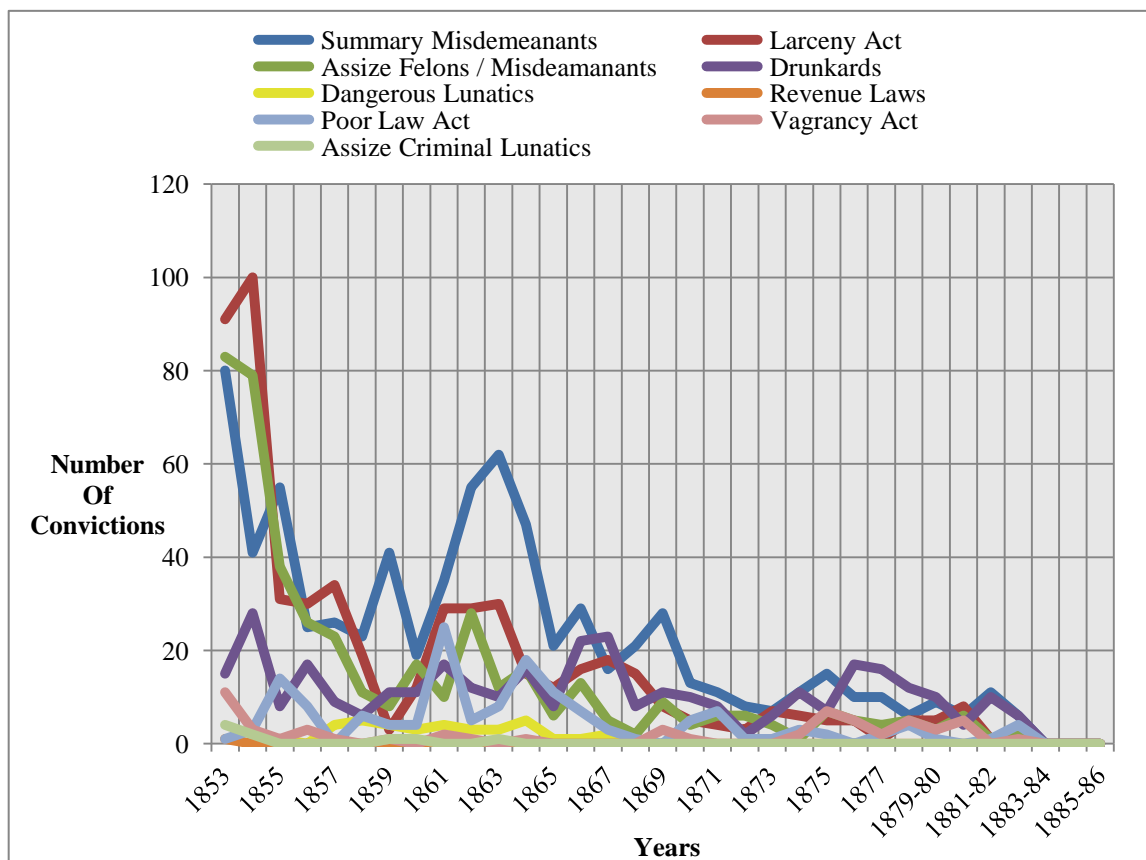


Figure 5.19: Offences of convicted females, Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.⁴⁵⁸

Female convictions were similar to their male counterparts with the offences of assize felon/misdemeanants and drunkards also contributing significantly to overall committals. One notable difference between males and females relates to larceny offences, which comprised twenty-three percent of all female offences compared with to just over eight percent of all male offences over the thirty-four year period analysed (Figures 5.20 and 5.21).

⁴⁵⁶ *Fourth Report Of The General Prisons Board 1881-82*, 50-1; *Fifth Report Of The General Prisons Board 1882-83*, 36-7.

⁴⁵⁷ *Irish Prison Registers, Maryborough Gaol 1881-2*; Appendix 7, Figure A7.02.

⁴⁵⁸ Data for charts taken from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853-77* and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1878-86*, See Appendix 6, Table A6.14 for numerical data used to generate graph.

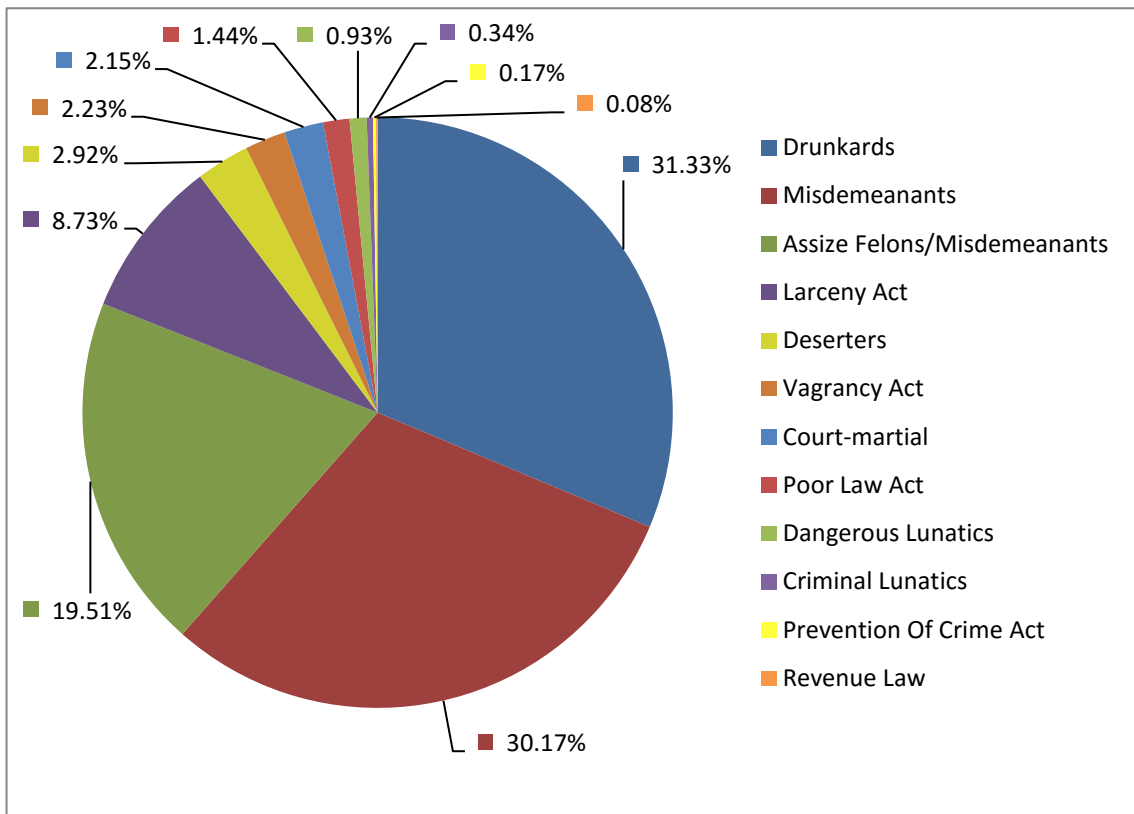


Figure 5.20: Male offence percentages for all convictions, Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.⁴⁵⁵

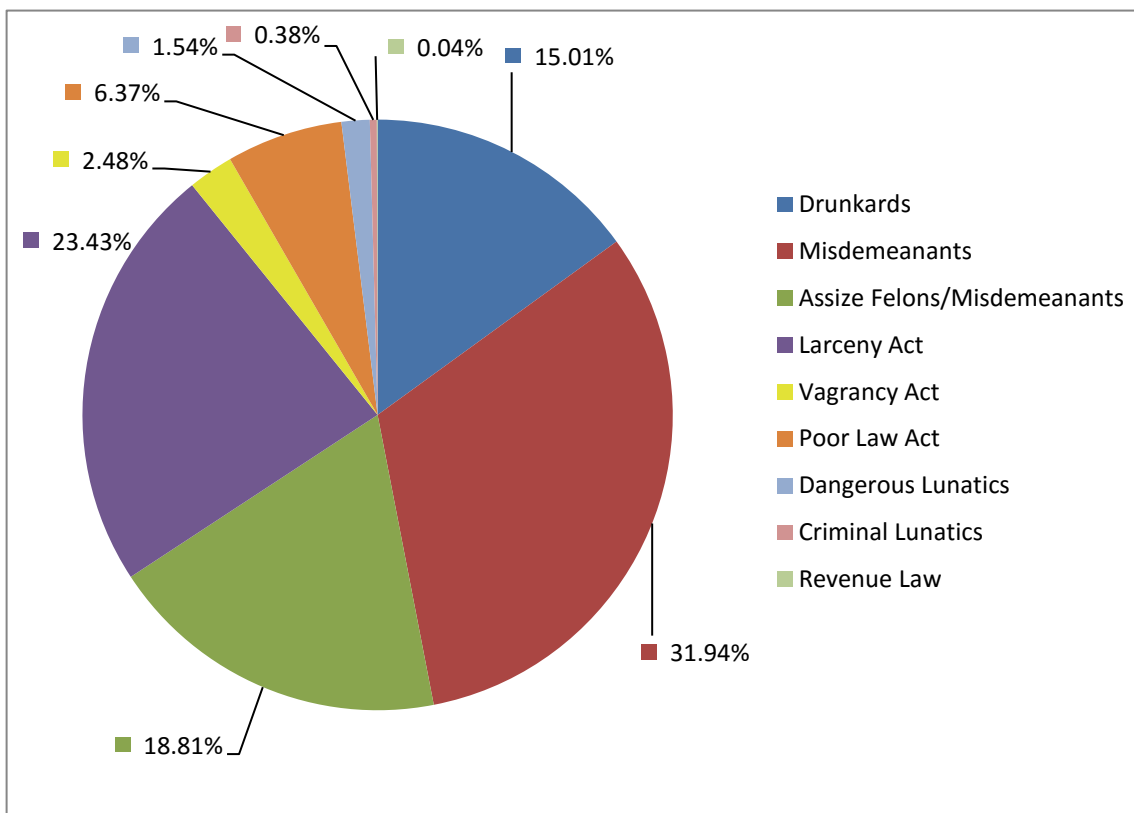


Figure 5.21: Female offence percentages for all convictions, Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.⁴⁵⁸

CONCLUSION

As time progressed the question of how to deal with the deviant portion of society has been the subject of numerous discussions. The requirement for gaols in which to confine these deviants, regardless of duration, has prevailed through each discussion.

From the establishment of Fort Protector in 1548⁴⁵⁹ and the subsequent plantation of Queen's County in 1556,⁴⁶⁰ incarceration of some form was required within Queen's County, especially through the turbulent latter portion of the sixteenth century.

The first formal Queen's County Gaol established at Maryborough in 1789⁴⁶¹ conformed to current penal thinking of the day; however this was a period where penology was under particular scrutiny and after just over thirty years of existence the gaol was determined unfit for purpose.⁴⁶² This was a remarkably short period for a relatively new civic building. The new Queen's County Gaol opened in 1830,⁴⁶³ but within ten years of establishment it mimicked its predecessor, being deemed incapable of conforming to recently enacted prison laws, in particular the system of complete separation.⁴⁶⁴ This was indicative of the fast pace of governmental reform vis-à-vis decisions relating to the most appropriate policies for coping with criminals. The new Queen's County Gaol survived, largely due to the substantial outlay which had so recently been made for its construction. Penology had evolved from primarily punishing criminals towards a system of reformation.

When the General Prisons Board was established in 1878, it promptly embarked upon a period of prison consolidation. Queen's County gaol's survival in this period can be ascribed to its central geographical location. The Old Gaol was repurposed as a temporary convict depot in 1851 for this very reason.⁴⁶⁵ Maryborough was traversed by those travelling from Dublin to most regions of south western Ireland, particularly those journeying by train to the

⁴⁵⁹ White, *Tudor Plantations*, i, 206.

⁴⁶⁰ Carey, 'The End Of The Gaelic Political Order: The O'More Lordship Of Laois 1536-1603', 213-256: 221-23.

⁴⁶¹ *Faulkner's Journal*, August 4 – August 6, 1789.

⁴⁶² *Report Of Inspectors General 1823* (London, 1823), 60.

⁴⁶³ *Irish Prison Registers, Queen's County Prison July-August 1830*, Judith Lalor, committed 6 August 1830. National Archives of Ireland.

⁴⁶⁴ *Nineteenth Report Of The Inspectors General [...] 1840*, 54-5.

⁴⁶⁵ *Annual Report Of The Inspector Of Government Prisons[...] 1852*, 78.

cities of Limerick, Cork and Waterford. Ultimately the decision to convert Maryborough Gaol to a convict only penitentiary in 1884 can be viewed as the primary reason a high security prison exists in Portlaoise to this day.⁴⁶⁶

The investigation into those responsible for operating Maryborough Gaol on a daily basis was intriguing, especially determining when each successive Governor arrived and in most cases the reason for their departure. Reasons which included how a multi-convict escape forced Governor Archibald Wilson to retire; the personal tragedies which caused Governor James Young to become negligent which subsequently forced his resignation; Captain Healey's reluctance to accept a reduction in salary, and how his more accepting replacement, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley, eventually became the first Governor to die whilst in service. Each story is unique with many of the Governors serving long and distinguished careers in Ireland's Prison Service. These careers were often intertwined with Governors constantly moving between gaols, and sometimes serving in the same gaol at the same time. This was indicative of how small the prison service was and how the Governors knew each other on a personal basis; as attested when Governor Patrick Morgan's son Henry married Governor Arthur Bulkeley's daughter Alice in 1893.⁴⁶⁷

Prior to commencing this research my knowledge of Queen's County Gaols was limited to an encounter with the Prison Registers when they became available online and the surprising discovery of my ancestor's brief confinement at Maryborough Gaol. This stirred an interest that revealed how little was known or written about the history of Queen's County Gaols and the people involved in their operation. This dissertation aspires to provide an accurate historical description of the gaols, and to answer the questions posed during its composition, and hopefully some that might be asked in the future.

⁴⁶⁶ *Seventh Report Of The General Prisons Board [...] 1884-85*, 5-6, 17-8.

⁴⁶⁷ Irish Civil Marriage Register, Henry Patrick Morgan and Alice Bulkeley, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1893, Vol. 2, Page 498.

APPENDIX 1

New Prison Investment

6 NINTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS GENERAL

CLASS.	Number of Gaols.	
	1822.	1830.
1st Class: Entirely new gaols, radiating plan - -	1	9
2d - - ditto - - semicircular - -	4	6
3d - Old gaols, not panoptic - -	7	7
4th - Large additions, radiating plan - -	-	6
5th - - ditto - - semicircular - -	-	5
6th - - ditto - - not panoptic - -	-	5*
7th - Counties wanting new gaols - -	12	-
8th - Ditto wanting additions - -	16	-
	40	40

Figure A1.1: Gaol classification 1822-30, *Ninth Report Of The Inspectors General* [...] 1830, indicating investment in new gaols between 1822 and 1830.

APPENDIX 2

Prison Dietary Extracts

SCHEDULE I.—PRISON DIETARY.			
	CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years.
Breakfast,	8 oz. Meal in Stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.	7 oz. Meal in Stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.	5 oz. Meal in Stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. Bread. 1 pint New Milk.*	12 oz. Bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint New Milk.*	10 oz. Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Naggin New Milk.

* One pint of Gruel to be substituted for Milk at Dinner only, on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to Medical direction in all cases requiring relaxation of the Rule.

SCHEDULE II.—DIETARY FOR PRISONERS WHOSE TERM OF IMPRISONMENT SHALL NOT EXCEED ONE CALENDAR MONTH.			
	CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years.
Breakfast,	8 oz. Meal in Stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.	7 oz. Meal in Stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.	5 oz. Meal in Stirabout. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. Bread, 1 pint Oatmeal Gruel, or Vegetable Soup.	12 oz. Bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Oatmeal Gruel, or Vegetable Soup.	10 oz. Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint New Milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Naggin New Milk.

Figure A2.1: Prison Dietary 1850, *Twenty-Ninth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...]* 1850, new prison dietary set by Inspectors General in 1850.

HEALTH, DIETARY, AND EXPENDITURE.

With regard to the dietary, we felt it our duty to bring under the consideration of the Judges of the Queen's Bench a matter which, in our opinion, involves a question of considerable importance to our juvenile population. In the course of our inspections of gaols throughout the kingdom, it had been represented to us, and we had received several written communications to the same effect from the local authorities, that in consequence of the difference existing between the dietaries of the Prisons and the Workhouses, the youthful of both sexes (but almost exclusively the males) are induced to either commit offences within the walls of the latter institutions, or immediately upon leaving them, in order to obtain the higher scale of food which is established in the former. In the Prison dietary there are but *two* classes as to age—namely, those at and below ten years, and those above it; whereas, in the Workhouses there is a subordinate and intermediate classification for those between the ages of nine and fifteen years. The annexed Schedule shows the nature and amount of food issued daily.

Gaol Dietary at and above fifteen years of age.

1st Class, Males.—Breakfast: 8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner: 14 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

2nd Class, Females.—Breakfast: 7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner: 12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Workhouse Dietary for Boys and Girls above nine and under 15 years of age.

Breakfast.—Five oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Another meal.—Not less than 8 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Third Meal.—Four oz. brown bread.

It is to be observed that the Prison allowance for males between the ages of ten and fifteen years, exceeds that of the poorhouse by no less than *three oz.* of meal and *two oz.* of bread daily.

Under these circumstances, therefore, with the view not only of removing the temptation to violate the law, which this discrepancy affords, but of placing prisoners who have been already convicted, or who are at least charged with the commission of offences, upon the same scale of food as that to which the guiltless inmates of the workhouse have been for some time restricted, we respectfully submitted that it would be advisable to cancel the existing class in the Prison Dietary, numbered 3, “Males and Females under Ten Years,” and to substitute the words “under Fifteen Years of age,” adopting at the same time the workhouse scale for boys and girls between nine and fifteen; for we deem it unnecessary to enter into any further subdivision, inasmuch as prisoners under nine years of age are seldom or never committed to gaol. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of any injurious consequences resulting from this reduction, we ventured to suggest that a full discretionary power should be vested in the Medical Officers to grant an extra allowance of food in all cases in which a larger amount of nourishment should appear to them to be necessary for the due preservation of health. These suggestions, we are happy to state, appeared to the Court to be well grounded, and accordingly, under its sanction, we have taken the necessary steps for putting the reduced dietary into immediate operation.

Figure A2.2: Reduction of Juvenile dietary to match workhouses 1854, *Thirty-Third Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1854.*

“SCALE of DIETARY proposed for Prisoners sentenced to various

Days of the Week.	Articles of Food.	CLASS I.			CLASS II.		
		One Week or less.			More than One Week and not exceeding One Month.		
		Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.
Breakfast.							
Every day,	{ Meal, New Milk,	8 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	7 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	8 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	7 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Dinner.							
Sunday,	{ Bread, New Milk, Vegetable Soup, Meat Soup,	14 oz. 1 pint. — —	12 oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. — —	8 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. —	14 oz. 1 pint. — —	12 oz. 1 pint. — —	8 oz. 1 pint. — —
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday,	{ Bread, New Milk, Potatoes, Vegetable Soup,	14 oz. 1 pint. — —	12 oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. — —	8 oz. — — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	1 pint. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. — —	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint. 3 lbs. — —	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. — —
Wednesday and Friday,	{ Bread, New Milk, Vegetable Soup,	14 oz. 1 pint. —	12 oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. —	8 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	14 oz. 1 pint. —	12 oz. 1 pint. —	8 oz. 1 pint. —
Thursday,	{ Bread, New Milk, Potatoes, Vegetable Soup, Meat Soup,	14 oz. 1 pint. — — —	12 oz. $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. — — —	8 oz. — — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. —	1 pint. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. — — —	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint. 3 lbs. — — —	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. — — —
Supper.							
Sunday,	{ Bread, New Milk, Tea,	— — —	— — —	4 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —	6 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,	{ Bread, New Milk, Tea,	— — —	— — —	4 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —	6 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. —
Wednesday and Friday,	{ Bread, New Milk,	— —	— —	4 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	6 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

“Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and destitute Debtors, should receive the same diet exceeding a week, shall be placed on the diet of Class 1. ; and Prisoners sentenced to

“NOTE.—The meal directed in the above Table to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal following formula :—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. Meat Soup is the boiling point, let it simmer for two hours, then add oatmeal and vegetables as for Vegetable Soup, and or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea is to be made with half a pound of tea and one new milk at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change; and the equivalents shall be for
“On the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, Roman Catholic prisoners shall have in according to classification.

Figure A2.3: Scale of dietary proposed for prisoners 1867, 1 of 2, *Forty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1867.*

terms of Imprisonment, with Hard Labour, in the Gaols of Ireland.

CLASS III.			CLASS IV.			Articles of Food.	Days of the Week.
More than One Month and not exceeding Three Months.			More than Three Months.				
Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.		
Breakfast.							
8 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	7 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	9 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	8 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	6 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Meal. New Milk.	} Every day.
Dinner.							
14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	8 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	8 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Vegetable Soup. Meat Soup.	} Sunday.
— 1 pint. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. 3 lbs.	— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	— 1 pint. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. 3 lbs.	— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Bread. New Milk. Potatoes. Vegetable Soup.	} Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — 1 pint.	8 oz. — 1 pint.	14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — 1 pint.	8 oz. — 1 pint.	Bread. New Milk. Vegetable Soup.	} Wednesday and Friday.
— 1 pint. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. 3 lbs.	— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	8 oz. — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Potatoes. Vegetable Soup. Meat Soup.	} Thursday.
Supper.							
6 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	6 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Tea.	} Sunday.
6 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	6 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Tea.	} Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
6 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	6 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	5 oz. — $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread. New Milk.	} Wednesday and Friday.

as Class III. All Prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment, *without* hard labour, for any term not any term exceeding a week, *without* hard labour, shall receive the diet of Class II.

composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable Soup should be made according to the of turnips peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable. to consist of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (24 oz.) of coarse beef, cut small, to every five quarts of cold water; after it has reached boil all for one hour, when the quantity will be reduced by one-fifth. The bread is to be made of wholemeal pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of every half pint of new milk, one pint of buttermilk. lieu of milk 2 oz. of molasses at breakfast, Vegetable Soup at dinner, and tea, without milk, for supper,

Figure A2.4: Scale of dietary proposed for prisoners 1867, 2 of 2, *Forty-Sixth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1867.*

BY THE GENERAL PRISONS

In pursuance of the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the General to the Diets of Prisoners confined

CLASS 1.			CLASS 2.		
MEALS.	-----	Men, Women, and Boys under 16 Years of Age, with and without Hard Labour.	-----	Men with Hard Labour.	Men without Hard Labour, Women, and Boys under 16 Years of Age.
Breakfast.	Daily, Bread .	8 oz.	Daily	{ Bread . . . 6 oz. . . 5 oz. Gruel . . . 1 pint . 1 pint.	
Dinner	Daily { (Stirabout, 1½ pints (containing 3 oz. Indian Meal and 3 oz. Oatmeal.)	1½ pints.	Sunday and Wednesday	{ Bread . . . 6 oz. . . 5 oz. Suet Pudding 3 oz. . . 6 oz.	
			Monday and Friday	{ Bread . . . 6 oz. . . 5 oz. Potatoes . . 8 oz. . . 8 oz.	
			Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday	{ Bread . . . 6 oz. . . 5 oz. Soup . . . ½ pint . ½ pint.	
Supper	Daily, Bread .	8 oz.	Daily	{ Bread . . . 6 oz. . . 5 oz. Gruel . . . 1 pint . 1 pint.	

* On Thursdays, beans and fat bacon may be substituted for beef. At the expiration of breakfast three days in the week in lieu of
 † On Fridays, 6 oz. of salt fish may

The terms to which the above Diets are intended to be

TERM.	CLASS 1.
Seven days and under	Whole term.
More than seven days and not more than one month	Seven days
More than one month and not more than four months
More than four months

Figure A2.5: Prison dietary rules 1880, 1 of 2, Second Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1879-80.

BOARD FOR IRELAND.

Prisons Board for Ireland hereby make the following Rules with respect in ordinary Prisons in Ireland.

CLASS 3.				CLASS 4.		
	Men with Hard Labour.	Men without Hard Labour, Women, and Boys under 16 Years of Age.	Prisoners awaiting Trial; misdemeanants of the First Division who do not Maintain themselves; and Destitute Debtors.		Men with Hard Labour.	Men without Hard Labour, Women and Boys under 16 Years of Age.
Daily	{ Bread . 8 oz. Gruel . 1 pint Cocoa . -	{ 6 oz. . 1 pint . -	{ 6 oz. 1 pint, or ½ pint.	Daily	{ Bread . 8 oz. Porridge . 1 pint Gruel . -	{ 6 oz. - 1 pint.
Sunday, and *Thursday	{ Bread . 8 oz. Potatoes . 8 oz. Cooked Beef without bone 3 oz.	{ 6 oz. . 8 oz. . 3 oz. .	{ 6 oz. 8 oz. 3 oz.	Sunday and Thursday	{ Bread . 8 oz. Potatoes . 12 oz. Cooked Beef without bone 4 oz.	{ 6 oz. 10 oz. 3 oz.
Monday and †Friday	{ Bread . 4 oz. Potatoes . 8 oz. Suet Pudding 8 oz.	{ 4 oz. . 6 oz. . 6 oz. .	{ 4 oz. 6 oz. 6 oz.	Monday and †Friday	{ Bread . 6 oz. Potatoes . 8 oz. Suet Pudding 12 oz.	{ 4 oz. 8 oz. 10 oz.
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday	{ Bread . 8 oz. Potatoes . 8 oz. Soup . ¾ pint	{ 6 oz. . 6 oz. . ¾ pint .	{ 6 oz. 6 oz. ¾ pint	Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday	{ Bread . 8 oz. Potatoes . 8 oz. Soup . 1 pint	{ 6 oz. 8 oz. 1 pint.
Daily	{ Bread . 6 oz. Gruel . 1 pint Cocoa . -	{ 6 oz. . 1 pint . -	{ 6 oz. . 1 pint, or ¾ pint.	Daily	{ Bread . 8 oz. Porridge . 1 pint Gruel . -	{ 6 oz. - 1 pint.

of nine months one pint of cocoa, with two ounces extra bread may be given at one pint of porridge or gruel, if preferred. be substituted for suet pudding.

severally applied are those set forth in the following TABLE :—

CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.	CLASS 4.
—	—	—
Remainder of term.	—	—
One month	Remainder of term.	—
.	Four months	Remainder of term.

Figure A2.6: Prison dietary rules 1880, 2 of 2, *Second Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1879-80*, prison dietary rules 1880, page 1 of 2.

RULES FOR THE DIETARY OF THE LOCAL PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Meals.	CLASS 1.			CLASS 2.		CLASS 3.		CLASS 4.	
	Men, Women, and Boys under 16 years of age, with and without hard labour.	Men with hard labour.	Men without hard labour, Women, and Boys under 16 years of age.	Men with hard labour.	Men without hard labour, Women, and Boys under 16 years of age.	Men with hard labour.	Men without hard labour, Women, and Boys under 16 years of age.	Prisoners awaiting Trial, Misdemeanors of First Division who do not maintain themselves, and Destitute Debtors.	
Breakfast.	Daily, Bread, 8 oz.	{ Bread, . 6 oz., { Cocoa, . 1 pint.	5 oz. 1 pint.		{ Stirabout (con- sisting of 3½ oz. Oatmeal, and Meal . 3½ oz. Indian New Milk, .	1½ pint, 1 pint.	Daily, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.	{ Bread, Tea or Cocoa, or at option of Prisoner { Stirabout, { (as in Class 3), { New milk, .	8 oz. 1 pint. 1½ pint. ¾ pint.
Dinner,	Daily, Stirabout (containing 3 oz. Indian Meal and 3 oz. oatmeal).	Sunday, and Thursday, { Bread, . 6 oz., Suet . 8 o . .	5 oz. 6 oz.	Sunday,	{ Meat Soup with 4 oz. of beef without bone .	1 pint, 16 oz.	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.	{ Bread, Potatoes, Cooked Beef without bone	6 oz. 8 oz. 3 oz.
		Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, { Bread, . 6 oz., Soup . ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.	{ Bread, Vegetable Soup, .	14 oz. 1 pint.	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.	{ Bread, Vegetable Soup, .	16 oz. 1 pint.
Supper.	Daily, Bread, 8 oz.	{ Bread, . 6 oz., { Cocoa, . 1 pint.	5 oz. 1 pint.	Daily,	{ Bread, Potatoes, { Cocoa, .	8 oz., 14 oz. 8 oz. 1 pint.	Daily.	{ Bread, { Tea or Cocoa,	8 oz. 1 pint.

The terms to which the first three classes of the above Diets are intended to be severally applied are those set forth in the following TABLE:—

*T E R M.	CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
Seven days and under,		Whole term.	—
More than seven days and not more than one month,		Seven days,	—
More than one month and not more than four months,			Remainder of Term.
More than four months,			Whole term.

NOTE.—2 pints of Buttermilk may be given as an equivalent for 1 pint of New Milk. Bread may be given as an equivalent for stirabout, at the discretion of the Medical Officer in the proportion of 10 and 12 oz. bread for 6 or 7 oz. meal respectively. In case of a Fast day in the Roman Catholic Church falling on any day other than Wednesday or Friday, the Prisoners of that persuasion may be given on such day the same Diet as on Friday.
* See Circular 234, Amended Rules, page 30, Section III.

Figure A2.7: Prison dietary rules 1882, Fourth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1881-82.

RULES FOR THE DIETARIES OF THE LOCAL PRISONS IN

MEALS	CLASS 1.		CLASS 2.	
		Men, Women, and Boys under 16 Years of Age, with and without Hard Labour.		Men without Hard Labour, Women, and Boys under 16 Years of Age.

Dinner,	Breakfast, Daily—Bread, . 3 oz.	Daily,	{ Bread, . 6 oz. . 5 oz. { Cocoa, . 1 pint . 1 pint. { New Milk, . $\frac{3}{4}$ pint . $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
	{ Daily—Stirabout (containing 3 oz. Indian Meal and 3 oz. Oatmeal). } $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Sunday and Thursday,	{ Bread, . 6 oz. . 5 oz. { Suet Pudding, 3 oz. . 6 oz. { New Milk, . $\frac{3}{4}$ pint . $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
		Wednesday and Friday,	{ Bread, . 6 oz. . 5 oz. { Potatoes, . 3 oz. . 3 oz. { New Milk, . $\frac{3}{4}$ pint . $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
		Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday,	{ Bread, . 14 oz. . 13 oz. { Soup, . $\frac{1}{2}$ pint . $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Supper, . Daily—Bread, . 3 oz.	Daily,	{ Bread, . 6 oz. . 5 oz. { Cocoa, . 1 pint . 1 pint. { New Milk, . $\frac{1}{2}$ pint . $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	

The terms to which the first three classes of the are those set forth in

T E R M .*	
Three days and under,
More than three days and not more than one month,
More than one month and not more than four months,
More than four months,

NOTE.—2 pints of Buttermilk may be given as an equivalent for 1 pint of New Milk. Officer in the proportion of 10 and 12 oz. bread for 6 or 7 oz. meal respectively. than Wednesday or Friday, the Prisoners of that Persuasion may be given on *The word "Term" includes the period, or aggregate of the periods, during which one, committal.

Figure A2.8: Prison dietary rules 1887, 1 of 2, Ninth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1886-87.

IRELAND, AS APPROVED 18TH FEB., 1885, & 17TH JAN., 1887.

CLASS 3.			CLASS 4.		
		Men with Hard Labour.	Men without Hard Labour, Women, and Boys under 16 Years of Age.	Prisoners awaiting Trial, Misdemeanants of the First Division who do not maintain themselves, and Destitute Debtors.	
Daily,	{ Stirabout (consisting of 3½ oz. Oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian Meal), New Milk, . . .	1½ pint, 1 pint,	1½ pint, ¾ pint.	Daily,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. Tea or Cocoa, . . . 1 pint. or at option of Prisoner, Stirabout, . . . 1½ pint. (as in class 3), New Milk, . . . ¾ pint.
Sunday,	{ Meat Soup with 4 oz. of beef without bone, . . . Potatoes, . . .	1 pint, 16 oz.	1 pint. 16 oz.		
Monday, . . . Tuesday, . . . Thursday, . . . Saturday, . . .	{ Bread, . . . 16 oz. Vegetable Soup, . . .	1 pint, 1 pint.	1 pint.	Sunday, . . . Monday, . . . Tuesday, . . . Thursday, . . . Saturday, . . .	{ Bread, . . . 6 oz. Potatoes, . . . 8 oz. Cooked Beef without bone, . . . 3 oz.
Wednesday and Friday,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. Potatoes, . . . 16 oz.	8 oz. 14 oz.	8 oz. 14 oz.	Wednesday and Friday,	{ Bread, . . . 16 oz. Vegetable Soup, . . . 1 pint.
Daily,	{ Bread, . . . 10 oz. Cocoa, . . . 1 pint,	8 oz. 1 pint.	8 oz. 1 pint.	Daily,	{ Bread, . . . 8 oz. Tea or Cocoa, . . . 1 pint.

above Diets are intended to be severally applied the following TABLE :—

CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
Whole term.	—	—
Three days, . . .	Remainder of term.	—
—	One month.	Remainder of term.
—	—	Whole term.

Bread may be given as an equivalent for stirabout, at the discretion of the Medical In case of a Fast day in the Roman Catholic Church falling on any day other such day the same Diet as on Friday.
a convicted prisoner is to be retained in custody, whether under one, or more than

Figure A2.9: Prison dietary rules 1887, 2 of 2, Ninth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1886-87.

APPENDIX 3

Prison Trades And Profits

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF PRISONS, &c., IRELAND.

125

SCHEDULE (F.)

RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, AND SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND, ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1841.

GAOLS.	MALES.												FEMALES.					AMOUNT		AMOUNT		AMOUNT		No. of Males who learned their Trades in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascend per Day.	Sels. obs.	GAOLS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Stone-breakers.	Tread-mill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.	Females.	Males.					Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418

County and Borough Gaols during the year 1876, by Classes of Offences.

TOTAL.		NOT CONVICTED.						Untried Prisoners in Custody on 31st Dec., 1876.		TOTAL COMMITMENTS.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
M.	F.	Acquitted on Trial.		For Further Examination, Remanded, and Discharged.		TOTAL.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
2,873	1,984	0	2	236	58	242	60	33	4	3,148	2,048	5,196	Antrim.
458	165	4	.	30	5	34	5	8	2	500	172	672	Armagh.
149	25	6	.	12	2	18	2	6	.	173	27	200	Carlow.
327	64	1	1	20	4	21	5	4	1	352	70	422	Cavan.
246	86	5	1	51	8	56	9	3	3	305	98	403	Clare.
797	305	12	1	18	2	30	3	12	1	839	309	1,148	Cork County.
1,728	1,585	21	9	100	22	121	31	7	2	1,856	1,618	3,474	" City.
231	40	6	1	13	1	19	2	4	.	254	42	296	Donegal.
376	223	8	4	15	.	23	4	3	3	402	230	632	Down.
1,118	661	9	5	109	20	118	25	15	4	1,251	690	1,941	Dublin County.
1,184	.	130	.	572	.	702	.	64	.	1,950	.	11,805	Dublin City :
3,834	5,678	.	68	.	254	.	322	.	21	3,834	6,021	11,805	{ Richmond B.
177	75	6	1	15	3	21	4	3	.	201	79	280	{ GrangegormanP.
337	95	7	3	30	5	37	8	8	2	382	105	487	{ Fermanagh.
269	176	4	4	28	6	32	10	4	2	305	188	493	{ * Galway.
543	191	5	2	29	6	34	8	13	1	590	200	790	Kerry.
542	276	2	2	54	15	56	17	13	3	611	296	907	Kildare.
154	23	8	.	26	4	34	4	7	.	195	27	222	{ * Kilkenny.
173	92	.	.	18	3	18	3	1	.	192	95	287	{ + King's.
276	53	2	.	28	2	30	2	4	.	310	55	365	
206	32	6	2	19	7	25	9	2	1	233	42	275	Leitrim.
458	74	19	3	29	6	48	9	9	4	515	87	602	Limerick County
890	349	30	4	90	19	120	23	14	4	1,024	376	1,400	" City.
504	407	6	.	31	9	37	9	2	1	543	417	960	Londonderry.
322	66	5	1	26	6	31	7	12	1	365	74	439	Longford.
229	131	6	.	25	2	31	2	6	1	266	134	400	Louth.
161	95	.	.	23	3	23	3	5	.	189	98	287	Drogheda Town.
345	143	111	26	30	3	141	29	7	3	493	175	668	Mayo.
382	50	8	2	29	2	37	4	11	5	430	59	489	Meath.
240	66	7	1	19	2	26	3	5	3	271	72	343	Monaghan.
251	42	32	3	32	2	64	5	9	2	324	49	373	Queen's.
222	45	4	1	9	1	13	2	8	3	243	50	293	Roscommon.
273	51	8	.	25	3	33	3	12	2	318	56	374	Sligo.
481	88	19	1	42	2	61	3	3	.	545	86	631	Tipperary, N. R.
690	253	10	2	25	2	35	4	12	2	737	259	996	" S. R.
338	139	3	2	35	5	38	7	7	2	383	148	531	Tyrone.
174	50	6	2	12	2	18	4	13	3	205	57	262	{ * Waterford.
641	322	9	2	39	11	48	13	8	3	697	338	1,035	{ + Westmeath
320	118	9	.	35	3	44	3	17	4	381	125	506	Wexford.
325	77	6	2	20	6	26	8	5	2	356	87	443	Wicklow.
390	66	15	4	4	3	19	7	6	2	415	75	490	
23,634	.	561	.	2,003	.	2,564	.	385	.	26,583	.	.	Total Males.
.	14,456	.	162	.	519	.	681	.	97	.	15,234	.	Total Females.
38,090	.	723	.	2,522	.	3,245	.	482	.	.	.	41,817	Total M. and F.

Figure A4.3: Detailed offence breakdown for all county gaols 1855, 2 of 2, *Thirty-Fourth Report Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1855.*

APPENDIX 5

Prisoner Time Tables

SUMMER TIME TABLE,	
To be enforced from 1st April to 30th September in each year.	
TIME TABLE of DAILY DUTIES in LOCAL PRISONS.	
WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
<p>A.M. 5.45 Bell rings and prisoners rise, clean cells, &c. 6.0 Officers muster. 6.15 Exercise. 7.0 Labour commences. 7.45 Prisoners breakfast. 8.0 Officers (except patrols) go to breakfast. 8.40 Labour recommences ; patrols go to breakfast.</p> <p>NOON. 12.45 Labour ceases.</p> <p>P.M. 1.0 Dinners (prisoners'), school, and religious instruction. 1.15 Officers (except patrols) go to dinner. 2.0 Labour recommences, and patrols go to dinner. 5.0 Exercise for such prisoners as the Governor may arrange. 6.0 Supper, school, or religious instruction. 7.0 Evening guard come on duty ; labour recommences in cells. 8.0 Bed. 8.30 Lights out. 10.0 Night watch come on duty.</p>	<p>A.M. 6.45 Bell rings ; prisoners clean cells. 7.0 Officers muster. 7.15 Exercise. 8.0 Prisoners breakfast. 8.15 Officers (except patrols) breakfast. 8.45 Officers return ; patrols go to breakfast.</p> <p>P.M. 1.0 Dinner. 1.15 Officers (except patrols) go to dinner. 2.0 Officers return ; patrols go to dinner. 2.5 Exercise. 2.40 In cells ; officers (except patrols) go off duty. 6.0 Supper. 8.0 Lights out.</p>

Figure A5.1: Summer prisoner daily time table 1879, *First Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1878-79.*

WINTER TIME TABLE,

To be enforced from 1st October in each year, to 31st March in the year following.

TIME TABLE of DAILY DUTIES in LOCAL PRISONS.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
A.M.		A.M.	
6.30	Bell rings and prisoners rise, wash and clean cells, &c.	7.15	Bell rings; prisoners rise, wash, and clean cells.
6.45	Officers muster, and commence to Unlock.	7.30	Officers muster.
7.0	Exercise.	7.45	Exercise or chapel.
8.0	Labour commences.	9.0	Prisoners breakfast.
8.30	Prisoners breakfast.	9.10	Officers (except patrols) breakfast.
8.45	Officers (except patrols) go to breakfast.	10.15	Officers return; patrols go to breakfast.
9.30	Labour in cells recommences; patrols go to breakfast and officers return.	P.M.	
P.M.		1.0	Dinner.
1.0	Dinners (prisoners'), school, and religious instruction.	1.10	Officers (except patrols) go to dinner.
1.10	Officers (except patrols) go to dinner.	2.15	Patrols relieved.
2.0	Labour recommences, and patrols go to dinner.	2.20	Exercise.
3.30	Exercise for such prisoners as the Governor may order.	3.0	In cells; officers (except patrols) go off duty.
4.30	Labour in cells.	4.45	Supper.
5.45	Supper, school, or religious instruction.	6.45	Bed.
6.30	Evening guard come on duty; labour recommences in cells.	7.0	Lights out.
8.0	Bed.	10.0	Patrols relieved by night watch.
8.30	Lights out.		
10.0	Night watch come on duty.		

Figure A5.2: Winter prisoner daily time table 1879, *First Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1878-79.*

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

To be enforced from 1st April to 30th September in each year.

TIME TABLE of DAILY DUTIES in LOCAL PRISONS.

WEEK-DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
A.M.		A.M.	
5.45	Bell rings, and prisoners rise, wash, and clean cells.	6.30	Bell rings; prisoners rise, wash, and clean cells.
6.0	Officers muster.	6.45	Officers muster.
6.15	Labour commences.	7.0	Chapel.
7.45	Prisoners breakfast.	8.0	Prisoners breakfast.
8.0	Officers (except patrols) go to breakfast.	8.15	Patrols go to breakfast.
8.30	Labour recommences.	9.15	Patrols return; officers go to breakfast.
8.50	Officers return; patrols go to breakfast.	10.15	Officers return.
9.40	Patrols return.	P.M.	
P.M.		12.45	Dinner (prisoners').
12.45	Dinners (prisoners'). School, and religious instruction.	1.0	Officers (patrols) go to dinner.
1.0	Officers (except patrols) go to dinner.	2.0	Patrols return; officers go to dinner and off duty.
2.0	Officers return, labour recommences, and patrols go to dinner.	5.0	Supper.
3.0	Patrols return.	8.0	Lights out.
5.45	Supper, School, or religious instruction.	10.0	Night watch come on duty.
6.30	Evening guard come on duty; labour recommences in cells.		
8.0	Bed.		
8.30	Lights out.		
10.0	Night watch come on duty.		

The Governor and Chaplains will so arrange that different Religious Services take place at the usual hours, and as they vary in different localities no time for Divine Service is fixed. But they should be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with these hours.

Separate Religious Instruction may be given to such prisoners as the Chaplains may desire to instruct, on Sundays and Fridays from 2 to 6, by the Chaplain communicating and arranging with the Governor accordingly, a warder or assistant matron to wait on the Chaplain during this period.

A sufficient number of Officers will be detailed for patrol duty in the Prison during meal hours and at other times when it may be necessary; and the Governor will provide for the duties being so arranged as to equalize the number of hours on duty for each officer as far as possible.

When prisoners are being marched from place to place, or at exercise, they should not be nearer than five paces one from the other, and untried prisoners should not be marched with convicted prisoners.

Exercise.—The Governor will make necessary arrangements to ensure each prisoner receiving two hours exercise daily, and when possible "Exercise" will consist of labour in the open air.

The Sunday Time Tables are to be carried out on Holidays as far as possible.

General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle, October, 1885.

Figure A5.3: Summer prisoner daily time table 1886, *Eighth Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1885-86.*

Copy of the Winter Time Table as revised in October, 1885.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

To be enforced from 1st October in each year to 31st March in the year following.

TIME TABLE of DAILY DUTIES in LOCAL PRISONS.

WEEK-DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
A.M.		A.M.	
6.30	Bell rings, and prisoners rise, wash, and clean cells.	6.45	Bell rings; prisoners rise, wash, and clean cells.
6.45	Officers muster.	7.0	Officers muster.
7.0	Labour commences.	7.15	Chapel.
8.10	Prisoners breakfast.	8.15	Patrols go to breakfast.
8.25	Officers (except patrols) go to breakfast.	9.0	Prisoners breakfast.
8.55	Labour in cells recommences.	9.15	Patrols return; officers go to breakfast.
9.15	Officers return; patrols go to breakfast.	10.15	Officers Return.
10.5	Patrols return.	P.M.	
P.M.		12.45	Dinner (prisoners').
12.45	Dinners (prisoners'). School, and religious instruction.	1.0	Officers (patrols) go to dinner.
1.0	Officers (except patrols) go to dinner.	2.0	Patrols return; officers go to dinner and off duty.
2.0	Officers return, labour recommences and patrol go to dinners.	4.45	Supper.
3.0	Patrols return.	6.45	Bed.
5.45	Supper, School, or religious instruction.	7.0	Lights out
6.30	Evening guard come on duty; labour recommences in cells.	10.0	Patrols relieved by night watch.
8.0	Bed.		
8.30	Lights out.		
10.0	Night watch come on duty.		

The Governor and Chaplains will so arrange that different Religious Services take place at the usual hours, and as they vary in different localities no time for Divine Service is fixed. But they should be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with these hours.

Separate Religious Instruction may be given to such prisoners as the Chaplains may desire to instruct, on Sundays and Fridays from 2 to 6, by the Chaplain communicating and arranging with the Governor accordingly, a warder or assistant matron to wait on the Chaplain during this period.

A sufficient number of Officers will be detailed for patrol duty in the Prison during meal hours and at other times when it may be necessary; and the Governor will provide for the duties being so arranged as to equalize the number of hours on duty for each officer as far as possible.

When prisoners are being marched from place to place, or at exercise, they should not be nearer than five paces one from the other, and untried prisoners should not be marched with convicted prisoners.

Exercise.—The Governor will make necessary arrangements to ensure each prisoner receiving two hours exercise daily, and when possible "Exercise" will consist of labour in the open air.

The Sunday Time Tables are to be carried out on Holidays as far as possible.

General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle, October, 1885.

Figure A5.4: Winter prisoner daily time table 1886, *Eight Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1885-86.*

APPENDIX 6

Statistical Tables

Profits from trades engaged at Queen's County Gaol 1831-44												
Year.	Male.				Female.				Total.			
	£.	s.	d.	Total d.	£.	s.	d.	Total d.	£.	s.	d.	Total d.
1831	95	3	0.5	22836.5	17	18	6.5	4302.5	113	1	7	27139
1833	488	1	5.5	117137.5	35	9	9.5	8517.5	523	11	3	125655
1834	67	8	7.5	16183.5	37	10	10.5	9010.5	104	19	6	25194
1835	71	8	5.5	17141.5	45	0	2.5	10802.5	116	8	8	27944
1836	45	6	7	10879	32	6	8	7760	77	13	3	18639
1837	91	11	7.75	21979.75	36	15	6.25	8826.25	128	7	2	30806
1838	280	11	3.25	67335.25	46	16	8	11240	327	7	11.25	78575.25
1839	208	12	6.75	50070.75	55	9	10.25	13318.25	264	2	5	63389
1840	124	1	9	29781	16	4	2	3890	140	5	11	33671
1841	30	11	11	7343	31	12	2	7586	62	4	1	14929
1842	97	9	0.5	23388.5	69	5	7	16627	166	14	7.5	40015.5
1843	61	8	7	14743	47	5	1	11341	108	13	8	26084
1844	59	10	6	14286	20	0	5.5	4805.5	79	10	11.5	19091.5
Total	999	3	10.5	413105.25	491	15	7	118027	2213	1	0.25	531132.25

Table A6.1: Profits from trades engaged at Queen's County Gaol 1831-44, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1831-44.*

Profits from trades engaged at Queen's County Gaol 1851-75												
Year.	Male.				Female.				Total.			
	£.	s.	d.	Total d.	£.	s.	d.	Total d.	£.	s.	d.	Total d.
1851	156	18	2	37658	28	0	2	6722	184	18	4	44380
1852	400	12	9	96153	46	4	1	11089	446	16	10	107242
1853	500	0	0	120000	34	11	0	8292	534	11	0	128292
1854	277	18	8	66704	23	1	3	5535	300	19	11	72239
1855	43	13	0	10476	11	3	10	2686	54	16	10	13162
1856	27	15	8	6668	5	4	0	1248	32	19	8	7916
1857	27	10	10	6610	4	14	3	1131	32	5	1	7741
1858	17	19	11	4319	0	15	0	180	18	14	11	4499
1859	10	1	1	2413	0	5	0	60	10	6	1	2473
1860	9	8	0	2256	1	10	0	360	10	18	0	2616
1861	7	14	6	1854	0	0	0	0	7	14	6	1854
1862	12	10	3	3003	0	0	0	0	12	10	3	3003
1863	14	8	0	3456	0	0	0	0	14	8	0	3456
1864	12	15	8	3068	0	0	0	0	12	15	8	3068
1865	12	18	7	3103	0	0	0	0	12	18	7	3103
1866	11	19	1	2869	0	0	0	0	11	19	1	2869
1867	6	4	11	1499	0	0	0	0	6	4	11	1499
1868	0	10	4	124	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	124
1869	5	0	6	1206	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	1206
1870	1	11	2	374	0	0	0	0	1	11	2	374
1871	7	2	0	1704	0	8	4	100	7	10	4	1804
1872	15	10	8	3728	0	0	0	0	15	10	8	3728
1873	27	6	0	6552	0	0	0	0	27	6	0	6552
1874	21	8	3	5139	0	0	0	0	21	8	3	5139
1875	22	15	8	5468	0	0	0	0	22	15	8	5468
Total	1651	13	8	396404	155	16	11	37403	1807	10	7	433807

Table A6.2: Profits from trades engaged at Queen's County Gaol 1851-75, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1851-75.*

Annual dietary costs and annual committals for Queen's County Gaol 1832-77.					
Year.	Annual Dietary Cost.				Annual Prisoner
	£.	s.	d.	Total d.	Committals.
1832	249	19	5	59993	582
1833	449	16	2.25	107954.25	528
1834	411	7	4	98728	699
1835	394	13	1.5	94717.5	633
1836	302	18	9	72705	736
1837	767	14	5	184253	1084
1838	429	13	11.5	103127.5	904
1839	361	7	10.5	86734.5	736
1840	451	0	10.5	108250.5	688
1841	362	18	3	87099	606
1842	445	9	0	106908	978
1843	421	9	9	101157	749
1844	304	12	8	73112	712
1845	313	9	0.75	75228.75	679
1846	438	16	8	105320	727
1847	989	3	7	237403	1400
1848	1098	5	8	263588	1545
1849	989	14	0	237528	1878
1850	812	17	10	195094	1673
1851	569	11	0.5	136692.5	1655
1852	416	1	2	99854	1161
1853	326	7	1.5	78325.5	932
1854	409	5	10	98230	889
1855	254	11	2	61094	641
1856	196	15	0	47220	542
1857	182	17	0	43884	490
1858	130	17	3	31407	416
1859	97	16	8	23480	453
1860	115	13	9	27765	399
1861	149	12	5	35909	435
1862	195	4	2	46850	560
1863	160	13	10	38566	561
1864	170	8	0	40896	626
1865	169	6	1	40633	464
1866	113	18	8	27344	441
1867	92	7	7	22171	322
1868	99	19	9	23997	242
1869	147	0	3	35283	258
1870	156	15	8	37628	304
1871	191	4	10	45898	319
1872	122	17	0	29484	234
1873	151	17	2	36446	284
1874	194	18	11	46787	279
1875	194	0	8	46568	332
1876	205	14	7	49375	373
1877	268	3	8	64364	346
Totals	15479	7	8	3715052	31495

Table A6.3: Annual diet costs and annual prisoner committals for Queen's County Gaol 1832-77, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1832-77.*

Queen's County Gaol committal offences from 1835-44, excluding 1836, divided by class.						
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
	Offences Against The Person.	Offences Against Property With Violence.	Offences Against Property Without Violence.	Malicious Offences Against Property.	Forgery And Offences Against The Currency.	Other Offences Not Included In Above Classes.
Year.						Total Offences.
1835	74	28	66	9	2	124
1837	130	16	87	0	8	60
1838	114	5	106	1	1	69
1839	236	28	172	5	1	200
1840	145	20	298	5	4	89
1841	135	37	201	2	1	194
1842	129	35	328	3	5	221
1843	156	51	183	6	3	226
1844	170	16	143	17	3	208
Totals	1289	236	1584	48	28	1391
						4576

Table A6.4: Queen's County Gaol committal offences divided by class 1835-44, excluding 1836 as report was illegible, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1835-44*.

No. 1 Offences against the person for Queen's County Gaol committals from 1835-44, excluding 1836, divided by primary offence.										
Year.	Assaults.		Murder, Serious Assault.		Abduction, Desertion, Rape.		Sundry Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%
1835	49	66.22%	19	25.68%	3	4.05%	3	4.05%	74	
1837	114	87.69%	11	8.46%	5	3.85%	0	0.00%	130	
1838	62	54.39%	39	34.21%	6	5.26%	7	6.14%	114	
1839	197	83.47%	27	11.44%	12	5.08%	0	0.00%	236	
1840	131	90.34%	6	4.14%	6	4.14%	2	1.38%	145	
1841	116	85.93%	6	4.44%	13	9.63%	0	0.00%	135	
1842	113	87.60%	1	0.78%	15	11.63%	0	0.00%	129	
1843	137	87.82%	1	0.64%	13	8.33%	5	3.21%	156	
1844	134	78.82%	12	7.06%	19	11.18%	5	2.94%	170	
Total	1053	81.69%	122	9.46%	92	7.14%	22	1.71%	1289	

Table A6.5: No. 1 Offences against the person, Queen's County Gaol 1835-44, excluding 1836 as report was illegible, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors General [...] 1835-44.*

No. 3 Offences against the property without violence for Queen's County Gaol committals from 1835-44, excluding 1836, divided by primary offence.									
Year.	Animal stealing.		Simple Larceny.		Other Larceny.		Sundry Offences.		Total Offences.
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	
1835	22	33.33%	0	0.00%	32	48.48%	12	18.18%	66
1837	8	9.20%	20	22.99%	55	63.22%	4	4.60%	87
1838	12	11.32%	68	64.15%	18	16.98%	8	7.55%	106
1839	10	5.81%	101	58.72%	53	30.81%	8	4.65%	172
1840	19	6.38%	202	67.79%	32	10.74%	45	15.10%	298
1841	12	5.97%	99	49.25%	30	14.93%	60	29.85%	201
1842	17	5.18%	249	75.91%	23	7.01%	39	11.89%	328
1843	5	2.73%	139	75.96%	17	9.29%	22	12.02%	183
1844	2	1.40%	138	96.50%	0	0.00%	3	2.10%	143
Total	107	6.76%	1016	64.14%	260	16.41%	201	12.69%	1584

Table A6.6: No. 3 Offences against property without violence Queen's County Gaol 1835-44, excluding 1836 as report was illegible, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors General [...] 1835-44.*

No. 6 Other offences not appearing in other classes for Queen's County Gaol committals from 1835-44, excluding 1836, divided by primary offence.											
Year.	Misdemeanors.		Sundry Offences.		Rescue / Refusing to aid Police.		Riot.		Total Offences.		
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	
1835	114	91.94%	10	8.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	124		
1837	25	41.67%	10	16.67%	0	0.00%	25	41.67%	60		
1838	33	47.83%	7	10.14%	7	10.14%	22	31.88%	69		
1839	72	36.00%	5	2.50%	60	30.00%	63	31.50%	200		
1840	69	77.53%	2	2.25%	0	0.00%	18	20.22%	89		
1841	33	17.01%	4	2.06%	132	68.04%	25	12.89%	194		
1842	32	14.48%	5	2.26%	136	61.54%	48	21.72%	221		
1843	76	33.63%	10	4.42%	133	58.85%	7	3.10%	226		
1844	24	11.54%	4	1.92%	105	50.48%	75	36.06%	208		
Total	478	34.36%	57	9.95%	573	41.19%	283	20.35%	1391		

Table A6.7: No. 6 Other offences no appearing in other classes Queen's County Gaol 1835-44, excluding 1836 as report was illegible, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors General [...] 1835-44.*

Queen's County Gaol Male Committals 1853-86.							
Year.	Convicted.		Not Convicted.		Untried.		Total Committals.
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	
1853	629	100.00%	0	0.00%		0.00%	629
1854	625	100.00%	0	0.00%		0.00%	625
1855	280	75.27%	92	24.73%	0	0.00%	372
1856	299	77.66%	76	19.74%	10	2.60%	385
1857	288	80.90%	61	17.13%	7	1.97%	356
1858	252	79.00%	62	19.44%	5	1.57%	319
1859	276	76.45%	79	21.88%	6	1.66%	361
1860	242	78.06%	64	20.65%	4	1.29%	310
1861	227	80.78%	49	17.44%	5	1.78%	281
1862	305	80.47%	63	16.62%	11	2.90%	379
1863	335	83.96%	61	15.29%	3	0.75%	399
1864	399	84.53%	69	14.62%	4	0.85%	472
1865	319	83.51%	54	14.14%	9	2.36%	382
1866	268	80.72%	54	16.27%	10	3.01%	332
1867	177	73.75%	56	23.33%	7	2.92%	240
1868	143	79.44%	29	16.11%	8	4.44%	180
1869	144	76.19%	39	20.63%	6	3.17%	189
1870	189	76.83%	45	18.29%	12	4.88%	246
1871	179	67.80%	83	31.44%	2	0.76%	264
1872	142	72.82%	48	24.62%	5	2.56%	195
1873	154	62.60%	74	30.08%	18	7.32%	246
1874	178	76.07%	51	21.79%	5	2.14%	234
1875	217	78.62%	54	19.57%	5	1.81%	276
1876	251	77.47%	64	19.75%	9	2.78%	324
1877	229	76.59%	65	21.74%	5	1.67%	299
1878-79	207	84.15%	39	15.85%	0	0.00%	246
1879-80	202	88.21%	27	11.79%	0	0.00%	229
1880-81	157	78.11%	44	21.89%	0	0.00%	201
1881-82	326	90.56%	21	5.83%	13	3.61%	360
1882-83	239	87.87%	31	11.40%	2	0.74%	272
1883-84	162	86.17%	26	13.83%	0	0.00%	188
1884-85	171	84.65%	31	15.35%	0	0.00%	202
1885-86	38	71.70%	15	28.30%	0	0.00%	53
Total	8249	82.11%	1626	16.19%	171	1.70%	10046

Table A6.10: Queen's County Gaol male committals 1853-86, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853-77*, and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1878-86*.

Queen's County Gaol female committals 1853-86.							
Year.	Convicted.		Not Convicted		Untried.		Total
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Committals.
1853	286	100.00%	0	0.00%		0.00%	286
1854	256	100.00%	0	0.00%		0.00%	256
1855	148	88.10%	20	11.90%	0	0.00%	168
1856	109	75.69%	33	22.92%	2	1.39%	144
1857	97	75.19%	30	23.26%	2	1.55%	129
1858	70	76.92%	21	23.08%	0	0.00%	91
1859	73	82.02%	14	15.73%	2	2.25%	89
1860	67	78.82%	18	21.18%	0	0.00%	85
1861	122	85.92%	16	11.27%	4	2.82%	142
1862	133	78.70%	31	18.34%	5	2.96%	169
1863	126	87.50%	15	10.42%	3	2.08%	144
1864	118	83.10%	21	14.79%	3	2.11%	142
1865	59	78.67%	13	17.33%	3	4.00%	75
1866	88	84.62%	15	14.42%	1	0.96%	104
1867	67	90.54%	7	9.46%	0	0.00%	74
1868	47	81.03%	7	12.07%	4	6.90%	58
1869	59	90.77%	6	9.23%	0	0.00%	65
1870	38	77.55%	9	18.37%	2	4.08%	49
1871	36	70.59%	14	27.45%	1	1.96%	51
1872	20	68.97%	9	31.03%	0	0.00%	29
1873	25	75.76%	5	15.15%	3	9.09%	33
1874	34	75.56%	9	20.00%	2	4.44%	45
1875	43	78.18%	10	18.18%	2	3.64%	55
1876	42	85.71%	5	10.20%	2	4.08%	49
1877	35	74.47%	9	19.15%	3	6.38%	47
1878-79	37	92.50%	3	7.50%	0	0.00%	40
1879-80	31	86.11%	5	13.89%	0	0.00%	36
1880-81	29	90.63%	3	9.38%	0	0.00%	32
1881-82	24	82.76%	2	6.90%	3	10.34%	29
1882-83	20	86.96%	3	13.04%	0	0.00%	23
1883-84	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
1884-85	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
1885-86	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Total	2339	85.40%	353	12.89%	47	1.72%	2739

Table A6.11: Queen's County Gaol female committals 1853-86, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...]* 1853-77, and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland* 1878-86.

Queen's County Gaol combined male and female committals.					
Year.	Male.		Female.		Total
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Committals.
1853	629	68.74%	286	31.26%	915
1854	625	70.94%	256	29.06%	881
1855	372	68.89%	168	31.11%	540
1856	385	72.78%	144	27.22%	529
1857	356	73.40%	129	26.60%	485
1858	319	77.80%	91	22.20%	410
1859	361	80.22%	89	19.78%	450
1860	310	78.48%	85	21.52%	395
1861	281	66.43%	142	33.57%	423
1862	379	69.16%	169	30.84%	548
1863	399	73.48%	144	26.52%	543
1864	472	76.87%	142	23.13%	614
1865	382	83.59%	75	16.41%	457
1866	332	76.15%	104	23.85%	436
1867	240	76.43%	74	23.57%	314
1868	180	75.63%	58	24.37%	238
1869	189	74.41%	65	25.59%	254
1870	246	83.39%	49	16.61%	295
1871	264	83.81%	51	16.19%	315
1872	195	87.05%	29	12.95%	224
1873	246	88.17%	33	11.83%	279
1874	234	83.87%	45	16.13%	279
1875	276	83.38%	55	16.62%	331
1876	324	86.86%	49	13.14%	373
1877	299	86.42%	47	13.58%	346
1878-79	246	86.01%	40	13.99%	286
1879-80	229	86.42%	36	13.58%	265
1880-81	201	86.27%	32	13.73%	233
1881-82	360	92.54%	29	7.46%	389
1882-83	272	92.20%	23	7.80%	295
1883-84	188	100.00%	0	0.00%	188
1884-85	202	100.00%	0	0.00%	202
1885-86	53	100.00%	0	0.00%	53
Total.	10046	78.58%	2739	21.42%	12785

Table A6.12: Queen's County combined male and female committals 1853-86, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...]* 1853-77, and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland* 1878-86.

Offences of convicted males in Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.																				Combined									
Year.	Felon's/Misdemeanants		Criminal Lunatics.		Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.		Revenue Laws.		Poor Law Act.		Court Martial.		Deserters.		Vagrancy Act.		Drunkards.		Prevention Of Crime Act.		Total				
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	
1853	164	26.07%	5	0.79%	194	30.84%	97	15.42%	0	0.00%	6	0.95%	3	0.48%	3	0.48%	0	0.00%	7	1.11%	153	24.32%	0	0.00%	629	414	65.82%		
1854	216	34.56%	10	1.60%	119	19.04%	108	17.28%	0	0.00%	9	1.44%	4	0.64%	4	0.64%	0	0.00%	4	0.64%	155	24.80%	0	0.00%	625	479	76.64%		
1855	95	33.93%	0	0.00%	26	9.29%	57	20.36%	11	3.93%	0	0.00%	2	0.71%	7	2.50%	18	6.43%	0	0.00%	64	22.86%	0	0.00%	280	216	77.14%		
1856	74	24.75%	0	0.00%	28	9.36%	81	27.09%	7	2.34%	0	0.00%	2	0.67%	5	1.67%	5	1.67%	28	9.36%	1	0.33%	73	24.41%	0	0.00%	299	228	76.25%
1857	58	20.14%	0	0.00%	19	6.60%	89	30.90%	7	2.43%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	4.51%	2	0.69%	100	34.72%	0	0.00%	288	247	85.76%
1858	47	18.65%	0	0.00%	21	8.33%	74	29.37%	3	1.19%	2	0.79%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	23	9.13%	1	0.40%	81	32.14%	0	0.00%	252	202	80.16%
1859	35	12.68%	0	0.00%	9	3.26%	110	39.86%	9	3.26%	1	0.36%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	3.99%	1	0.36%	100	36.23%	0	0.00%	276	245	88.77%
1860	42	17.36%	0	0.00%	14	5.79%	58	23.97%	5	2.07%	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	18	7.44%	1	0.41%	103	42.56%	0	0.00%	242	203	83.88%
1861	49	21.59%	1	0.44%	22	9.69%	66	29.07%	5	2.20%	0	0.00%	3	1.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	3.96%	1	0.44%	71	31.28%	0	0.00%	227	186	81.94%
1862	101	33.11%	0	0.00%	21	6.89%	95	31.15%	3	0.98%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.33%	1	0.33%	4	1.31%	1	0.33%	79	25.90%	0	0.00%	305	275	90.16%
1863	59	17.61%	2	0.60%	13	3.88%	124	37.01%	9	2.69%	2	0.60%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.90%	1	0.30%	122	36.42%	0	0.00%	335	305	91.04%
1864	81	20.30%	0	0.00%	17	4.26%	131	32.83%	2	0.50%	0	0.00%	6	1.50%	1	0.25%	1	0.25%	8	2.01%	1	0.25%	152	38.10%	0	0.00%	399	364	91.23%
1865	46	14.42%	0	0.00%	20	6.27%	110	34.48%	8	2.51%	0	0.00%	4	1.25%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.25%	4	1.25%	123	38.56%	0	0.00%	319	279	87.46%
1866	39	14.53%	1	0.37%	12	4.48%	94	35.07%	6	2.24%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%	0	0.00%	108	40.30%	0	0.00%	268	241	89.93%
1867	55	31.07%	2	1.13%	21	11.86%	38	21.47%	2	1.13%	0	0.00%	10	5.65%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	2.82%	2	1.13%	42	23.73%	0	0.00%	177	135	76.27%
1868	38	26.57%	0	0.00%	14	9.79%	52	36.36%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.40%	0	0.00%	35	24.48%	0	0.00%	143	125	87.41%
1869	19	13.19%	0	0.00%	7	4.86%	63	43.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	2.78%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.69%	1	0.69%	49	34.03%	0	0.00%	144	131	90.97%
1870	54	28.57%	0	0.00%	5	2.65%	85	44.97%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.06%	1	0.53%	40	21.16%	0	0.00%	189	179	94.71%
1871	20	11.17%	0	0.00%	4	2.23%	92	51.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.68%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	5.59%	1	0.56%	49	27.37%	0	0.00%	179	161	89.94%
1872	29	20.42%	1	0.70%	2	1.41%	63	44.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	2.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15	10.56%	3	2.11%	26	18.31%	0	0.00%	142	118	83.10%
1873	30	19.48%	1	0.65%	9	5.84%	71	46.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.95%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.95%	4	2.60%	33	21.43%	0	0.00%	154	134	87.01%
1874	25	14.04%	1	0.56%	7	3.93%	86	48.31%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.69%	0	0.00%	1	0.56%	2	1.12%	53	29.78%	0	0.00%	178	164	92.13%
1875	23	10.60%	0	0.00%	4	1.84%	79	36.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.46%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.84%	37	17.05%	69	31.80%	0	0.00%	217	171	78.80%
1876	45	17.93%	0	0.00%	7	2.79%	75	29.88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	3.59%	0	0.00%	6	2.39%	20	7.97%	89	35.46%	0	0.00%	251	209	83.27%
1877	35	15.28%	0	0.00%	19	8.30%	81	35.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	5.24%	13	5.68%	68	29.69%	0	0.00%	229	184	80.35%
1878-79	18	8.70%	1	0.48%	15	7.25%	64	30.92%	0	0.00%	1	0.48%	5	2.42%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15	7.25%	20	9.66%	68	32.85%	0	0.00%	207	150	72.46%
1879-80	14	6.93%	1	0.50%	11	5.45%	56	27.72%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.98%	1	0.50%	1	0.50%	4	1.98%	20	9.90%	91	45.05%	0	0.00%	202	161	79.70%
1880-81	16	10.19%	1	0.64%	17	10.83%	42	26.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	7.64%	3	1.91%	0	0.00%	6	3.82%	15	9.55%	45	28.66%	0	0.00%	157	103	65.61%
1881-82	29	8.90%	0	0.00%	9	2.76%	66	20.25%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	3.07%	88	26.99%	0	0.00%	6	1.84%	11	3.37%	107	32.82%	0	0.00%	326	202	61.96%
1882-83	18	7.53%	1	0.42%	5	2.09%	61	25.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	2.93%	44	18.41%	0	0.00%	4	1.67%	9	3.77%	86	35.98%	4	1.67%	239	165	69.04%
1883-84	15	9.26%	0	0.00%	10	6.17%	43	26.54%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	7.41%	5	3.09%	0	0.00%	1	0.62%	0	0.00%	71	43.83%	5	3.09%	162	129	79.63%
1884-85	15	8.77%	0	0.00%	13	7.60%	64	37.43%	0	0.00%	1	0.58%	3	1.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.58%	0	0.00%	69	40.35%	5	2.92%	171	148	86.55%
1885-86	5	13.16%	0	0.00%	6	15.79%	14	36.84%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	7.89%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	26.32%	0	0.00%	38	29	76.32%
Total.	1609	19.51%	28	0.34%	720	8.73%	2489	30.17%	77	0.93%	119	1.44%	177	2.15%	177	2.15%	241	2.92%	184	2.23%	2584	31.33%	14	0.17%	8249	6682	81.00%		

Table A6.13: Offences of male committals to Queen's County Gaol 1853-86, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...]* 1853-77, and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1878-86.*

Offences of convicted females in Queen's County Gaol 1853-86.																Combined								
Year.	Felon's / Misdemeanants.		Criminal Luminatics.		Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Luminatics.		Revenue Laws.		Poor Law Act.		Vagrancy Act.		Drunkards.		Total		Felon's / Misdemeanants, Larceny, Misdemeanants, Drunkards, %			
	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%	Number.	%
1853	83	29.02%	4	1.40%	91	31.82%	80	27.97%		0.00%	1	0.35%	1	0.35%	11	3.85%	15	5.24%	286		190	66.43%		
1854	79	30.86%	2	0.78%	100	39.06%	41	16.02%		0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.17%	3	1.17%	28	10.94%	256		171	66.80%		
1855	38	25.68%	0	0.00%	31	20.95%	55	37.16%	1	0.68%	0	0.00%	14	9.46%	1	0.68%	8	5.41%	148		94	63.51%		
1856	26	23.85%	0	0.00%	30	27.52%	25	22.94%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	7.34%	3	2.75%	17	15.60%	109		72	66.06%		
1857	23	23.71%	0	0.00%	34	35.05%	26	26.80%	4	4.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	1.03%	9	9.25%	97		69	71.13%
1858	11	15.71%	0	0.00%	19	27.14%	23	32.86%	5	7.14%	0	0.00%	6	8.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	8.57%	70		48	68.57%
1859	8	10.96%	1	1.37%	3	4.11%	41	56.16%	4	5.48%	0	0.00%	4	5.48%	1	1.37%	11	15.07%	73		56	76.71%		
1860	17	25.37%	1	1.49%	12	17.91%	19	28.36%	3	4.48%	0	0.00%	4	5.97%	0	0.00%	11	16.42%	67		43	64.18%		
1861	10	8.20%	0	0.00%	29	23.77%	35	28.69%	4	3.28%	0	0.00%	25	20.49%	2	1.64%	17	13.93%	122		81	66.39%		
1862	28	21.05%	0	0.00%	29	21.80%	55	41.35%	3	2.26%	0	0.00%	5	3.76%	1	0.75%	12	9.02%	133		96	72.18%		
1863	12	9.52%	1	0.79%	30	23.81%	62	49.21%	3	2.38%	0	0.00%	8	6.35%	0	0.00%	10	7.94%	126		103	81.75%		
1864	16	13.56%	0	0.00%	15	12.71%	47	39.83%	5	4.24%	0	0.00%	18	15.25%	1	0.85%	16	13.56%	118		78	66.10%		
1865	6	10.17%	0	0.00%	12	20.34%	21	35.59%	1	1.69%	0	0.00%	11	18.64%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	13.56%	59		41	69.49%
1866	13	14.77%	0	0.00%	16	18.18%	29	32.95%	1	1.14%	0	0.00%	7	7.95%	0	0.00%	22	25.00%	88		67	76.14%		
1867	5	7.46%	0	0.00%	18	26.87%	16	23.88%	2	2.99%	0	0.00%	3	4.48%	0	0.00%	3	3.43%	67		57	85.07%		
1868	2	4.26%	0	0.00%	15	31.91%	21	44.68%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.13%	0	0.00%	8	17.02%	47		44	93.62%		
1869	9	15.25%	0	0.00%	8	13.56%	28	47.46%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	5.08%	59		47	79.66%		
1870	4	10.53%	0	0.00%	5	13.16%	13	34.21%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	13.16%	1	2.63%	10	26.32%	38		28	73.68%		
1871	6	16.67%	0	0.00%	4	11.11%	11	30.56%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	19.44%	0	0.00%	8	22.22%	36		23	63.89%		
1872	6	30.00%	0	0.00%	3	15.00%	8	40.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.00%	0	0.00%	2	10.00%	20		13	65.00%		
1873	4	16.00%	0	0.00%	7	28.00%	7	28.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	4.00%	0	0.00%	6	24.00%	25		20	80.00%		
1874	1	2.94%	0	0.00%	6	17.65%	11	32.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	8.82%	2	5.88%	11	32.35%	34		28	82.35%		
1875	7	16.28%	0	0.00%	5	11.63%	15	34.88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	4.65%	7	16.28%	7	16.28%	43		27	62.79%		
1876	5	11.90%	0	0.00%	5	11.90%	10	23.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	11.90%	17	40.48%	42		32	76.19%		
1877	4	11.43%	0	0.00%	1	2.86%	10	28.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	5.71%	2	5.71%	16	45.71%	35		27	77.14%		
1878-79	5	13.51%	0	0.00%	5	13.51%	6	16.22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	10.81%	4	10.81%	5	13.51%	12	32.43%	37		23	62.16%
1879-80	3	9.68%	0	0.00%	5	16.13%	9	29.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	3.23%	3	9.68%	10	32.26%	31		24	77.42%		
1880-81	6	20.69%	0	0.00%	8	27.59%	6	20.69%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	17.24%	4	13.79%	29		18	62.07%
1881-82	1	4.17%	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	11	45.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	0	0.00%	10	41.67%	24		22	91.67%		
1882-83	2	10.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.00%	6	30.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	20.00%	1	5.00%	6	30.00%	20		13	65.00%		
1883-84	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0		0	0.00%		
1884-85	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0		0	0.00%		
1885-86	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0		0	0.00%		
Total.	440	18.81%	9	0.38%	548	23.43%	747	31.94%	36	1.54%	1	0.04%	149	6.37%	58	2.48%	351	15.01%	2339		1655	70.76%		

Table A6.14: Offences of female committals to Queen's County Gaol 1853-86, data extracted from *Reports Of The Inspectors-General [...] 1853-77*, and *Reports Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1878-86*.

APPENDIX 7

Queen's County Gaol Register Extracts

GAOL MARYBOROUGH										GENERAL REGISTER										
Prison Reference	No. of House	No. of Prisoner	NAMES	DESCRIPTION			Marks on Prisoner	Where Born	Last Residence	Trade or Occupation	Height	Degree of Education	When Committed	Offence	By whom Committed	Sentence	From what Date	Expirates of Sentence	Alter Reference	FURTHER REMARKS
				Age	Sex	Color														
231	338		John Smith	22	5	10	Irish	Irish	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
339			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
340			John Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
341			John Gallagher	38	5	6	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
342			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
343			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
344			John Gallagher	38	5	6	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
345			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
346			John Gallagher	38	5	6	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
347			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
348			John Gallagher	38	5	6	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
349			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
350			John Gallagher	38	5	6	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
351			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
352			John Gallagher	38	5	6	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
353			James Gallagher	41	6	2	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			
354			John Gallagher	38	5	6	Irish	Manchester	Solider	5	10	18	Drunkennes	W. Smith	7 days	18 Oct 81	18 Oct 81			

Figure A7.1: Maryborough Gaol prison register, drunkenness committal example, 1881, General Register of Of Prisons, Maryborough Gaol 1881.

GAOL NUMBER		GENERAL REGISTER OF PRISONERS.														
No. of Prisoners	No.	NAMES	DESCRIPTIONS	Place Born	Last Residence	Trade or Occupation	Height	Place of Education	When Committed	OFFENCE	By whom Committed	Stations	Time, Date, & Hours of Sentence	Place of Release	Age at Release	FURTHER REMARKS
278	7	John Deane	20 5 7 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	Wiltshire	Wiltshire	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	SEPT 29	Assault on Police	Handcuffed by 14 days 4 1/2	12 days 4 1/2	12 Oct 81		46	
279		Walter Dennis	24 5 10 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	Wiltshire	Wiltshire	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	29	Like offence	B	14 days 4 1/2	12 Oct "		47	
280	7	Oliver Wheeler	28 5 8 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	B	B	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	29	Like offence	B	14 days 4 1/2	12 Oct "		48	
301		John W. Day	26 5 8 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Military insubordination	Colonel Wilson	12 days 4 1/2	17 Nov "		49	
302		Wm. Neil	23 5 8 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	Ireland	Ireland	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Handcuffed in street	Colonel Wilson	12 days 4 1/2	17 Nov "		50	
303		John Willard	20 5 7 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Assault on Police	Colonel Wilson	12 days 4 1/2	17 Nov "		51	
304		John Dimpsey	20 5 7 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Assault on Police	Colonel Wilson	12 days 4 1/2	17 Nov "		52	
305		John Shaw	26 5 8 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Struck his Officers' party	Major Bromley	12 days 4 1/2	14 Nov "		53	
306		James Wickham	22 5 5 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Breaking out of camp	B	9 1/2 days 4 1/2	9 Dec "		54	
307		John Rowan	22 5 5 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	B	B	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Leaving of military property	B	12 days 4 1/2	12 Jan 1881		55	
308		Arthur McBride	21 5 5 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Military desertion	St. George's	12 days 4 1/2	26 Dec 1881		56	
309		Robt. Brumby	21 5 5 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Breaking out of camp	Col. Wilson	16 1/2 days 4 1/2	3 March 1881		57	
310		Arthur Caldwell	23 5 7 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	Ireland	Ireland	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Assault	B	16 1/2 days 4 1/2	22 Feb "		58	
311		John Fern	25 5 6 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Strandment in street	Col. Bunker	33 1/2 days 4 1/2	24 Aug "		59	
312		Math. Boyle	25 5 6 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Like offence	Major Norton	33 1/2 days 4 1/2	21 Aug "		60	
313		Thos. Connell	31 5 6 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Assault on Police	B	3 1/2 days 4 1/2	21 Aug "		61	
314		Thos. Rowling	30 5 10 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	Wiltshire	Wiltshire	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Assault on Police	J. A. Bunker	7 days 4 1/2	6 Oct "		62	
315		John Rowley	26 5 8 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Strandment in street	Col. Bunker	33 1/2 days 4 1/2	24 Aug "		63	
316		Christophus Kelly	21 5 11 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Strandment in street	Col. Bunker	33 1/2 days 4 1/2	24 Aug "		64	
317		Wm. Kelly	23 5 11 1/2 lbs 5 10 1/2 in 14 1/2 in	England	England	Soldier	5 10 1/2	RU	30	Strandment in street	Col. Bunker	33 1/2 days 4 1/2	24 Aug "		65	

Figure A7.2: Maryborough Gaol Prison Register, Military committal example, 1881, General Register Of Prisons, Maryborough Gaol 1881.

APPENDIX 8

Governor Genealogical Details

To aid locating each Governor, their entry is highlighted in green within each of the following detailed reports. Governors appear in the same order as presented in Chapter 4. Each report contains details of descendants, with each generation indented to facilitate easy reading.

I. Archibald Wilson, Esq. Genealogical Details

1. Archibald Wilson, Esq. (-)

Born:

Died:

Sp1. Unknown (- 1839)

Born:

Mar.:

Died: 13 March 1839, Maryborough, Queen's County.

Leinster Express, March 16, 1839, Death notice of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Archibald Wilson.

Sp2. Eliza Brett (-)

Born:

Mar.: 29 August 1840, St Catherine's, Dublin.

Wexford Independent, September 2, 1840, Marriage Archibald Wilson and Eliza Brett.

Died:

1.1 Male Wilson (1841 -)

Born: 12 December 1841, Maryborough, Queen's County.

Dublin Evening Mail, December 17, 1841, At Maryborough, the Lady of Archibald Wilson, Esq., of a Son.

Died:

II. James Young, Esq. Genealogical Details

1. James Young, Esq. (1808 – 1880)

Born: c.1808

Killeshin Church of Ireland Burial Register, James Young, Dublin, Interred 14 February 1880, Age 72.

Died: February 1880, Dublin.

Killeshin Church of Ireland Burial Register, James Young, Dublin, Interred 14 February 1880, Age 72.

Sp. Olivia Bernard (1816 – 1848)

Born: c.1816.

Killeshin Church of Ireland Burial Register, Olivia Young, Dublin, Interred 30 January 1848, Aged 32.

Mar.: 29 August 1840, St Peter's, Dublin.

St Peter's Dublin, Church of Ireland Marriage Register, James Young and Olivia Bernard.

Died: January 1848, Dublin.

Killeshin Church of Ireland Burial Register, Olivia Young, Dublin, Interred 30 January 1848, Aged 32.

1.1 James Bernard Young (1841 – 1864)

Born: c. August 1841, Carlow.

Carlow Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, James Bernard Young, Baptised 29 August 1841.

Died: 21 July 1864, Maryborough Gaol, Queen's County.

Irish Civil Death Register, James Bernard Young, Mountmellick, 1864, Volume 13, Page 375, Cause: Dropsey.

Cork Examiner, July 26, 1864, Death of James Bernard Young, last surviving son of James Young, Esq., Governor Maryborough Gaol.

1.2 Arthur O'Brien Young (1842 – 1843)

Born: c. July 1842, Carlow.

Carlow Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Arthur O'Brien Young, Baptised 31 July 1842.

Died: March 1843.

Killeshin Church of Ireland Burial Register, Arthur O'B. Young, Carlow, Interred 21 March 1843, Aged 9 months.

1.3 Elizabeth Henrietta Young (1843 – 1859)

Born: c. September 1843, Carlow.

Carlow Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Elizabeth Henrietta Young, Baptised 24 September 1843.

Died: 22 March 1859, Maryborough Gaol, Queen's County.

Killeshin Church of Ireland Burial Register, Elizabeth Henrietta Young, Maryborough, Interred 25 March 1859, Aged 15.
Leinster Express, March 26, 1859, Death of Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of J. Young, Esq., Governor Maryborough Gaol.

1.4 Maria Susannah Young (1845 -)

Born: c. April 1845, Carlow.

Carlow Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Maria Susannah Young, Baptised 1 May 1845.

Died:

1.5 Olivia Rebecca Young (1846 – 1867)

Born: c. November 1846, Carlow.

Carlow Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Olivia Rebecca Young, Baptised 21 November 1846.

Died: 8 March 1867, Maryborough Gaol, Queen's County.

Irish Civil Death Register, Olivia Young, Mountmellick, 1867, Volume 3, Page 550, Cause: Phthisis.

Killeshin Church of Ireland Burial Register, Olivia Young, Maryborough, Interred 12 March 1867, Aged 18

1.6 Charles Bernard Young (1848 – before 1864)

Born: c. January 1848.

St Catherine's Dublin, Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Charles Bernard Young, 4 January 1848.

Died: c. 1848-64.

Cork Examiner, July 26, 1864, Death record for last surviving son, James Bernard, means Charles had died already.

III. Head Constable Edward McEvoy Genealogical Details

1. Male McEvoy (-)

Born:

Died:

Sp. Unknown (-)

Born:

Mar.:

Died:

1.1 Edward McEvoy (1824 – 1876)

Born: c. 1824, Gormanstown, Co. Kildare.

Edward McEvoy, joined R.I.C. 1847 aged 23 from Kildare, Estimated birth 1824.

Brother Patrick McEvoy Dublin Metropolitan Police Record shows born in Gormanstown.

Died: 13 August 1876, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Registration, Edward McEvoy, Rathdown, Qtr 3, 1876, Volume 12, Page 633, Aged 52.

Irish Calendar of Wills, Edward McEvoy, Granted 16 September 1876, Dublin, Died 13 August 1876, Dublin.

1.2 Patrick McEvoy (- after 1876)

Born: Gormanstown, Co. Kildare

Jim Herlihy, Dublin Metropolitan Police Index, Patrick McEvoy, born Gormanstown, Co. Kildare

Died: After 1876, Dublin.

Irish Calendar of Wills, Edward McEvoy, Granted 16 September 1876, Dublin, Sole Executor, Patrick McEvoy brother, Sergeant Dublin Metropolitan Police, Chancery Lane, Dublin.

IV. Patrick C. Morgan, Esq. C.I. R.I.C. Genealogical Details

1. Patrick C. Morgan (1809 – 1874)

Born: c. 1809 Limerick, c. 1809.

Joined R.I.C. 1827, from Limerick, aged 18, Est. birth 1809.

Dead: 16 October 1874, Vergemount Hall, Clonskeagh.

Irish Civil Death Register, Patrick Morgan, Dublin South, 1874, Vol. 17, Page 561.

Sp. Maria Hewson (1815 – before 1874)

Born: c. 1815 Tipperary.

Patrick C. Morgan R.I.C. service record.

Mar.: c. 1834 Tipperary

Patrick C. Morgan R.I.C. service record.

Died: Before 1874.

Patrick Morgan's civil death record, marital status widower.

1.1 Mary Anne Morgan (1836 – 1889)

Born: 1 April 1836, Templemore.

Templemore Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Mary Morgan, baptised 20 April 1836.

Died: 1889, Monkstown, Dublin.

George Morgan, descendant.

1.2 Edward Morgan (1837 – 1898)

Born: c.1837 Tipperary.

Marriage record of 1861, Edward's father Patrick Morgan, R.I.C. Inspector, Roscrea.

Died: 3 February 1898, Baldoyle, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Edward Morgan, Dublin North, Vol. 2, Page 387.

Sp. Frances Lydia Jane Morgan (1841 – 1876)

Born: c.1841.

Civil death record, died aged 35, estimated born 1841.

Mar.: 31 July 1861, Shinrone, Co. Offaly

Shinrone Parish Marriage Register, Edward Morgan and Frances Web, 31 July 1861.

Died: 1876, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Frances Lydia Morgan, Dublin North, Vol. 7, Page 425, Age 35.

1.2.1 Adelaide Sarah Morgan (1862 – 1927)

Born: 1 June 1862, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.

Roscrea Baptismal Register, Adelaide Morgan, baptized 15 August 1862.

Died: 10 November 1927, Lisnavane Barton Court-Avenue, New Milton, Hampshire.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Adelaide Sarah Morgan, Granted 28 November 1927, Winchester.

Died 10 November 1927, Lisnavane Barton Court-Avenue, New Milton, Hampshire.

1.2.2 Arthur Patrick Morgan (1863 – 1918)

Born: 8 September 1863, Shantalla, Co. Galway.

St Nicholas Roscrea, Baptismal Register, Arthur Patrick Morgan, Shantalla, baptised 31 December 1863.

Died: 3 October 1918, River Shannon (Drowned), Limerick.

Irish Civil Death Index, Arthur Patrick Morgan, Limerick, Qtr 4, 1918, Vol. 5, Page 268.

Sp. Katherine Anne Cowley (1865 - 1954)

Born: c.1865 Co. Galway.

1901 Census of Ireland, Catherine Anne Morgan, Nelson Street, Tipperary, Age 34, Born Co. Galway.

Mar.: 23 April 1889, Ardeevin, Co. Roscommon

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Arthur Patrick Morgan and Katherine Anne Cowley, Boyle, Qtr 2, 1889, Vol. 4, Page 41.

Died: 10 January 1954, Rathaspeck, Co. Wexford.

Irish Civil Death Register, Katherine Anne Morgan, Wexford, Qtr 1, 1954, Vol. 4, Page 443.

1.2.2.1 Kathleen Maude Morgan (1890 -)

Born: 1890 Galway.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Kathleen Maude Morgan, Galway, Qtr 3, 1890, Vol. 4, Page 215.

Died:

1.2.2.2 Frances Mary Morgan (1897 -)

Born: 2 November 1897, Springvale, Tipperary.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Frances Mary Morgan, Tipperary, Qtr 4, 1897, Vol. 3, Page 474.

Died:

1.2.2.3 Edward Albert Morgan (1902 -)

Born: 30 June 1902, Richmond Terrace, Armagh.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Edward Albert Morgan, Armagh, Qtr 3, 1902, Vol. 1, Page 32.

Died:

1.2.3 Alice Maude Morgan (1866 – after 1901)

Born: c.1866, Ireland.

1901 Census of England, Alice M. Morgan, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Age 35, Birthplace Ireland

Died: After 1901.

1901 Census of England, Alice M. Morgan, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Age 35, Birthplace Ireland

1.2.4 Mary Gwendoline Rebecca Morgan (1868 – after 1911)

Born: 23 January 1868, Canal Street, Newry, Co. Down.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Mary Gwendoline Rebecca Morgan, Newry, Vol. 6, Page 958.

Died: After 1911.

1911 Census of England, Mary Rebecca Kirk, Leeds, Yorkshire

Sp. Alfred Kirk (1853 – after 1911)

Born: c.1853, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

1901 Census of England, Alfred Kirk, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Age 48, Birthplace Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Mar.: 4 April 1893, St Paul's, Dublin.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Alfred Kirk and Mary Rebecca Morgan, Dublin, Qtr 2, 1893, Vol. 2, Page 445.

Died: After 1911.

1911 Census of England, Alfred Kirk, Leeds, Yorkshire

1.2.4.1 Alfred Edward Morgan Kirk (1894 -)

Born: 1894, Forrest Gate, Essex.

1901 Census of England, Alfred E.M. Kirk, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Birthplace Forrest Gate, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Alfred Edward M. Kirk, West Ham, Qtr 1, 1894, Vol. 4a, Page 244.

Died:

1.2.4.2 William Arthur Kirk (1896 - 1982)

Born: 18 May 1896, Forrest Gate, Essex.
1901 Census of England, William A. Kirk, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Birthplace Forrest Gate.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, William Arthur Kirk, West Ham, Qtr 2, 1896, Vol. 4a, Page 256.
Died: 1982, New Forest, Hampshire, England
England/Wales Civil Death Register, William Arthur Kirk, New Forest, Qtr 1, 1982, Vol. 20,
Page 0389

1.2.5 Marian Morgan (1869 -)

Born: 8 June 1869, Canal Street, Newry, Co. Down
Irish Civil Birth Register, Marian Morgan, Newry, Vol. 16, Page 823.
Died:

1.2.6 William Edward Morgan (1872 – 1958)

Born: 13 February 1872, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Birth Register, William Edward Morgan, Newry, Vol. 1, Page 943.
Died: 29 April 1958, 106 Seafield Road, Clontarf, Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Register, William E. Morgan, Dublin North, Q2, 1958, Vol. 2, Page 214

Sp. Maude Delahunt (1878 – 1958)

Born: c.1878, Co. Dublin.
1901 Census of Ireland, Maude Morgan, Wife, Cabra Road, Glasnevin, Age 23, Born Co. Dublin,
Est. birth 1878.
Mar.: 4 December 1900, Dublin
Irish Civil Marriage Register, William Edward Morgan and Maude Delahunt, Dublin South, Qtr. 4, 1900,
Vol. 2, Page 575.
Died: Before 1958.
Husband death record in 1958 notes his marital status as widower, so Maude died before 1958.

1.2.6.1 Female Morgan (1901 -)

Born: 12 September 1901, 32 Cabra Road, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Female Morgan, Dublin, Group Registration ID. 238116.
Died:

1.2.6.2 George Joseph Morgan (-)

Born:
Died:

Sp. Kathleen Conroy (-)

Born:
Mar.: 12 September 1939, Aughrim Street, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, George Morgan and Kathleen Conroy, Dublin North, Qtr 4, 1939,
Vol. 2, Page 312.
Died:

1.2.6.3 William Edward Morgan (1904 -)

Born: 11 March 1904, Seapoint Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, William Edward Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 2, 1904, Vol. 2, Page 410.
Died:

1.2.6.4 Gerard Morgan (1912 -)

Born: 24 March 1912, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Gerard Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1912, Vol. 2, Page 491.
Died:

1.2.6.5 Mary A. M. Morgan (1913 -)

Born: 9 October 1913, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Mary A.M. Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1913, GRID 2258627.
Died:

1.2.7 Emily Morgan (1874 -)

Born: 21 July 1874, 3 Charleville Avenue, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Emily Morgan, Dublin North, Vol. 12, Page 536.
Died:

1.3 Henry Morgan (1839 - 1845)

Born: 20 February 1839, Roscrea.
Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Henry Morgan, baptised 12 March 1839.
Died: 9 June 1845.
Another son christened Henry born in 1845, so presume this Henry had died by then. Date from George Morgan, relative.

1.4 William Morgan (1841 – 1865)

Born: 10 February 1841, Roscrea.
Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, William Morgan, baptised 24 February 1841.
Died: 23 August 1865, Maryborough.
Irish Civil Death Register, William Morgan, Mountmellick, 1865, Vol. 13, Page 366.

1.5 Elizabeth (Bessy Kate) Morgan (1843 -)

Born: 6 August 1843, Roscrea.
Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Elizabeth (Bessy Kate) Morgan, baptised 16 November 1843.
Died:

1.6 Henry (Harry) Patrick Morgan (1845 – 1916)

Born: 16 September 1845, Roscrea.

Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Henry Patrick Morgan, baptised 5 December 1845.

Died: 10 May 1916, 11 Waterloo Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Henry Patrick Morgan, Dublin South, Qtr 2, 1916, Vol. 2, Page 466.

Sp. Alice Bulkeley (1844 – after 1916)

Note: Sister of Maryborough Governor Archibald Cashel Bulkeley.

Born: 19 June 1844, Thames Ditton, England.

Thames Ditton, Surrey, Baptismal Register, Alice Bulkeley, baptized 25 July 1844.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Alice Bulkeley, Kingston, 1844, Vol. iv, Page 192.

Mar.: 14 March 1892, St George's, Dublin

St George's Dublin Marriage Register, Henry Patrick Morgan and Alice Bulkeley, 14 March 1892.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Henry Patrick Morgan and Alice Bulkeley, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1893, Vol. 2, Page 498.

Died: After 13 May 1916.

Registered husband Henry Patrick's death on 13 May 1916.

1.7 John Darius Morgan (1847 – 1908)

Born: 23 November 1847, Roscrea.

Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, John Morgan, baptised 27 December 1847.

Died: 1908, Shawbridge, Quebec, Canada.

George Morgan, descendant's research.

Sp. Harriet Rebecca Chadwick (1854 – 1954)

Born: 31 March 1854, Ireland

1901 Canada Census, Harriet Morgan, Montreal, Maisonneuve, Quebec, Born 31 Mar 1854, Ireland

Mar.: 1874, Dublin.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, John Darius Morgan and Harriet Rebecca Chadwick, Dublin North, 1874, Vol. 17, Page 489

Died: 15 February 1954, Canada.

George Morgan, descendant's research.

1.7.1 Edith Marian Morgan (1874 – 1929)

Born: 15 December 1874, Dorset Street, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Female Morgan, Dublin North, 1874, Vol. 17, Page 522.

St George Baptismal Register, Edith Marian Morgan, Nelson Street, Baptised 11 August 1875.

Died: 23 November 1929, Toronto, Canada.

Canada Find a Grave Index, Edith Marian Newham, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, Canada, 23 November 1929.

Sp1. William James Coe (1874 – 1963)

Born: 31 January 1874, Quebec.

1901 Canada Census, William James Coe, Montreal Quebec, Born 31 January 1874, Quebec.

Mar.: 18 April 1896, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Quebec Church Marriage Records, William James Coe and Edith Marian Morgan, Montreal, 18 April 1896.

Div.: c.1906-10.

1906 Census of Manitoba, marital status married, married again in 1910.

Died: 7 May 1963, White Rock, British Columbia, Canada.

George Morgan, descendant's research.

Sp2. Arthur Newham (1884 – 1929)

Born: 9 September 1884, Ontario, Canada.

Canada Find a Grave Index, Arthur Newham, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, Canada,

Born 9 September 1884, Ontario, Canada, Died 23 November 1929.

Mar.: 30 May 1910, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

British Columbia Marriage Index, Arthur Newham and Edith Marian Coe, Vancouver, 30 May 1910.

Mar.: 24 November 1924, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

British Columbia Marriage Index, Arthur Newham and Edith Marian Coe, Vancouver, 24 November 1924.

Died: 23 November 1929, Mount Vernon, Skagit County, Washington, USA.

Canada Find a Grave Index, Arthur Newham, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, Canada,

Died 23 November 1929.

1.7.1.1 Eileen Newham (1913 -)

Born: c.1913, British Columbia, Canada.

1921 Census of Canada, Eileen Newham, Vancouver, British Columbia, Age 8, Born British Columbia.

Died:

1.7.2 John Morgan (1878 – 1878)

Born: 13 July 1878, Goldsmith Street, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, John Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1878, Vol. 2, Page 516.

Died: 1878, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, John Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 3 1878, Vol. 2, Page 352, Age 0.

1.7.3 Harriet Morgan (1880 –)

Born: c.1880, Sandford Avenue, Dublin

Sandford Dublin, Baptismal Register, Harriet Morgan, Sandford Avenue, 1880.

Died:

1.7.4 Eileen Ethel Morgan (1881 – after 1917)

Born: 27 September 1881, Sandford Avenue, Dublin
Irish Civil Birth Register, Female Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1881, Vol. 2, Page 575.
St Mary's Rotunda Baptismal Register, Eileen Ethel Morgan, Sandford Avenue, Baptised 2 October 1881.
Died: After 6 November 1917.
Quebec Marriage Records, Hugh Hall and Florence Harriet Morgan, Witness Edith Eileen McLeod.

Sp. Male McLeod (-)

Born:
Mar.: Before 1917
Quebec Marriage Records, Hugh Hall and Florence Harriet Morgan, Witness Edith Eileen McLeod.
Died:

1.7.5 John Henry Morgan (1883 – after 1917)

Born: 5 May 1883, Sandford Avenue, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Male Morgan, Dublin South, Qtr 2, 1883, Vol. 2. Page 559.
St Mary, Rotunda Baptismal Register, John Henry Morgan, Sandford Avenue, Baptised 13 May 1883.
Died: After 6 November 1917, Canada.
Quebec Marriage Records, Hugh Hall and Florence Harriet Morgan, Witness J.H. Morgan.

1.7.6 Florence Harriet Morgan (1886 – after 1917)

Born: c. 1886, Ireland.
1891 Canada Census, Eileen Morgan, Hochelga, Quebec, Daughter, Age 5, Birthplace Ireland.
Died: After 1917, Canada.
Quebec Marriage Records, Hugh Hall and Florence Harriet Morgan, Montreal, 6 November 1917.

Sp. Hugh Hall (- after 1917)

Born:
Mar.: 6 November 1917, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Quebec Marriage Records, Hugh Hall and Florence Harriet Morgan, Montreal, 6 November 1917.
Died:

1.8 Adelaide Jane Morgan (1850 – 1921)

Born: 20 January 1850, Roscrea.
Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Adelaide Morgan, baptised 24 May 1850.
Died: 30 April 1921, Henry Street, Cobourg, Northumberland, Ontario, Canada.
Ontario Deaths, Adelaide Jane Hewson, Cobourg, Northumberland, 30 April 1921.

Sp. Andrew John Hewson (1850 – 1933)

Born: 25 June 1850, Ireland.
Ontario Deaths, Andrew John Hewson, Cobourg, Northumberland, Born 25 June 1850, Ireland.
Mar.: 9 August 1883, St George's, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Andrew John Hewson and Adelaide Jane Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1883, Vol. 2, Page 421.
Died: 31 December 1933, Henry Street, Cobourg, Northumberland, Ontario, Canada.
Ontario Deaths, Andrew John Hewson, Cobourg, Northumberland, 31 December 1933.

1.8.1 Ellen Mona D. Hewson (1887 -)

Born: 23 January 1887, Cobourg, Northumberland, Ontario, Canada.
Ontario Births, Female Hewson, Cobourg, Northumberland, 23 January 1887.
Died:

Sp. John Haywood McDowell (1887 -)

Born: c. 1887 Orellia, Ontario.
Ontario Marriage record, Birthplace Orellia, Ontario, Age 25, Estimated birth 1887.
Mar.: 5 June 1912, Cobourg, Northumberland, Ontario, Canada.
Ontario Marriages, John Haywood McDowell and Ellen Mona D. Hewson, Cobourg, Northumberland, 5 June 1912.
Died:

1.8.2 Morgan Andrew Hewson (1891 -)

Born: c. 1891 Cobourg, Canada.
Ontario Marriage record, Birthplace Cobourg, Ontario, Age 36, Estimated birth 1891.
Died:

Sp. Elsie Mae Blacklock (1908 -)

Born: c. 1908 Grafton, Ontario.
Ontario Marriage record, Birthplace Grafton, Ontario, Age 19, Estimated birth 1908.
Mar.: 25 January 1927, Grafton, Ontario.
Ontario Marriages, Morgan Andrew Hewson and Elsie May Blacklock, Grafton, Northumberland, 25 January 1927.
Died:

1.9 Frederick Andrew Morgan (1851 -)

Born: 29 December 1851, Roscrea.
George Morgan, descendant.
Died: Canada
George Morgan, descendant.

1.10 Isabella Maria Mansell Morgan (1853 – 1918)

Born: 20 December 1853, Roscrea.
Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, William Morgan, baptised 1 May 1854.
Died: 8 September 1918, Cobourg, Northumberland, Ontario, Canada.
Ontario Deaths, Isabella Maria Mansell Morgan, Cobourg, Northumberland, 8 September 1918.

1.11 Arthur Charles Morgan (1856 – 1936)

Born: 11 September 1856, Roscrea.

Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, William Morgan, baptised 28 January 1859.

Died: 15 January 1936, Waterloo Place, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Arthur Charles Morgan, Dublin South, Qtr 1, 1936, Vol. 2, Page 331.

Sp. Amy Hannah Robinson (1862 – after 1936)

Born: c.1862, Edinburgh, Scotland.

1901 Census of Ireland, Amy H. Morgan, Victoria Terrace N.C.R., Glasnevin, Age 38, Birthplace Edinburgh.

Mar.: 3 April 1889, All Saints Church, Grangegorman, Dublin.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Arthur Charles Morgan and Amy Robinson, Dublin North, Qtr 2, 1889, Vol. 2, Page 433.

Died: After 15 January 1936

Husband Arthur's death record in 1936, marital status married.

1.11.1 Vera Ethel Morgan (1893 -)

Born: 21 February 1893, Victoria Terrace, North Circular Road, Dublin

Irish Civil Birth Register, Vera Ethel Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1893, Vol. 2, Page 448.

Died:

1.11.2 Gladys Olga Morgan (1895 -)

Born: 1 February 1895, Victoria Terrace, North Circular Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Gladys Olga Morgan, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1895, Vol. 2, Page 440.

Died:

Sp. Cecil John Hegarty (-)

Born:

Mar.: 3 April 1920, Dublin.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Cecil John Hegarty and Gladys Olga Morgan, Dublin South, Qtr 2, 1920, Vol. 2, Page 559.

Died:

1.11.3 Sheela Maria Morgan (1900 -)

Born: 11 January 1900, Victoria Terrace, North Circular Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Sheela Maria Morgan, Dublin, GRID 106345.

Died:

Sp. James Joseph Burns (-)

Born:

Mar.: 14 October 1939, Dublin.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, James Joseph Burns and Sheela Morgan, Dublin, GRID 1461512.

Died:

V. Captain John Henry Chippindall Healey Genealogical Details

1. Henry Holgate Healey (1785 – 1868)

Born: c.1785, High Risby, Lincolnshire.

1861 Census of England, Henry Healey, Ashby, Lincolnshire, Age 76, Born High Risby, Lincolnshire.

Died: 26 April 1868, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Henry Healey, Scarborough, Qtr 2, 1868, Vol. 9d, Page 193.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Henry Healey, Esq., Granted 4 September 1868, Lincoln, Died 26 April 1868, Scarborough, York.

Sp. Mary Elizabeth Holgate (- 1856)

Born:

Mar.: 2 Sep 1805, Roxby Cum Risby, Lincolnshire.

Roxby Cum Risby Marriage Register, Henry Healey and Mary Elizabeth Holgate, 2 Sep 1805.

Died: 1856, Skipton, Yorkshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Mary Elizabeth Holgate, Qtr 2, 1856, Vol. 9a, Page 40.

1.1 Henry Healey Holgate (1806 -)

Born: 12 June 1806, High, Lincolnshire.

Roxby Cum Risby Baptismal Register, Henry Healey Holgate, Baptised 16 June 1806.

Died:

1.2 Robert Thomas Healey (1809 – 1864)

Born: c.1809, High Risby, Lincolnshire.

1861 Census of England, Robert T. Healey, Ashby, Lincolnshire, Age 52, Born High Risby, Lincolnshire.

Died: 13 March 1864, Ashby, Lincolnshire.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Robert Thomas Healey, Granted 12 July 1864, Lincolnshire,

Died 12 March 1864, Ashby Lincolnshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Robert Thomas Healey, Glanford Brigg, Qtr 1 1864, Vol. 7a, Page 471.

1.3 George Chippindall Holgate Healey (1811 – 1842)

Born: 12 May 1811, High Risby, Lincolnshire.

Roxby Cum Risby Baptismal Register, George Chippindall Healey, Baptised 14 May 1811.

Died: 1842, Caistor, Lincolnshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, George Chippendale Healey, Qtr 3, 1842, Vol. 14, Page 196.

Sp. Elizabeth Fenton (1816 – 1861)

Born: 10 May 1816, Crimble-Mothers, Bury, Lancashire.
Crimble-Mothers Baptismal Register, Elizabeth Fenton, Crimble-Mothers, 10 May 1816.
Mar.: 1839, Bury, Lancashire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, George Chippindall Healey and Elizabeth Fenton, Bury, Qtr 2, 1839, Vol. 21, Page 161.
Mar: 1845, Caistor, Lincolnshire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Robert Raven and Elizabeth Healey, Caistor, Qtr 3, 1845, Vol. 14, Page 391, Issue , Richard Raven(1847), Herbert F. Raven (1847), Arthur D Raven (1849), Louisa Ann Raven(1849), Alfred W. Raven (1857).
Died: 4 July 1861, Little Limber Grange, Lincolnshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Elizabeth Raven, Caistor, 1861, Vol. 7a, Page 381.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Elizabeth Raven, Granted 14 April 1863, Lincoln, Died 4 July 1861, Little Limber Grange, Lincolnshire.

1.3.1 John Henry Chippindall Healey (1842 – 1915)

Born: 1842, Little Limber, Lincolnshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, John Henry Healey, Caistor, Qtr 1, 1842, Vol. 14, Page 292.
Died: 6 November 1915, Lorna Road, Hove, Sussex.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, John E. C. Healey, Steyning, Qtr 4, 1915, Vol. 2b, Page 369.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, John Henry Chippindall Healey, Granted 6 January 1916, London, Died 6 November 1915, Loma Road, Hove, Sussex.

Sp1. Fanny Reeves (1843 – 1889)

Born: 26 April 1843, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
Kilcullen Baptismal Register, Fanny Reeves, Kilcullen, Baptised 21 May 1843.
Mar.: 6 October 1863, Morristownbiller, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
Morristownbiller Marriage Register, John H. Healey and Fanny Reeves, 6 October 1863.
Died: 4 June 1889, Servan, France.
Leinster Express, June 15, 1889, Death of Fanny, Wife of Captain John Henry Healey.

1.3.1.1 Georgina Caroline Elizabeth Healey (1864 – 1900)

Born: 9 July 1864, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
Ireland Civil Birth Register, Georgina Caroline Elizabeth Healey, Fermoy, 1864, Vol. 14, Page 726.
Fermoy Baptismal Register, Georgina Caroline Elizabeth Healey, Fermoy.
Died: 13 September 1900, Choisy, Woking, Surrey.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Georgina Caroline E.C. Lushington, Guildford, Qtr 4, 1900, Vol. 2A, Page 39.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Georgina Caroline Elizabeth Chippindall Healey, Granted 21 February 1901, London, Died 13 September 1900, Choisy, Woking, Surrey.

Sp. Sydney George Lushington (1859 – 1909)

Born: 6 April 1859, Calcutta, Bengal, India.
Calcutta Baptismal Register, Sydney George Lushington, Baptised 16 May 1859.
Mar.: 6 August 1890, St Jude's, Kensington, London.
St Jude's Marriage Register, Sydney George Lushington and Georgina Caroline Elizabeth Chippindall Healey, 6 August 1890
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Sydney George Lushington and Georgina Caroline E. Chippindall Healey, Kensington, Qtr 3, 1890, Vol. 1A, Page 254.
Died: 18 August 1909, Guys Hospital, London.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Sydney G. Lushington, Southwark, Qtr 3, 1909, Vol. 1d, Page 9.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Sydney George Lushington, Granted 1 November 1909, London, Died 18 August 1909, Guys Hospital, London.

1.3.1.1.1 Franklin Lushington (1892 - 1864)

Born: 23 March 1892, Davos Platz, Switzerland.
1901 Census of England, Franklin Lushington, Choisy, Woking, Surrey, Son, Age 9, Birthplace Davis Platz, Switzerland.
U.S. Social Security Applications and Claims, Franklin Lushington, Born 23 March 1892, Davos, Switzerland.
Died: 2 September 1964, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Franklin Lushington, Surrey S.W., Qtr 4, 1964, Vol. 5G, Page 896, Age 72.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Franklin Lushington, Granted 11 December 1964, London, Died 2 September 1964, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, late of Casa del Olivar, Mijas, Malaga, Spain.

Sp1. Marjorie Mary Bridget Howard (1894 – 1977)

Born: 23 April 1894, Hampstead, London.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Marjorie Mary B. Howard, Hampstead, Qtr 2, 1894, Vol. 1a, Page 637.
Mar.: 14 October 1916, Hale, Surrey.
Surrey Church of England Marriages, Franklin Lushington and Marjorie Mary Bridget Howard, 14 October 1916, Hale, Surrey.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Franklin Lushington and Marjorie M.B. Howard, Farnham, Qtr 4, 1916, Vol. 2a, Page 311.
Div.: Before 1949.
Husband Franklin marries again in 1949, so they must have divorced prior to this.
Died: 1977, Hastings.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Marjorie Mary B. Lushington, Hastings, Qtr 4, 1977, Vol. 18, Page 0808, Born 23 April 1894.

1.3.1.1.1 Stephen Lushington (1917 – 2012)

Born: 29 July 1917, Farnham.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Stephen Lushington, Farnham, Qtr 3, 1917, Vol. 2a, Page 238.
Died: 9 August 2012, London.
UK and Ireland Obituary Index, Stephen Lushington, Born 29 July 1917, Died 9 August 2012.

Sp1. Maureen A. Pook (-)

Born:
Mar.: 1941, Paddington, London.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Stephen Lushington and Maureen A. Pook, Paddington, Qtr 4, 1941, Vol. 1a, Page 67.
Div.: Before 1961.
Mar.: 1961, Holborn, Middlesex.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Thomas S. Barry and Maureen A. Lushington or Pryor, Holborn, Qtr 3, 1961, Vol. 5c, Page 2328.
Died:

1.3.1.1.1.1 Mark Lushington (1942 -)

Born: 1942, Eton.
England/Wales Civil Birth Index, Mark Lushington, Eton, Qtr 4, 1942, Vol. 3a, Page 2284, Mother Pook.
Died:

1.3.1.1.1.2 Kate Lushington (-)

Born:
Died:

Sp2. Beatrice H. Roethke (-)

Born:
Mar.: 1972, Bucklow, Cheshire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Stephen Lushington and Beatrice H. Roethke, Bucklow, Qtr 2, 1972, Vol. 10a, Page 372.
Died:

Sp2. Eleanora Illeris-Coggin (1894 – 1977)

Born:
Mar.: 1949, Kensington.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Franklin Lushington and Eleanora Coggin or Illeris, Kensington, Qtr 1, 1949, Vol. 5c, Page 2299.
Died: 9 December 1964, Casa del Olivar Mijas, Malaga, Spain.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Eleanora Lushington, Granted 22 January 1865, London, Died 9 December 1964, Casa del Olivar Mijas, Malaga, Spain.

1.3.1.1.2 Sydney Edward James Chippindall Lushington (1895 - 1917)

Born: 20 November 1895, Davos Platz, Switzerland.
1901 Census of England, Sydney E.J.C. Lushington, Choisy, Woking, Surrey, Son, Age 5, Birthplace Davis Platz, Switzerland.
Died: 25 September 1916, France.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Lieutenant Sydney Edward James Chippindall Lushington, Granted 26 November 1916, London, Died 25 September 1916, France, of 12 Westminster Mansions, Middlesex.
Global Find A Grave, Sydney Edward James Chippindall Lushington, Born 20 November 1895, Died 25 September 1916, Interred Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.

1.3.1.1.3 Mary Frances Maud Chippindall Lushington (1897 - 1982)

Born: 23 September 1897, Woking, Surrey.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Mary Frances M. C. Lushington, Guildford, Qtr 4, 1897, Vol. 2a, Page 61.
1901 Census of England, Mary F.M.C. Lushington, Choisy, Woking, Surrey, Son, Age 3, Birthplace Davis Platz, Switzerland.
Died: 30 November 1982, Flat 2, 75 Sinclair Road, London, W14.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Mary Frances M. C. Lucie-Smith, Croydon, Qtr 4, 1982, Vol. 11, Page 1921, Born 23 September 1897.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Mary Frances Maud Chippindall Lucie-Smith, Granted 25 February 1983, Died 30 November 1982, Flat 2, 75 Sinclair Road, London, W14.

Sp. John Dudley Lucie-Smith (-)

Born: 22 September 1885, St Andrew, Jamaica.
Jamaica Births, John Dudley Lucie-Smith, 22 September 1885, St Andrew, Jamaica.
Mar.: 14 November 1923, Jamaica.
Jamaica Civil Marriage Register, John Dudley Lucie-Smith and Mary Frances Maud Chippindall, 14 November 1923, Jamaica, FHL Film Number 001667314.
Died: 10 March 1943, Jamaica.
Andrews Newspaper Index Cards, John Dudley Lucie-Smith, 10 March 1943, Jamaica.

1.3.1.2 Henry Chippindall Healey (1865 – 1875)

Born: 19 July 1865, Athgarvan House, Co. Kildare.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Henry Chippindall Healey, Naas, 1865, Vol. 12, Page 866.
Died: 28 April 1875, Kingstown, Dublin.
Nenagh Guardian, May 5, 1875, Death Henry Chippindall Healey, Only son of Governor of Clare Gaol.

1.3.1.3 Helen Maude Chippindall Healey (1868 – 1960)

Born: 29 December 1868, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Helen Maud Chippendale Healey, Dublin South, 1869, Vol. 2, Page 794.
Died: 1960, Brighton.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Helen M.C.H. Kay, Brighton, Qtr 4, Vol. 5h, Page 78.

Sp. Henry George Kay (1852 – 1922)

Born: c.1852, Bedhampton, Hampshire.
1901 Census of England, H.G. Kay, Felpham, Sussex, Head, Age 59, Born Bedhampton.
Mar.: c.1898.
1901 Census of England, Maude Kay, Felpham, Sussex, Wife, Married 12 Years.
Died: 1922, Hampstead.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Henry G. Kay, Hampstead, Qtr 3, Vol. 1a, Page 536.

1.3.1.3.1 Philip Kay (1899 -)

Born: c.1899, St. Heliers, Jersey.
1911 Census of England, Philip Kay, Felpham, Sussex, Son, Age 12, Birthplace, St Heliers, Jersey.
Died:

1.3.1.3.2 Sydney Francis Patrick Chippindall Healey Kay (1904 – 1983)

Born: 27 July 1904, Slinfold, Sussex.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Sidney Francis P. C. Kay, Horeham, Qtr 3, 1904, Vol. 2b, Page 816.
Died: 25 November 1983, Paris, France.
Wikipedia, Sir Anton Dolin, Born 27 July 1904, Slinfold, Sussex,
Died 25 November 1983, Paris, France.
Stage Name : **Sir Anton Dolin, Ballet Dancer.**

1.3.1.3.3 Anthony Kay (1908 -)

Born: c.1908, Bognor, Sussex.
1911 Census of England, Anthony Kay, Felpham, Sussex, Son, Age 3, Birthplace, Bognor, Sussex.

Died:

Sp2. Jane Ellen Garde or Eliza Barbara C. Kennedy (-)

Born:
Mar.: 1894, Portsea.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, John Henry C. Healey, Portsea, Qtr 1, 1894, Vol. 2b, Page 779.
Died:

1.4 Caroline Healey (1822 – after 1864)

Born: 30 September 1822, Roxby Cum Risby, Lincolnshire.
Roxby Cum Risby Baptismal Register, Caroline Holgate, Baptised 2 October 1822.
Died: After 1864.
Sole executor on brothers Robert Thomas's will in 1864.

VI. Arthur Cashel Bulkeley Genealogical Details

1. Captain James Bulkeley (- Before 1876)

Born:

Died: Before 1876.

Wife Eliza dies in 1876, marital status widow.

Sp. Eliza Cashel (1804 - 1876)

Born: c.1804, England

Irish Civil Death Register, Eliza Bulkeley, Rathdown, 1876, Vol. 2, Page 903, Age 72, Est. birth 1804.

1861 Census of Jersey, Eliza Bulkeley, St Heliers, Jersey, Head, Age 55, Birthplace England.

Mar.:

Died: 19 February 1876, Carlisle Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Eliza Bulkeley, Rathdown, 1876, Vol. 2, Page 903, Age 72.

1.1 Lieutenant Rollo James Bulkeley (1832 - 1910)

Born: c.1832, Rowen, France.

1851 Census of England, Rollo James Bulkeley, Grays Inn, Middlesex, Head, Student, Age 19, Birthplace Rowen, France.

Died: 16 October 1910, 139 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, Kent.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Rollo J. Bulkeley, Lewisham, Qtr 4, 1910, Vol. 1d, Page 639, Age 78.

Ireland Calendar of Wills, Rollo James Bulkeley, Granted 7 December 1910, London,

Died 16 October 1910, 139 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, Kent.

Sp. Caroline Stirling Cunningham (1815 - 1895)

Born: c.1815, Ayreshire, Scotland.

Irish Civil Death Register, Caroline Stirling Bulkeley, Cork, Qtr 2, 1895, Vol. 5, Page 71, Age 80.

1851 Census of England, Caroline Bulkeley, Painswick, Gloucestershire, Wife, Age 35, Birthplace, Ayreshire.

Mar.: 9 December, 1833, Hove, Sussex.

England/Wales Marriages, Lempster John Henry Bulkeley and Caroline Stirling Cunynghame, Hove Sussex, 9 December 1833.

Mar.: 29 January 1855, St Andrew, Holborn, London.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Rollo James Bulkeley and Caroline Stirling Cunningham, West London, Qtr 1, 1855, Vol. 1c, Page 65.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, William Samuel Evans and Mary Barrows, St Andrew, Holborn, 29 January 1855.

Died: 12 May 1895, Parkview House, Queenstown, Co. Cork.

Irish Civil Death Register, Caroline Stirling Bulkeley, Cork, Qtr 2, 1895, Vol. 5, Page 71, Age 80.

NOTE: For Step-Children See Family of Lemper Bulkeley & Caroline Stirling Cunningham.

1.2 Egerton Glentworth Bulkeley (1835 - 1880)

Born: 4 March 1835, Paris, France

St Andrew Holborn Baptismal Register, Egerton Bulkeley, Born 4 March 1835, Baptised 20 August 1850.

Died: c.1880.

Daughter Ivy Norah born 1880.

Sp. Margaret Smith (1853 - 1897)

Born: c.1853, Sunderland, Durham.

1881 Census of England, Margaret Bulkeley, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Daughter, Widow, Age 28, Birthplace Sunderland, Durham.

Mar.: 10 July 1871, St Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Egerton Glentworth Bulkeley and Margaret Smith, Stepney, Qtr 3, 1871, Vol. 1c, Page 959.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, Egerton Glentworth Bulkeley and Margaret Smith, St Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex, 10 July 1871.

Mar: 1886, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Henry Coates and Margaret Bulkeley, Newcastle-in-Tyne, Qtr 2, 1886, Vol. 10b, Page 52.

Died: 1897, Hexham, Northumberland.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Margaret Coates, Hexham, Qtr 1, 1897, Vol. 10b, Page 215, Age 47.

1901 Census of England, Henry Coates, Jesmond, Northumberland, Margaret's second husband, marital status, widower.

1.2.1 Egerton Edward Bulkeley (1875 - 1952)

Born: 1875, West Ham, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Egerton Edward Bulkeley, West Ham, Qtr 1, 1875, Vol. 4a, Page 109.

1881 Census of England, Egerton Edward Bulkeley, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Son, Age 6, Birthplace Cullercoat, Northumberland.

Died: 9 May 1952, 55 Swaledale Avenue, Darlington, England.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Egerton E. Bulkeley, Darlington, Qtr 2, 1952, Vol. 1a, Page 212, Age 77.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Egerton Edward Bulkeley, Granted 13 June 1952, Durham,

Died 9 May 1952, 55 Swaledale Avenue, Darlington.

Sp. Martha McDonald (1882 – 1963)

Born: 1882, Sunderland, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Martha McDonald, Sunderland, Qtr 2, 1882, Vol. 10a, Page 698.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Martha Bulkeley, Wirral, Qtr 3, 1963, Vol. 10a, Page 653, Age 81, Est. birth 1882.

Mar.: 1902, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Egerton Edward Bulkeley and Martha McDonald, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Qtr 4, 1902, Vol. 10b, Page 32.

Died: 4 September 1963, Clatterbridge General Hospital, Bebington, Wirral, Cheshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Martha Bulkeley, Wirral, Qtr 3, 1963, Vol. 10a, Page 653, Age 81.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Martha Bulkeley, Granted 18 October 1963, Liverpool,

Died 4 September 1963, Clatterbridge General Hospital, Bebington, Wirral, Cheshire.

1.2.1.1 Egerton Edward Bulkeley (1910 – 1992)

Born: 1910, South Shields, England.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Egerton E. Bulkeley, South Shields, Qtr 3, 1910, Vol. 10a, Page 876.

Died: 3 May 1992, Rusden, 25 Stanley Avenue, Bebington.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Egerton Edward Bulkeley, Birkenhead, Qtr 2, 1992, Vol. 37, Page 454, Age 81.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Egerton Edward Bulkeley, Granted 22 June 1992, Liverpool, Died

3 May 1992, Rusden, 25 Stanley Avenue, Bebington.

Sp. Gladys Muriel Rigbye (1910 – 2000)

Born: 1911, South Shields.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Gladys M. Rigbye, South Shields, Qtr 1, 1911, Vol. 10a, Page 825.

Mar.: 1929, Darlington, England.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Egerton E. Bulkeley and Gladys M. Rigbye, Darlington, Qtr 3, 1929, Vol. 10a, Page 86.

Died: 2000, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Gladys Muriel Bulkeley, Birkenhead, Qtr 1, 2000, Reg. Num. D6C, District and Subdistrict 0371D, Entry Num. 251, Age 89.

1.2.2 Ivy Norah Eliza Bulkeley (1880 - 1960)

Born: 1880, Cullercoat, Northumberland.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Ivy Norah Bulkeley, Tynemouth, Qtr 1, 1880, Vol. 10b, Page 187.

1881 Census of England, Ivy Norah Bulkeley, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Daughter, Age 1, Birthplace Cullercoat, Northumberland.

Died: 17 November 1960, Alasta House, Cornforth Lane, Coxhoe, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Ivy N. E. Sanderson, Durham Central, Qtr 4, 1960, Vol. 1a, Page 343, Age 80.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Ivy Norah Eliza Sanderson, Granted 29 June 1961, Durham,

Died 17 November 1960, Alasta House, Cornforth Lane, Coxhoe, Durham, To Elizabeth Henderson, wife of Percival Thomas Henderson.

Sp. Robert Cusson Sanderson (1871 – 1946)

Born: 1871, Stockton, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Robert Cusson Sanderson, Stockton, Qtr 4, 1871, Vol. 10a, Page 146.

Mar.: 1901, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Robert Cusson Sanderson and Ivy Norah E. Bulkeley, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Qtr 2, 1901, Vol. 10b, Page 167.

Died: 1946 Durham Central, England.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Robert C. Cusson, Durham Central, Qtr 4, 1946, Vol. 1a, Page 265, Age 74.

1.2.2.1 Elizabeth Sanderson (1902 –)

Born: 1902, Sedgefield, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Elizabeth Sanderson, Sedgefield, Qtr 4, 1902, Vol. 10a, Page 116.

Died:

Sp. Percival Thomas Henderson (-)

Born:

Mar.: 1925 Sedgefield, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Percival Henderson and Elizabeth Sanderson, Sedgefield, Qtr 2, 1925, Vol. 10a, Page 361.

Died:

1.2.2.2 Norah Sanderson (1904 -)

Born: 1904, Sedgefield, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Norah Sanderson, Sedgefield, Qtr 2, 1904, Vol. 10a, Page 124.

Died:

1.2.2.3 Thomas Egerton Sanderson (1905 - 1955)

Born: 1905, Sedgefield, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Thomas Egerton Sanderson, Sedgefield, Qtr 4, 1905, Vol. 10a, Page 104.

Died: 1955, Durham Central.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Thomas E. Sanderson, Durham Central, Qtr 2, 1955, Vol. 1a, Page 290, Age 49.

1.2.2.4 Robert William Sanderson (1909 –)

Born: 1909, Darlington.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Robert William Sanderson, Darlington, Qtr 3, 1909, Vol. 10a, Page 29.

Died:

1.3 Arthur Cashel Bulkeley (1839 - 1892)

Born: July 1839, Acres Lane, Brixton, London.

St Matthew Brixton Baptismal Register, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley, Baptised 22 July 1839.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley, Lambeth, Qtr 2, 1839, Vol. 4, Page 201.

Died: 15 August 1892, Maryborough Gaol, Maryborough, Co. Laois.

Irish Civil Death Register, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 3, Vol. 3, Page 308, Age 53.

Sp. Julia Frances Blanche Bulkeley (1851 - 1895)

Born: September 1851, Painswick, Gloucester.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Julia Blanche Bulkeley, Stroud, 1851, Vol. x1, Page 445.

Painswick Baptismal Register, Julia Frances Blanche Bulkeley, Baptised 30 September 1851.

Mar.: 1872, Maryborough, Co. Laois.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley and Blanch J. Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 1, 1872, Vol. 13, Page 401.

Died: 21 April 1895, Parkview House, Queenstown, Co. Cork

Irish Civil Death Register, Julia Frances Blanche Bulkeley, Cork, Qtr 2, 1895, Vol. 5, Page 71, Age 44.

NOTE: Daughter of Lempster John Henry Bulkeley and Caroline Stirling Cunningham

Step-Daughter of husband's brother Rollo James Bulkeley, as he married Julia's widowed mother Caroline.

1.3.1 Reverend Arthur Richard Louis Nathaniel Bulkeley (1874 - 1930)

Born: 7 January 1874, Maryborough Gaol, Co. Laois.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Male Bulkeley, Mountmellick, 1874, Vol. 3, Page 585.

Died: 14 January 1930, Hawkser Vicarage, Whitby, Yorkshire.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Reverend Arthur Richard Nathaniel Bulkeley, Granted 25 March 1930,

Liverpool, Died 14 January 1930, Hawkser Vicarage, Whitby.

Sp. Nona Ruth Wilsden (1883 – 1961)

Born: c.1873, Liverpool.

1911 Census of England, Nona Ruth Wilsden, Enfield, Middlesex, Age 34, Single, Birthplace Liverpool.

Mar.: 1913, Edmonton, London.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Arthur R.L.N. Bulkeley and Nona R. Wilsden, Edmonton, Qtr 1, 1913, Vol. 3a, Page 631.

Died: 27 September 1961, Elmhurst, Glasnevin, Dublin

Irish Civil Death Register, Nona Ruth Bulkeley, Dublin North, 1961, Group Registration ID 2923134, 27 September 1961, Age 88.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Nona Ruth Bulkeley, Granted 4 January 1962, Lewes,

Died 27 September 1961, Elmhurst, Glasnevin, Dublin.

1.3.1.2 Ruth Mary Bulkeley (1914 – 1998)

Born: 8 March 1914, Medway, England.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Ruth M. Bulkeley, Medway, Qtr 2, 1914, Vol. 2a, Page 1424, Mother Wilsden.

Died: 1998, Lambeth, London.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Ruth Mary Ritchie, Lambeth, Qtr 1, 1998, Reg. Num. A49, District and Subdistrict 2411A, Entry Num. 43, Age 83, Born 8 March 1914.

Sp1. Frederick E. Aveling (-)

Born:

Mar.: 1938, Westminster, London.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Frederick E. Aveling and Ruth M. Bulkeley, Westminster, Qtr 2, 1938, Vol. 1a, Page 1268.

Died:

Sp2. Patrick William Archibald Robson (1910 – 1973)

Born: c.1910.

Mar.: 1947, Sunderland, Durham.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Patrick W.A. Robson and Ruth M. Aveling-Bulkeley, Sunderland, Qtr 3, 1947, Vol. 1a, Page 2848.

Died: 1973, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Patrick William A. Robson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Qtr 2, 1973, Vol. 1b, Page 537, Born about 1910.

Sp3. William C.H.B. Ritchie (-)

Born:

Mar.: 1956, Watford, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William C.H.B. Ritchie and Ruth M. Bulkeley, Watford, Qtr 3, 1956, Watford, Vol. 4b, Page 754.

Died:

1.3.2 Violet Agnes Blanche Bulkeley (1875 - 1952)

Born: 10 February 1875, Maryborough Prison, Co. Laois.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Violet Agnes B. Bulkeley, Mountmellick, 1875, Vol. 3, Page 568.

Died: 31 January 1952, Thorney Close Hall, Sunderland.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Violet A. B. Bulkeley, Sunderland, Qtr 1, 1952, Vol. 1a, Page 1099, Age 76.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Violet Agnes Blanche Bulkeley, Granted 20 October 1952, Durham,

Died 31 January 1952, Thorney Close Hall, Sunderland.

1.3.3 Reginald Randall Cunningham Bulkeley (1876 - 1877)

Born: 13 December 1876, Maryborough Gaol, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Reginald Randall C. Bulkeley, Mountmellick, 1877, Vol. 3, Page 581.
Died: 1877, Maryborough, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Death Register, Reginald R. C. Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 3, 1877, Vol. 13, Page 364, Age 0.

1.3.4 Reginald Herbert Bulkeley (1878 - 1953)

Born: 19 May 1878, Maryborough Gaol, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Reginald Herbert Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 2, 1878, Vol. 3, Page 569.
Died: 20 October 1953, Adelaide Hospital, Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Index, Herbert Bulkeley, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1953, Vol. 2, Page 327, Age 75.
Irish Calendar of Wills, Herbert R. Bulkeley, Granted 9 April 1954, Dublin, Died 20 October 1953, 84 Rathgar Road, Dublin.

1.3.5 Pearl Dorothy Janet Bulkeley (1880 - 1956)

Born: 19 July 1880, Maryborough Prison, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Pearl Dorothy Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 3, 1880, Vol. 3, Page 474.
Died: 30 March 1956, St Anthony's Nursing Home, Bath.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Pearl D. J. Bulkeley, Bath, Qtr 2, 1956, Vol. 7c, Page 3, Age 76.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Pearl Dorothy Janet Bulkeley, Granted 28 June 1956, London, Died 30 March 1956, St Anthony's Nursing Home, Bath.

1.3.6 Cecil Lionel (Cyril Lyonel) Bulkeley (1883 - 1938)

Born: 21 October 1883, Maryborough Gaol, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Cyril Lyonel Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 4, 1883, Vol. 3, Page 418.
Died: 12 September 1938, Green Roofs, Foxley Lane, Salvington, Worthing.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Cecil L. Bulkeley, Worthing, Qtr 3, 1958, Vol. 2b, Page 426, Age 54.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Cecil Lyonel Bulkeley, Granted 3 November 1938, London, Died 12 September 1938, Green Roofs, Foxley Lane, Salvington, Worthing.

Sp. Marion Edith BULKELEY (1895 – 1940)

Born: c.1895.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Marion E. Bulkeley, Brighton, Qtr 4, 1940, Vol. 2b, Page 606, Age 45, Est. birth 1895.
Mar.:
Died: 10 December 1940, 3 Exeter Road, Welling, Brighton.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Marion E. Bulkeley, Brighton, Qtr 4, 1940, Vol. 2b, Page 606, Age 45.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Marion Edith Bulkeley, Granted 20 March 1941, Lewes, Died 10 December 1940, 3 Exeter Road, Welling, Brighton.

1.3.7 Victoria Alice Bulkeley (1887 - 1887)

Born: 21 June 1887, H.M. Prison, Maryborough, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Victoria Alice Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 3, 1887, Vol. 3, Page 436.
Died: 24 July 1887, H.M. Prison, Maryborough, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Death Register, Victoria Alice Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 4, 1887, Vol. 3, Page 377, Age 0.

1.4 Captain Henry Bulkeley (1841 - 1914)

Born: c.1841.
1901 Census of Ireland, Henry Bulkeley, Belvedere Place, Rotunda, Dublin, Late Captain 14th Hussars, Brother-in-Law, Single, Age 58.
Irish Civil Death Register, Henry Bulkeley, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1914, Vol. 2, Page 418, Age 73, Est. birth 1841.
Died: 7 December 1914, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Register, Henry Bulkeley, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1914, Vol. 2, Page 418, Age 73.

1.5 Alice Bulkeley (1844 -)

Born: 19 June 1844, Thames Ditton, England.
Thames Ditton Baptismal Register, Alice Bulkeley, baptized 25 July 1844.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Alice Bulkeley, Kingston, 1844, Vol. iv, Page 192.
Died: After 13 May 1916.
Registered husband Henry Patrick's death on 13 May 1916.

Sp. Henry (Harry) Patrick Morgan (1845 - 1916)

Note: Son of Maryborough Governor Patrick C. Morgan.
Born: 16 September 1845, Roscrea.
Roscrea Church of Ireland Baptismal Register, Henry Patrick Morgan, baptised 5 December 1845.
Mar.: 14 March 1892, St George's, Dublin
St George's Marriage Register, Henry Patrick Morgan and Alice Bulkeley, 14 March 1892.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Henry Patrick Morgan and Alice Bulkeley, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1893, Vol. 2, Page 498.
Died: 10 May 1916, 11 Waterloo Road, Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Register, Henry Patrick Morgan, Dublin South, Qtr 2, 1916, Vol. 2, Page 466.

1.6 Julia Caroline Bulkeley (1846 - 1927)

Born: c.1846.
1901 Census of Ireland, Julia C. Bulkeley, Belvedere Place, Rotunda, Sister-in-Law, Single, Age 56.
Died: 1927, Paddington, London.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Julia C. Bulkeley, Paddington, Qtr 1, 1927, Vol. 1c, Page 19, Age 70.

1.7 Blanche Ellen Bulkeley (1847 - 1916)

Born: c.1847, England.

1861 Census of Jersey, Blanche E. Bulkeley, St Heliers, Jersey, Daughter, Age 19, Single, Birthplace England.
Ireland Civil Death Register, Blanche Ellen Bulkeley, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1916, Vol. 2, Page 632, Age 69,
Est. birth 1847.

1901 Census of Ireland, Blanche E. Bulkeley, Belvedere Place, Rotunda, Sister-in-Law, Single, Age 51.

Died: 18 March 1916, Elpis Nursing Home, Lower Mount Street, Dublin of Waterloo Road, Dublin
Ireland Civil Death Register, Blanche Ellen Bulkeley, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1916, Vol. 2, Page 632, Age 69.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Blanch Ellen Bulkeley, Granted 13 May 1916, London, Died 18 March 1916,
Elpis Nursing Home, Lower Mount Street, Dublin, To sister Julia Caroline Bulkeley spinster.

Genealogical details for Lempster John Henry Bulkeley

First husband of Caroline Stirling Cunningham, Parents of Archibald Cashel Bulkeley's wife
Julia Frances Blanche Bulkeley.

1. Colonel James Bulkeley (-)

Born:

Died:

Sp. Catherine BULKELEY (-)

Born:

Mar.:

Died:

1.1 Captain Lempster John Henry Bulkeley (1803 – 1854)

Born: 7 November 1803, London.

St George Hanover Square Baptismal Register, Lempster John Henry Bulkeley, Born 7 November 1803, Baptised
4 April 1804.

Died: 10 January 1854, Calais, France.

UK British Army Records, Died 10 January 1854, Calais, France.

Sp. Caroline Stirling Cunningham (1815 – 1895)

Born: c.1815, Ayreshire, Scotland.

Irish Civil Death Register, Caroline Stirling Bulkeley, Cork, Qtr 2, 1895, Vol. 5, Page 71, Age 80.

1851 Census of England, Caroline Bulkeley, Painswick, Gloucestershire, Wife, Age 35, Birthplace, Ayreshire.

Mar.: 9 December, 1833, Hove, Sussex.

England/Wales Marriages, Lempster John Henry Bulkeley and Caroline Stirling Cunynghame, Hove Sussex,
9 December 1833.

Mar.: 29 January 1855, St Andrew, Holborn, London.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Rollo James Bulkeley and Caroline Stirling Cunningham, West London,
Qtr 1, 1855, Vol. 1c, Page 65.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, William Samuel Evans and Mary Barrows, St Andrew, Holborn,
29 January 1855.

Died: 12 May 1895, Parkview House, Queenstown, Co. Cork.

Irish Civil Death Register, Caroline Stirling Bulkeley, Cork, Qtr 2, 1895, Vol. 5, Page 71, Age 80.

1.1.1 Georgina Emily Eliza Bulkeley (1836 – 1838)

Born: 1836, Brighton, Sussex.

England/Wales Christening Index, Georgina Emily Eliza Bulkeley, Brighton Sussex, Baptised 7 June 1836.

Died: 1838, Steyning, Sussex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Georgina Emily Eliza Bulkeley, Steyning, Qtr 2, 1838, Vol. vii, Page 321.

1.1.2 Katherine Matilda Bulkeley (1838 – 1895)

Born: c.1838, London.

1851 Census of England, Katherine Bulkeley, Painswick, Stroud, Daughter, Age 13, Birthplace London.

Died: 31 July 1895, Maghull Vicarage, Maghull, Liverpool.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Katherine Matilda Hocter, Ormskirk, Qtr 3, 1895, Vol. 8b, Page 581,
Age 52.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Katherine Matilda Bulkeley, Granted 4 October 1895, Liverpool,

Died 31 July 1895, Maghull Vicarage, Maghull, Liverpool.

Sp. Reverend John Francis Hocter (1848 - 1913)

Born: c.1848, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.

1911 Census of England, John Francis Hocter, Toxteth Park, Lancashire, Age 63, Born Rathangan,
Co. Kildare.

Mar.: 21 November 1871, Maryborough, Co. Laois

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Francis Hocter and Catherine Matilda Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 4, 1871,
Vol. 18, Page 467.

Mar.: 1897, Ormskirk.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, John Francis Hocter and Emily Sarah Woodhead, Ormskirk, Qtr 1,
1897, Vol. 8b, Page 1001.

Died: 24 September 1913, Lodge Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Reverend John Francis Hocter, Granted 24 November 1913, Liverpool,

Died 24 September 1913, Lodge Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, John F. Hocter, Ashby Z, Qtr 3, 1913, Vol. 7a, Page 126.

1.1.3 Frederica Eliza Helen Bulkeley (1841 – 1935)

Born: 4 June 1841, London.

St James Westminster Baptismal Register, Frederica Eliza Helen Bulkeley, Born 4 June 1841, Baptised 13 August 1841.

Died: 28 February 1935, Chapel House, 80 Mattock Lane, Ealing, Middlesex.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Frederica Eliza Helen Bulkeley, Granted 12 April 1935, London, Died 28 February 1935, Chapel House, 80 Mattock Lane, Ealing, Middlesex.

1.1.4 Major Henry William Cunynghame Bulkeley (1844 – 1909)

Born: February 1844, Cheltenham, Gloucester.

Cheltenham Baptismal Register, Henry William Cunynghame, Baptised 7 February 1844.

Died: 18 June 1909, Thorney Close, Sunderland.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Henry William C. Bulkeley, Houghton, Qtr 2, 1909, Vol. 10a, Page 291, Age 65.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Henry William Cunynghame Bulkeley, Granted 13 July 1909, Durham,

Died 18 June 1909, Thorney Close, Sunderland.

Sp. Andrina Davina BULKELEY (1847 – 1934)

Born: c.1847, Leith/Edinburgh, Scotland.

1881 Census of England, Andrina Davina Bulkeley, Cavendish Square, Marylebone, Age 34, Birthplace, Leith, Scotland.

Mar.:

Died: 10 May 1934, Thorney Close, Sunderland.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Andrina Davina Bulkeley, Houghton, Qtr 1, 1834, Vol. 11a, Page 581, Age 87.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Andrina Davina Bulkeley, Granted 30 July 1934, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

Died 10 May 1934, Thorney Close, Sunderland, to Violet Agnes Blanche Bulkeley, Spinster.

1.1.5 George Robert Reginald Samuel Bulkeley (1845 – 1915)

Born: 25 March 1845, Westminster, London.

St James Westminster Baptismal Register, George Robert Reginald Samuel Bulkeley, Born 25 March 1845, Baptised 17 February 1846.

Died: 29 June 1915, Maulden, Caterham Valley, Surrey.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, George Robert Reginald Samuel Bulkeley, Granted 29 July 1915, London, Died 29 June 1915, Maulden, Caterham Valley, Surrey.

Sp. Rosa Kelsey (1860 – 1905)

Born: November 1860, Edmonton, London.

Find a Grave, Mrs. Rosa Bulkeley, Caterham Cemetery, Tandridge, Surrey, Died 21 January 1905, Born Nov-1860, Edmonton, London.

Mar.: 1889, Croydon, London.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, George Robert R. S. Bulkeley and Rosa Kelsey, Croydon, Qtr 1, 1889, Vol. 2a, Page 284.

Died: 21 January 1905, Marylebone, London.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Rosa Bulkeley, Marylebone, Qtr 1, 1905, Vol. 1a, Page 374, Age 42.

Find a Grave, Mrs. Rosa Bulkeley, Caterham Cemetery, Tandridge, Surrey, Died 21 January 1905, Born Nov-1860, Edmonton, London.

1.1.6 Rose Alicia Jane Bulkeley (1849 – 1932)

Born:

Died: 12 April 1932, 20 Charlotte Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Rose A.J. Cave, Birmingham North, Qtr 2, 1932, Vol. 6d, Page 517, Age 83.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Rose Alicia Jane Cave, Granted 25 July 1932, London, Died 12 April 1932, 20 Charlotte Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Sp. Stephen Cave (1820 - 1903)

Born: c.1820, Cork.

1901 Census of Ireland, Stephen Cave, Cahergal, North East Ward, Cork, Age 81, Born Cork.

Mar.: 15 September 1892, St Luke, Cork City.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Stephen Cave and Rose Alicia Jane Bulkeley, Cork, Qtr 3, 1892, Vol. 5, Page 57.

Died: 1 September 1903, Charlotte Place, Glentworth, Cork.

Irish Civil Death Register, Stephen Cave, Cork, Qtr 3, 1903, Vol. 5, Page 55, Age 83.

1.1.7 Julia Frances Blanche Bulkeley (1851 – 1895)

Born: September 1851, Painswick, Gloucester.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Julia Blanche Bulkeley, Stroud, 1851, Vol. x1, Page 445.

Painswick Baptismal Register, Julia Frances Blanche Bulkeley, Baptised 30 September 1851.

Mar.: 1872, Maryborough, Co. Laois.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Arthur Cashel Bulkeley and Blanche J. Bulkeley, Mountmellick, Qtr 1, 1872, Vol. 13, Page 401.

Died: 21 April 1895, Parkview House, Queenstown, Co. Cork

Irish Civil Death Register, Julia Frances Blanche Bulkeley, Cork, Qtr 2, 1895, Vol. 5, Page 71, Age 44.

NOTE: Daughter of Lempster John Henry Bulkeley and Caroline Stirling Cunningham

Step-Daughter of husband's brother Rollo James Bulkeley, as he married Julia's widowed mother Caroline.

VII. John Condon Genealogical Details

1. John Condon (1837 - 1905)

Born: c.1837, Clonaslee, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Death Register, John Condon, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1905, Vol. 2, Page 511, Age 68, Est. birth 1837.
1901 Census of Ireland, John Condon, Dublin Street, Maryborough Urban, Age 63, Birthplace Queen's County.
Leinster Express, October 8, 1892, John Condon a native of Clonaslee.
Died: 30 October 1905, Meath Hospital, Dublin (of 1 Charlemount Road, Clontarf).
Irish Civil Death Register, John Condon, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1905, Vol. 2, Page 511, Age 68.
Irish Calendar of Wills, John Condon, Granted 6 December 1905, Dublin, Died 29 October 1905, Meath Hospital, Dublin.

Sp. Mary Anne Murphy (- 1914)

Born: c.1840, Co. Cork.
Irish Civil Death Register, Mary Anne Murphy, Cork, Qtr 2, 1914, Vol. 5, Page 132, Age 74, Est. birth 1840.
1911 Census of Ireland, Mary Anne Condon, Bishops Street, Queenstown, Co. Cork, Age 71, Birthplace Co. Cork.
Mar.: 8 July 1860, Cobh, Co. Cork.
Cobh Parish Marriage Register, John Condon and Mary Anne Murphy, 8 July 1860.
Died: 10 May 1914, 9 Bishops Street, Queenstown, Co. Cork.
Irish Civil Death Register, Mary Anne Murphy, Cork, Qtr 2, 1914, Vol. 5, Page 132, Age 74.

VIII. Robert Weir Genealogical Details

1. Daniel Weir (1806 - 1886)

Born: c.1806.
St George's Dublin Parish Burial Register, Daniel Weir, Buried 14 July 1886, Age 80, Est. birth 1806.
St George's Dublin Parish Cemetery Gravestone, Daniel Weir, 12 July 1886, Age 80.
Died: 12 July 1886, Chief Warder's House, Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
St George's Dublin Parish Cemetery Gravestone, Daniel Weir, 12 July 1886.
St George's Dublin Parish Burial Register, Daniel Weir, Died 12 July 1886, Buried 14 July 1886, Age 80.
Irish Civil Death Register, Daniel Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1886, Vol. 2, Page 382, Age 80.

Sp. Unknown (-)

Born:
Mar.:
Died:

1.1 Robert W. Weir (1842 -)

Born: c.1842, Scotland.
Irish Civil Death Register, Robert Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 4, 1930, Vol. 2, Page 273, Age 88, Est. birth 1842.
1911 Census of Ireland, Robert W. Weir, Hollybrook Road, Clontarf, Age 68, Birthplace Scotland.
Died: 17 December 1930, 74 Northumberland Road, Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Register, Robert Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 4, 1930, Vol. 2, Page 273, Age 88.
Irish Times, December 22, 1930, Robert Weir death notice, Age 88.
St George's Dublin Parish Cemetery Gravestone, Robert Weir, 17 December 1930.

Sp. Elizabeth Anne Fisher Ambrose (1856 – 1932)

Born: c.1856, Co. Cork.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Elizabeth A. Weir, Cheshire, Qtr 1, 1932, Vol. 8a, Page 567, Age 76, Est. birth 1856.
1911 Census of Ireland, Elizabeth Anne Fisher Weir, Hollybrook Road, Clontarf, Age 53, Birthplace Co. Cork.
Mar.: 1875, Cork.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Robert Weir and Elizabeth Ann Fisher Ambrose, Cork, 1875, Vol. 15, Page 61.
Died: 6 March 1932, Cheshire, England
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Elizabeth A. Weir, Cheshire, Qtr 1, 1932, Vol. 8a, Page 567, Age 76.
St George's Dublin Parish Cemetery Gravestone, Elizabeth Anne Fisher Weir, 6 March 1932.

1.1.1 James Daniel Weir (1876 – 1954)

Born: 16 May 1876, Spike Island, Cork.
Irish Civil Birth Register, James Daniel Weir, Cork, 1876, Vol. 10, Page 227.
Died:

Sp. Elizabeth Jane Ireland (1880 -)

Born: 24 October 1880, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Elizabeth Jane Ireland, Dublin North, Qtr 4, 1880, Vol. 2, Page 661.
Mar.: 5 September 1906, St Peters, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, James Daniel Weir and Elizabeth Jane Ireland, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1906, Vol. 2, Page 565.
Died:

1.1.1.1 Allan William Ireland Weir (1907 - 1975)

Born: 3 September 1907, 54 St Lawrence Road, Clontarf, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Allan William Ireland Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 4, 1907, Vol. 2, Page 407.

Died: 28 July 1975, Little Gallery, 3 Witton Wood Road, Frinton-on-Sea.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Allan William I Weir, Harlow, Qtr 3, 1975, Vol. 9, Page 2066, Age 68.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Allan William Ireland Weir, Granted 4 September 1975, Ipswich, Died 28 July 1975, Little Gallery, 3 Witton Wood Road, Frinton-on-Sea.

Sp. Alyce Winifred Gunkel (1904 - 1983)

Born: c.1904.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Alyce Winifred Weir, Colchester, Qtr 3, 1985, Vol. 9, Page 1779, Age 81, Est. birth 1904.

Mar.: 1936, West Ham, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Allan W. I. Weir and Alice W. Gunkel, West Ham, Qtr 1, 1936, Vol. 4a, Page 111.

Died: 25 July 1985, Little Gallery, Witton Wood Road, Frinton-on-Sea.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Alyce Winifred Weir, Colchester, Qtr 3, 1983, Vol. 9, Page 1779, Age 81.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Alyce Winifred Weir, Granted 13 August 1985, Winchester, Died 25 July 1985, Little Gallery, Witton Wood Road, Frinton-on-Sea.

1.1.1.1.1 Alyth E. Weir (1937 -)

Born: 1937, Nottingham, Derbyshire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Alyth E. Weir, Nottingham, Qtr 1, 1937, Vol. 7b, Page 402, Mother Gunkel.

Died:

1.1.2 Reverend Robert Edward Weir (1877 – 1957)

Born: 23 June 1877, Spike Island, Cork.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Robert Edward Weir, Cork, 1877, Vol. 15, Page 194.

Died: 14 June 1957, Monkstown Hospital, Dublin (of 431 Catherine's Road, Glenageary).

Irish Civil Death Register, Robert E. Weir, Rathdown, Qtr 3, 1957, Vol. 2, Page 449, Age 79.

Sp1. Annie Bird (1886 - 1939)

Born: 16 September 1886, Knocknagallagh, Bandon, Co. Cork.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Annie Bird, Bandon, Qtr 4, 1886, Vol. 5, Page 11.

Mar.: 11 November 1914, Queenstown, Co. Cork.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Robert Edward Weir and Annie Bird, Cork, Qtr 4, 1914, Vol. 5, Page 45.

Died: 31 October 1939, Adelaide Hospital, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Annie Weir, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1939, Vol. 2, Page 345, Age 52.

Sp2. Doris Mary Murray-Walsh (1896 - After 1957)

Born: 13 July 1896, Neil's Lane, Glasthule, Co. Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Doris Mary Murray, Rathdown, Qtr 3, 1896, Vol. 2, Page 835.

Mar.: 1930, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, John Edward Walsh and Doris Mary Murray, Rathdown, Qtr 1, 1936, Vol. 2, Page 861.

Mar.: 1947, Dublin

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Robert Edward Weir and Doris Mary Walsh, Dublin South, Qtr 3, 1947, Vol. 2, Page 639.

Died: After 1957.

Husband Robert's death record notes marital status as married, so Doris died later than him.

1.1.3 Samuel Stuart Weir (1879 – 1945)

Born: 26 January 1879, Spike Island, Cork.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Samuel Stuart Weir, Cork, Qtr 1, 1879, Vol. 5, Page 209.

Died: 21 February 1945, Seafield Avenue, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Samuel Stuart Weir, Rathdown, Qtr 1, 1945, Vol. 2, Page 602, Age 66.

Sp. Ivy Frances Brown (1886 - After 1945)

Born: 3 January 1886, Ballyconree, Clifden, Co. Galway.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Joy Brown, Clifden, Qtr 1, 1886, Vol. 4, Page 163.

Mar.: 12 July 1911, Monivea, Tuam, Co. Galway.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Samuel Stuart Weir and Ivy Frances Brown, Tuam, Qtr 3, 1911, Vol. 4, Page 188.

Died: After 1945.

Husband Samuel's death, marital status married, so Ivy died after him.

1.1.3.1 Ivy Ethel Mabel Stuart Weir (1912 -)

Born: 5 April 1912, Dysart, Hollybrook Road, Clontarf, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Ivy Ethel Mabel Stuart Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 2, 1912, Vol. 2, Page 370.

Died:

Sp. Isidore Victor Elyan (1909 -)

Born: 5 September 1909, 92 Donore Terrace, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Isidore Victor Elyan, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1909, Vol. 2, Page 598.

Mar.: 9 June 1939, Registrars Office, Rathdown, Co. Dublin.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Isidore Victor Elyan and Ivy E M Stuart Weir, Rathdown, Qtr 3, 1939, Vol. 2, Page 799.

Died:

1.1.4 Lieutenant Edward Ambrose Weir (1881 – 1929)

Born: 11 February 1881, Spike Island, Cork.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Edward Ambrose Weir, Cork, Qtr 1, 1881, Vol. 5, Page 184.
Died: 18 May 1929, Brooklands, Annadale, Belfast.
Northern Ireland Calendar of Wills, Edward Ambrose Weir, Granted 16 September 1929, Belfast,
Died 18 May 1929, Brooklands, Annadale, Belfast.

Sp. Netta Elizabeth Johnston (1883 -)

Born: 31 July 1883, 25 Botanic Avenue, Belfast.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Netta Elizabeth Johnston, Belfast, Qtr 3, 1883, Vol. 1, Page 305.
Mar.: 14 April 1915, St Jude, Ballynafefe, Co.Down.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Edward Ambrose Weir and Netta Elizabeth Johnston, Belfast, Qtr 2, 1915,
Vol. 1, Page 335.
Died:

1.1.5 Elizabeth Weir (1883 – 1890)

Born: 15 December 1883, 1 Leinster Street, Phibsborough, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Elizabeth Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1884, Vol. 2, Page 575.
Died: 31 May 1890, Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Register, Elizabeth Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 2, Vol. 2, Page 398, Age 6.
St George's Dublin Parish Burial Register, Elizabeth Weir, Mountjoy Prison, Buried 2 June 1890, Age 6 1/2.
St George's Dublin Parish Cemetery Gravestone, Elizabeth Weir, 31 May 1890.

1.1.6 William John Weir (1887 – 1970)

Born: 24 January 1887, Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, William John Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 1, 1887, Vol. 2, Page 493.
Died: 1970, Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, William John S. Weir, Bishop Stortford, Qtr 2, 1970, Vol. 4b, Page 73,
Born 25 January 1887.

Sp. Sibyl Longman (1885 - 1964)

Born: c.1885.
England/Wales Civil Death Index, Sibyl Weir, Ipswich, Qtr 3, 1964, Vol. 48, Page 729, Age 79,
Est. birth 1885.
Mar.: 1924, Paddington, London.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William J. S. Weir and Sibyl Longman, Paddington, Qtr 1, 1924,
Vol. 1a, Page 41.
Died: 1964, Ipswich.
England/Wales Civil Death Index, Sibyl Weir, Ipswich, Qtr 3, 1964, Vol. 48, Page 729, Age 79.

1.1.6.1 Mary E. S. Weir (1925 -)

Born: 1925, Brighton, Essex.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Mary E.S. Weir, Brighton, Qtr 3, 1925, Vol. 2b, Page 337,
Mother Longman.
Died:

1.1.7 Frederick Joseph Weir (1889 – 1956)

Born: 31 March 1887, Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Frederick Joseph Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 2, 1889, Vol. 2, Page 469.
Died: 28 January 1956, Fagan Street, Somerset, West Cape Province, South Africa.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Frederick Joseph Weir, Granted 21 September 1956, Cape Town,
Died 28 January 1956, Fagan Street, Somerset, West Cape Province, South Africa.

Sp. Margaret Muriel Frances Ambrose (1896 -)

Born: c.1896, Aberdeen, Scotland.
1911 Census of England, Margaret Muriel Frances Ambrose, Elmbourne Road, Upper Tooting,
Wandsworth, Age 15, Birthplace Aberdeen, Scotland, Est. birth 1896.
Mar.: 8 September 1930, St Kevin, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Frederick Joseph Weir and Margaret Muriel Ambrose, Dublin South, Qtr 3,
1930, Vol. 2, Page 375.
Died:

1.1.8 Richard Ambrose Weir (1891 – 1973)

Born: 22 May 1891, Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Richard Ambrose Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 2, 1891, Vol. 2, Page 508.
Died: 1973, Wallingford, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Richard Ambrose Weir, Wallingford, Qtr 4, 1973, Vol. 6a, Page 541,
Born 22 May 1891.

Sp. Margaret Lucretia Cowan (1899 -)

Born: 6 November 1899, Anahavil, Magherafelt, Ireland.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Margaret Lucretia Cowan, Magherafelt, Qtr 4, 1899, Vol. 1, Page 728.
Mar.: 17 February 1931, Wallingford, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Richard A. Weir and Margaret L. Cowan, Wallingford, Qtr 1,
1931, Vol. 2c, Page 537.
Died: 23 July 1988, 2 Lamont Road, London.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Margaret Lucretia Weir, Kensington and Chelsea, Qtr 3, 1988,
Vol. 13, Page 1539, Age 88, Born 6 November 1899.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Margaret Lucretia Cowan, Granted 12 January 1989, Oxford,
Died 22 July 1988, 2 Lamont Road, London.

1.1.8.1 Richard Stanton Weir (1933 -)

Born: 1933, Oxford.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Richard S. Weir, Oxford, Qtr 1, 1933, Vol. 3a, Page 1763,
Mother Cowan.

Died:

1.1.9 Ethel Stuart Isabel Weir (1894 – 1969)

Born: 11 November 1894, Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Ethel Stuart Isabel Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 4, 1894, Vol. 2, Page 437.

Died: 1969, West Cheshire, England.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Ethel Isabel S. Griffin, West Cheshire, Qtr 2, 1969, Vol. 10a, Page 1730,
Born 11 November 1894.

Sp. Samuel Griffin (1888 -)

Born: 25 November 1888, Ballymahon, Co. Longford.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Samuel Griffin, Ballymahon, Qtr 1, 1889, Vol. 3, Page 25.

Mar.: 16 September 1925, Clontarf.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Samuel Griffin and Ethel Isabel Stuart Weir, Dublin North, Qtr 3, Vol. 2,
Page 231.

Died:

IX. Captain William Jonathan Barrows Genealogical Details

1. Jonathan Barrows (-)

Born:

Died:

Sp. Mary UNKNOWN (-)

Born:

Mar.:

Died:

1.1 William Johnson Barrows (1834 - 1897)

Born: 26 September 1834, Pancras, London.

St Pancras, London, Baptismal Register, William Johnson Barrows, Born 26 September 1834, Baptised 26 June 1836.

1861 Census of England, William Barrows, Chelsea, London, Calico Glazier, Age 28, Birthplace St Pancras.

Died: 11 April 1897, Chelsea, London.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, William Barrows, Chelsea, Qtr 2, 1897, Vol. 1a, Page 232, Age 63.

Sp. Ellen Chessel (1832 - 1900)

Born: 21 May 1832, Brighton, Sussex.

1861 Census of England, Eleanor Barrows, Chelsea, London, Wife, Age 28, Birthplace Brighton, Sussex.

1871 Census of England, Ellen Barrows, Chelsea, London, Wife, Age 38, Birthplace Brighton, Sussex.

Mar.: 1st Married to Married Male Walden.

Mar.: 16 October 1853, Paddington, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William Johnson and Ellen Walden, Kensington, Qtr 4, 1853, Vol. 1a,
Page 108.

Paddington Parish Marriage Register, William Johnson Barrows and Ellen Walden, 16 October 1853.

Died: 1 February 1900, Wandsworth, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Ellen Barrows, Wandsworth, Qtr 1, 1900, Vol. 1d, Page 589, Age 67.

1.1.1 Captain William Jonathan Barrows (1857 - 1931)

Born: 31 March 1857, Walton Cottages, Chelsea, London.

St Luke, Chelsea, Baptismal Register, William Jonathan Barrows, Born 31 March 1857, Walton Cottages,
Baptised 26 April 1857

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, William Jonathan Barrows, Chelsea, 1857, Vol. 1a, Page 166.

Died: 29 June 1931, Llanvanor Road, Childs Hill, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, William J. Barrows, Hendon, Qtr 3, 1931, Vol. 3a, Page 330, Age 74.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, William Jonathan Barrows, Granted 23 July 1931, London,

Died 29 June 1931, Llanvanor Road, Childs Hill, Middlesex.

Sp1. Margaret Battinson Cole (1863 -)

Born: c.1863.

India Marriages, William Barrows and Margaret Battinson Cole, 11 October 1881, Bolarum, Madras, India.
Margaret's Age 18.

Mar.: 11 October 1881, Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, Madras, India.

India Marriages, William Barrows and Margaret Battinson Cole, 11 October 1881, Bolarum, Madras, India.

Div.: 4 June 1889, London.

England/Wales Civil Divorce Records Barrows vs. Barrows & Read, Divorce Court File Number 2337,
Final decree 4 June 1889.

Died:

1.1.1.1 John Cecil Russell Barrows (1883 – 1918)

Born: 30 January 1883, Madras, India.
England/Wales Civil Divorce Records Barrows vs. Barrows & Read, Divorce Court File Number 2337, Final decree 4 June 1889, son John Cecil Barrows, Born 30 January 1883.
Died: 18 November 1918, Beirut, Egypt.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, John Cecil Russell Barrows, Granted 22 May 1919, Ipswich, Died 18 November 1918, Beirut, Egypt, to Queenie Barrows, Widow.
Find-a-grave.com, Beirut War Cemetery, John Cecil Barrows, 18 November 1918, Indian Ordinance Department.

Sp. Queenie Horlock (1882 – 1950)

Born: 1882, Tendring, Essex.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Queenie Horlock, Tendring, Qtr 2, 1882, Vol. 4a, Page 422.
Mar.: 1909, Tendring, Essex.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, John Cecil R. Barrows and Queenie Horlock, Tendring, Qtr 2, 1909, Vol. 4a, Page 1202.
Died: 6 August 1950, East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich, Suffolk.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Queenie Barrows, Ipswich, Qtr 3, 1950, Vol. 4b, Page 608, Age 68.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Queenie Barrows, Granted 29 December 1950, London, Died 6 August 1950, East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich, of Upalong School Lane, Mistley, Essex.

1.1.1.1.1 Joan Mary Barrows (1912 – 1924)

Born: c.1913.
Died: 26 July 1924, Mistley, Essex.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Joan M. Barrows, Lambeth, Qtr 3, 1924, Vol. 1d, Page 262, Age 11.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Joan Mary Barrows, Granted 20 February 1925, Ipswich, Died 26 Jul 1924, Mistley, Essex, to Queenie Barrows widow.

1.1.1.2 Ellen Louisa Barrows (1886 – 1973)

Born: 31 May 1886, Bangalore, Madras, India.
India Baptismal Records, Ellen Louisa Barrows, Bangalore, Madras, India, Born 31 May 1886, Baptised 10 June 1886, Vol. 67, Page 88.
England/Wales Civil Divorce Records Barrows vs Barrows & Read, Divorce Court File Number 2337, Final decree 4 June 1889, daughter Ellen Louisa Barrows, Born 31 May 1886.
Died: 8 September 1973, Port Alberni, British Columbia, Canada.
British Columbia, Canada Death Index, Ellen Louisa Fraser, 8 September 1973, Port Alberni, Age 87, Registration Number 1973-09-012603, BCA B13327, GSU 2050140.

Sp1. George Binns (1883 – 1915)

Born: 29 March 1883, Co. Galway.
British Columbia Death Index, George Binns, Ucluelet, 28-May-1915, Age 32, BCA 13113, GSU 1927141, Born 29 March 1883, Co. Galway, Ireland.
Mar.: 29 November 1911, Maryborough, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, George Binns and Ellen Louisa Barrows, Mountmellick, Qtr 4, 1911, Vol. 3, Page 357.
Died: 28 May 1915, Ucluelet, British Columbia, Canada.
British Columbia Death Index, George Binns, Ucluelet, 28-May-1915, Age 32, Reg. Num. 1915-09-222258, BCA 13113, GSU 1927141, Born 29 March 1883, Co. Galway, Ireland.

1.1.1.2.1 Josephine Binns (1912 -)

Born: 5 October 1912, Ballina, Maryborough, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Josephine Binns, Mountmellick, Qtr 4, 19.12, Vol. 3, Page 396.
Died:

Sp. William A. Littleton (-)

Born:
Mar.: 26 September 1931, Ucluelet, British Columbia, Canada.
British Columbia Marriage Index, William A. Littleton and Josephine Binns, 26 September 1931, Ucluelet, Reg. Num. 1931-09-383974, BCA B13761, GSU 2074557.
Died:

1.1.1.2.2 Patricia Helen Binns (1915 - 1970)

Born: c.1915, British Columbia, Canada.
1921 Census of Canada, Patricia Helen Binns, Barclay Sound, Comox, British Columbia, Step-Daughter, Age 6, Birthplace British Columbia.
Died: 17 June 1970, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
British Columbia Death Index, Patricia Helen Rhodes, 17 June 1970, North Vancouver, Registration Number 1970-09-008388, BCA B13304, GSU 2034212.

Sp1. Charles William Thompson (-)

Born:
Mar.: 29 September 1934, Ucluelet, British Columbia, Canada.
British Columbia Marriage Index, Charles William Thompson and Helen Binns, 29 September 1934, Ucluelet, Reg. Num. 1934-09-420821, BCA B13768, GSU 2135987.
Died:

Sp2. (Male) Rhodes (-)

Born:
Mar.:
Died:

Sp2. James Fraser (1871 - 1931)

Born: c.1871, Scotland.

1921 Census of Canada, James Fraser, Barclay Sound, Comox, British Columbia, Head, Fraser, Daughter, Age 50, Birthplace Scotland.

Mar.: 16 August 1916, East Ucluelet, British Columbia.

British Columbia Marriage Index, James Fraser and Ellen Louisa Binns, East Ucluelet, 16 August 1916, Registration Number 1916-09-179355, BCA B11388, GSU 1984109.

Died: 9 May 1931, Ucluelet, British Columbia.

British Columbia Death Index, James Fraser, 9 May 1931, Ucluelet, British Columbia, Age 59, Registration Number 1916-09-179355, BCA B11388, GSU 1984109.

1.1.1.2.3 Irene Mary Fraser (1917 -)

Born: c.1918, British Columbia, Canada.

1921 Census of Canada, Irene Mary Fraser, Barclay Sound, Comox, British Columbia, Daughter, Age 3, Birthplace British Columbia.

Died:

1.1.1.2.4 William George Fraser (1919 - 1979)

Born: c.1919, British Columbia, Canada.

1921 Census of Canada, William George Fraser, Barclay Sound, Comox, British Columbia, Son, Age 2, Birthplace British Columbia.

Died: 10 December 1979, Tofino, British Columbia.

British Columbia Death Index, William George Fraser, 10 December 1979, Tofino, British Columbia, Age 61, Registration Number 1979-09-020281, BCA B13600, GSU 2051384.

Sp2. Rose Mary Horlock (1866 – 1952)

Born: 1866, Tendring, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Rose M. Horlock, Tendring, Qtr 3, 1866, Vol. 4a, Page 233.

Mar.: 12 August 1890, Tendring, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William Barrows and Rose Mary Horlock, Tendring, Qtr 3, 1890, Vol. 4a, Page 669.

Died: 1952, Ipswich, Suffolk.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Rose M. Barrows, Ipswich, Qtr 2, 1952, Vol. 4b, Page 739, Age 86.

1.1.1.3 Kathleen Mary Barrows (1892 – 1938)

Born: 6 June 1892, Warrant Officer Quarters, Hulme Barracks, Manchester.

St Gabriel, Hulme & Stretford, Baptismal Register, Kathleen Mary Barrows, Born 6 June 1892, Baptised 27 June 1892.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Kathleen Mary Barrows, Chorlton, Qtr 3, 1892, Vol. 8a, Page 924.

Died: 31 July 1938, Chichester, Sussex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Kathleen M. Goff, Chichester, Qtr 3, 1938, Vol. 2b, Page 515, Age 46.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Kathleen Mary Goff, Granted 15 September 1938, London,

Died 31 July 1938, Kelsey Nursing Home, Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

Sp. Alexander Goff (1885 – 1954)

Born: 1885, Exeter, Devon.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Alexander Goff, Exeter, Qtr 3, 1885, Vol. 5b, Page 91.

Mar.: 19 November 1921, St John, Hampstead, London.

St John, Hampstead, Marriage Register, Alexander Goff and Kathleen Mary Barrows, 19 November 1921.

Mar.: 1943, Westminster, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Alexander Goff and Elizabeth Ross, Westminster, Qtr 3, 1943, Vol. 1a, Page 909.

Died: 4 July 1954, Marylebone, London.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Alexander Goff, Marylebone, Qtr 3, 1854, Vol. 5d, Page 223, Age 68.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Alexander Goff, Granted 4 September 1954, London,

Died 4 July 1954, The Middlesex Hospital, London.

1.1.1.4 William Robert Barrows (1893 –)

Born: 1893, Preston, Lancashire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, William Robert Barrows, Preston, Qtr 2, 1893, Vol. 8e, Page 702.

Died:

1.1.1.5 Dorothy Nora Barrows (1894 – 1967)

Born: c.1894, Scotland.

1901 Census of England, Dorothy N. Barrows, Mistley, Tendring, Daughter, Age 7, Birthplace Scotland.

Died: 1967, Surrey North.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Dorothy N. Workman, Surrey N., Qtr 1, 1967, Vol. 5g, Page 198.

Sp. Franz Workman (1886 - 1975)

Born: 15 May 1886, Newtownbreda, Belfast, Co. Antrim.

Ireland Civil Birth Register, Franz Workman, Belfast, Qtr 4, 1886, Vol. 1, Page 352.

Mar.: 12 June 1916, Knockeheda, Co. Down.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Franz Workman and Dorothy Nora Barrows, Belfast, Qtr 2, 1916, Vol. 1, Page 490.

Died: 27 December 1975, 3 Zorilla Street, Las Primas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Franz Workman, Granted 21 November 1975, London,

Died 27 December 1975, 3 Zorilla Street, Las Primas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

1.1.1.5.1 Peter Barrows Workman (1922 – 2011)

Born: 13 September 1922, Holborn, London.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Peter B. Workman, Holborn, Qtr 4, 1922, Vol. 1b,
Page 903, Mother Barrows.
Died: 3 December 2011, Michigan, USA
US Social Security Death Index, Peter B. Workman, Died 3 December 2011, Michigan,
Born 13 September 1922.

Sp. Rose Grant (-)

Born:
Mar.: 22 January 1944, Maine, USA
Maine Marriage Index, Peter B. Workman and Rose Grant, 22 January 1944, Maine.
Died:

1.1.1.5.1.1 Christopher Barry Workman (1945 -)

Born: c.1945, Wyandote, Michigan, USA.
New York Passenger List, Ship Marine Falcon, Departed Southampton, England 12
June 1947, Christopher Barry Workman, Child, Age 2 Born Wyandote, Michigan.
Died:

1.1.1.5.1.2 Ian Keith Workman (1947 - 2009)

Born: 10 March 1947, Harwich, Cambridgeshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Ian K. Workman, Harwich, Qtr 1, 1947, Vol. 4a,
Page 1084, Mother Grant.
Died: 2 July 2009, Summerland Key, Monroe, Florida.
US Social Security Death Index, Ian Keith Workman, Born 10 March 1947,
Died 2 July 2009, Summerland Key, Monroe, Florida.

1.1.2 Louisa Mary Barrows (1860 – 1930)

Born: 1860, Chelsea, Middlesex.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Louisa Mary Barrows, Chelsea, Qtr 3, 1860, Vol. 1a, Page 76.
1871 Census of England, Louisa Barrows, Wandsworth, London, Age 10, Birthplace Chelsea, Middlesex.
Died: 24 April 1930, Wokingham, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Louisa M. Palmer, Wokingham, Qtr 2, 1930, Vol. 2c, Page 462, Age 69.

Sp. William John Palmer (1852 - 1932)

Born: 7 September 1852, Plymouth, Devon.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, William John Palmer, Plymouth, Qtr 4, 1852, Vol. 5b, Page 2535.
London Church of England Marriage Banns, William John Palmer and Louisa Mary Barrows, Holy Trinity,
Upper Tooting, Wandsworth, 8 May 1882, William John Palmer age 29, Est. birth 1853.
Mar.: 8 May 1882, Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, Wandsworth, London.
London Church of England Marriage Banns, William John Palmer and Louisa Mary Barrows, Holy Trinity,
Upper Tooting, Wandsworth, 8 May 1882.
Died: 15 August 1932, Reading, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, William J. Palmer, Reading, Qtr 3, 1932, Vol. 2c, Page 363.

1.1.2.1 Ellen Kathleen Palmer (1883 – 1884)

Born: 1883, Pancras, London.
England/Wales Civil Birth Index, Ellen Kathleen Palmer, Pancras, Qtr 1, 1883, Vol. 1b, Page 190.
Died: May 1884, St Olave, London.
England/Wales Civil Death Index, Ellen Kathleen Palmer, St Olave, Qtr 2, 1884, Vol. 1d, Page 206,
Age 1.
City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, London, Ellen Kathleen Palmer, 2 Queen Street,
Rotherhithe Parish, Age 15 Months, Interred 21 May 1884.

1.1.2.2 William John Palmer (1884 – 1978)

Born: 19 August 1884, Queens Street, Rotherhithe, London.
Rotherhithe Parish, London, Baptismal Register, William John Palmer, Born 19 August 1884,
Baptised 1 October 1884, 2 Queens Street, Rotherhithe.
Died: 1978, New South Wales, Australia.
New South Wales Civil Death Register, William John Palmer, Reg. Num. 13232/1978, Father William.

Sp1. Emma Jane Hurdle (1884 - 1970)

Born: 1884, Guildford, Surrey.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Emma Jane Hurdle, Guildford, Qtr 2, 1884, Vol. 2a, Page 61.
Mar.: 1909, Reading, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William John Palmer and Emma Jane Hurdle, Reading,
Qtr 1, 1909, Vol. 2c, Page 567.
Died: 1970, Ormskirk, Lancashire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Emma Jane Palmer, Ormskirk, Qtr 4, 1970, Vol. 10f,
Page 399, Age 89.

1.1.2.2.1 Margery Palmer (1910 - 1969)

Born: February 1910, 39 Stanley Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.
St Thomas Parish, Coventry, Warwickshire, Baptismal Register, Margery Palmer,
Baptised 10 February 1910, 39 Stanley Road.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Margery Palmer, Coventry, Qtr 1, 1910, Vol. 6d,
Page 509.
Died: 1969, Ormskirk, Lancashire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Margery Crothers, Ormskirk, Qtr 2, 1969, Vol. 10f,
Page 384, Age 59.

Sp1. Edgar Martyn Maclure (1906 – 1967)

Born: 1906, Kensington, London
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Edgar Martyn Maclure, Kensington, Qtr 2, 1906,
Vol. 1a, Page 106.
Mar.: 1935, Coventry, Warwickshire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Edgar M. Maclure and Margery Palmer,
Coventry, Qtr 2, 1935, Vol. 6d, Page 2196.
Div.: Before 1947.
Mar.: 1947, Coventry, Warwickshire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Edgar M. Maclure and Edith D. Wyles or Mantle,
Coventry, Qtr 4, 1947, Vol. 9c, Page 1659.
Died: 1967, Meridan, Warwickshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Edgar M. Maclure, Meridan, Qtr 4, 1967, Vol. 9c,
Page 922, Age 61.

Sp2. Jack B. Crothers (–)

Born:
Mar.: 1952, Wokingham, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Jack B. Crothers and Margery Palmer or
Maclure, Wokingham, Qtr 2, 1952, Vol. 6a, Page 502.
Died:

1.1.2.2 John Frederick Palmer (1918 - 1940)

Born: 10 July 1918, Coventry, Warwickshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, John F. Palmer, Coventry, Qtr 3, 1918, Vol. 6d,
Page 1196, Mother Hurdle.
Royal Aero Club Aviators Certificate, John Frederick Palmer, Born 10 July 1918, Coventry.
Died: 29 May 1940.
Find-a-Grave, London Road Cemetery, Coventry, John Frederick Palmer, Died 29 May 1940.

Sp2. Eliza Jane Miles (1887 - 1975)

Born: c.1887.
New South Wales Civil Death Register, Eliza Jane Palmer, Fairfield, Reg. Num. 24057/1975,
Age 83, Est. Birth 1887.
Mar.: 1970, Crosby, Lancashire.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William J. Palmer and ELiza J. Miles, Crosby,
Qtr 4, 1970, Vol. 10e, Page 214.
Died: 1975, Fairfield, New South Wales, Australia.
New South Wales Civil Death Register, Eliza Jane Palmer, Fairfield, Reg. Num. 24057/1975,
Age 83

1.1.2.3 Frederick Palmer (1886 – 1915)

Born: 9 April 1886, Blackheath, Kent.
De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour, 1914-1919, Frederick Palmer, Born 9 April 1886, Blackheath, Kent,
Died 21 August 1915, Gallipoli, Turkey.
Died: 21 August 1915, Gallipoli, Turkey.
De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour, 1914-1919, Frederick Palmer, Born 9 April 1886, Blackheath, Kent,
Died 21 August 1915, Gallipoli, Turkey.

1.1.2.4 Herbert Palmer (1887 – 1918)

Born: 22 November 1887, Blackheath, Kent.
De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour, 1914-1919, Herbert Palmer, Born 22 November 1887, Blackheath, Kent,
Died 21 August 1915, Gallipoli, Turkey.
Died: 2 Oct 1918, La Fosse, Saint-Quentin-les-Chardonets, France
De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour, 1914-1919, Herbert Palmer, Born 22 November 1887, Blackheath, Kent,
Died 1918, La Fosse, Saint-Quentin-les-Chardonets, France
Bellicourt British Cemetery, France, Herbert Palmer, 2 October 1918.

1.1.2.5 Jessie Palmer (1889 – 1978)

Born: 14 October 1889, Reading, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Jessie Palmer, Reading, Qtr 3, 1889, Vol. 2c, Page 372.
Died: 20 March 1978, 90 Elm Road, Earley, Reading, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Jessie Palmer, Reading or Wokingham, Qtr 1, 1978, Vol. 19,
Page 0568, Born 14 October 1889.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Jessie Palmer, Granted 11 July 1978, London, Died 20 March 1978,
90 Elm Road, Earley, Reading, Berkshire.

1.1.2.6 Nellie Palmer (1891 – 1986)

Born: 26 October 1891, Reading, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Nellie Palmer, Reading, Qtr 4, 1891, Vol. 2c, Page 354.
Died: 1 April 1986, Loddon Vale Rest Home, 102 Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Nellie Palmer, Reading or Wokingham, Qtr 2, 1986, Vol. 19,
Page 447, Born 26 October 1891.
England/Wales Calendar or Wills, Nellie Palmer, Granted 1 September 1886, London,
Died 1 April 1986, Loddon Vale Rest Home, 102 Bath Road, Charvil, Reading, Berkshire.

1.1.2.7 Louie Palmer (1894 – 1982)

Born: 30 January 1894, Reading, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Louie Palmer, Reading, Qtr 1, 1894, Vol. 2c, Page 386.
Died: 1982 Wallingford, Oxfordshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Louie Hawkes, Wallingford, Qtr 1, 1982, Vol. 20, Page 3096,
Age 88, Born 30 January 1894.

Sp. William J. Hawkes (-)

Born:

Mar.: 1920, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William J. Hawkes and Louie Palmer, Reading, Qtr 3, 1920, Vol. 2c, Page 1133.

Died:

1.1.2.8 Mabel Palmer (1897 - 1979)

Born: 5 January 1897, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Mabel Palmer, Reading, Qtr 1, 1897, Vol. 2c, Page 378.

Died: 5 April 1979, 55 Kenilworth Road, St Anne's-on-Sea, Lancashire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Mabel Chatterton, Qtr 2, 1979, Blackpool and Flylde, Vol. 40, Page 0773, Age 82, Born 5 January 1887.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Mabel Chatterton, Granted 11 May 1979, Manchester,

Died 5 April 1979, 55 Kenilworth Road, St Anne's-on-Sea, Lancashire.

Sp. Harold Stanley Chatterton (1890 - 1963)

Born: 1890, Bury, Lancashire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Harold S. Chatterton, Bury, Qtr 1, 1891, Vol. 8c, Page 601.

Mar.: 1922, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Harold S. Chatterton and Mabel Palmer, Reading, Qtr 3, 1922, Vol. 2c, Page 1025.

Died: 12 March 1963, 55 Kenilworth Road, St Anne's-on-Sea, Lancashire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Harold S. Chatterton, Flylde, Qtr 1, 1963, Vol. 10c, Page 349, Age 72.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Harold Stanley Chatterton, Granted 12 May 1963, Lancaster,

Died 12 March 1963, 55 Kenilworth Road, St Anne's-on-Sea, Lancashire.

1.1.2.9 Richard Palmer (1900 – 1900)

Born: 29 September 1900, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Richard Palmer, Reading, Qtr 3, 1900, Vol. 2c, Page 368.

Died: 1 October 1900, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Richard Palmer, Reading, Qtr 3, 1900, Vol. 2c, Page 228, Age 0.

England Burials, Richard Palmer, Born 29 September 1900, Died 1 October 1900, Reading,

FHL Film Num. 1849544, Ref. ID it 6 40237.

1.1.2.10 Sydney Frank Palmer (1905 – 1989)

Born: 13 September 1905, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Sydney Frank Palmer, Reading, Qtr 4, 1905, Vol. 2c, Page 362.

Died: 7 March 1989, Jason Homes Limited, Danes Hill, 30 Elsley Road, Tilehurst, Reading.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Sydney Frank Palmer, Berkshire and Wokingham, Qtr 1, 1989, Vol. 19, Page 312, Age 83, Born 13 September 1905.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Sydney Frank Palmer, Granted 6 June 1989, London,

Died 7 March 1989, Jason Homes Limited, Danes Hill, 30 Elsley Road, Tilehurst, Reading.

Sp. Edna Alice Bond (1908 - 1985)

Born: 1 October 1908, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Edna Alice Bond, Maidenhead, Berkshire, Qtr 4, 1908, Vol. 2c, Page 282.

Mar.: 1930, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Sydney F. Palmer and Edna A. Bond, Reading, Qtr 3, 1930, Vol. 2c, Page 1193.

Died: 1985, Reading, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Edna Alice Palmer, Reading and Wokingham, Qtr 3, 1985, Vol. 19, Page 352, Age 76, Born 1 October 1908.

1.1.3 Mary Barrows (1862 – 1952)

Born: 1862, Chelsea, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Mary Barrows, Chelsea, Qtr 1, 1862, Vol. 1a, Page 222.

1871 Census of England, Louisa Barrows, Wandsworth, London, Age 9, Birthplace Chelsea, Middlesex.

Died: 23 September 1952, Hillview, Vineyards Road, Northaw, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Mary Evans, Hatfield, Qtr 3, 1952, Vol. 4b, Page 39, Age 90.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Mary Evans, Granted 29 October 1952, London, Died 23 September 1952, Hillview, Vineyards Road, Northaw, Hertfordshire, To Frederick Ward Barrows.

Sp. William Samuel Evans (1856 - 1934)

Born: 1856, Poplar, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, William Samuel Evans, Qtr 4, 1956, Poplar, Vol. 1c, Page 582.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, William Samuel Evans and Mary Barrows, Holy Trinity,

Upper Tooting, Wandsworth, 21 May 1883, William Samuel Evans age 26, Est. birth 1857.

Mar.: 21 May 1883, Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, Wandsworth, London.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, William Samuel Evans and Mary Barrows, Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, Wandsworth, 21 May 1883.

Died: 14 September 1934, The Sun Inn, Northaw, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, William S. Evans, Hatfield, Qtr 3, 1934, Vol. 3a, Page 805.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, William Samuel Evans, Granted 1 November 1934, London,

Died 14 September 1934, The Sun Inn, Northaw, Hertfordshire.

1.1.3.1 William Barrows Evans (1884 -)

Born: 1884, West Ham, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, William Barrows Evans, West Ham, Qtr 2, 1884, Vol. 4a, Page 126.

Died:

Sp. Emily Lilian Dansey (1883 - 1939)

Born: c.1883.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Emily L. Evans, Hatfield, Qtr 2, 1939, Vol. 3a, Page 1057, Age 56.

Mar.: 7 June 1915, St Mary, Newington, Southwark, London.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, William B. Evans and Emily L. Dansey, Southwark, Qtr 2, 1915, Vol. 1d, Page 57.

London, Church of England Marriage Banns, William Barrows Evans and Emily Lilian Dansey, St Mary, Newington, Southwark, London, 7 June 1915.

Died: 1939, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Emily L. Evans, Hatfield, Qtr 2, 1939, Vol. 3a, Page 1057, Age 56.

1.1.3.1.1 Margaret Grace Madeline Evans (1920 – 1977)

Born: 6 July 1920,

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Margaret G. M. Evans, Hatfield, Qtr 3, 1920, Vol. 3a, Page 1591.

England/Wales Christenings, Northaw, Hertfordshire, Margaret Grace Madeline Evans, Born 7 Jul 1920, Baptised 18 August 1920.

Died: 1977, Hertford and Ware, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Margaret Grace M. Ayres, Hertford and Ware, Qtr 4, 1977, Vol. 10, Page 0397, Age 57, Born 7 Jul 1920.

Sp. Horace Sidney C. Ayres (1919 – 1998)

Born: 10 March 1919, Paddington, London.

England/Wales, Civil Birth Register, Horace S. C. Ayres, Paddington, Qtr 2, 1919, Vol. 1a, Page 10.

Mar.: 1952, Hampstead, Middlesex.

England/Wales, Civil Marriage Register, Horace S.C. Ayres and Margaret G.M. Evans, Hampstead, Qtr 3, 1952, Vol. 5c, Page 2072.

Died: 1998, Harrow.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Horace Sidney C. Ayres, Harrow, Qtr 4, 1998, Reg. Num. 94B, District and Subdistrict 2321, Entry Num. 55, Born 10 March 1919.

1.1.4 Alice Maud Barrows (1864 – 1941)

Born: c.1864, Chelsea, Middlesex.

1871 Census of England, Louisa Barrows, Wandsworth, London, Age 7, Birthplace Chelsea, Middlesex.

Died: 24 September 1941, Hillview, Vineyards Road, Cuffley, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Alice M. Baird, Hatfield, Qtr 3, 1941, Vol. 3a, Page 1398, Age 78.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Alice Maud Baird, Granted 3 December 1941, Llandudno,

Died 24 September 1941, Hillview, Vineyards Road, Cuffley, Hertfordshire.

Sp. George Frederick Baird (1861 - 1836)

Born: 1861, Newington, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, George Frederick Baird, Newington, Qtr 2, 1861, Vol. 1d, Page 20.

Mar.: 18 May 1890, Holy Trinity, Tottenham, London.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, Frederick George Baird and Alice Maud Barrows, Holy Trinity, Tottenham, 18 May 1890.

Died: 29 November 1936, Favart Road, Fulham, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, George F. Baird, Fulham, Qtr 4, 1936, Vol. 1a, Page 345, Age 75.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, George Frederick Baird, Granted 4 January 1937, London,

Died 29 November 1936, 13 Favart Road, Fulham, Middlesex.

1.1.5 George Barrows (1865 – 1927)

Born: 17 October 1865, Chelsea, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, George Barrows, Chelsea, Qtr 4, 1865, Vol. 1a, Page 210.

1871 Census of England, George Barrows, Wandsworth, London, Age 5, Birthplace Chelsea, Middlesex.

Died: 1927 Battle, Sussex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, George Barrows, Battle, Qtr 4, 1927, Vol. 2b, Page 71, Age 62.

Sp. Emily Watkis (1868 -)

Born: 4 January 1868, Stepney, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Emily Watkis, Stepney, Qtr 1, 1868, Vol. 1c, Page 500.

Mar.: 28 September 1901, St Mark, Notting Hill, London.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, George Barrows and Emily Watkis, St Mark, Notting Hill, 28 September 1901.

Died:

1.1.6 Lucy Miriam Barrows (1867 – 1964)

Born: 20 August 1867, Tooting, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Lucy Miriam Barrows, Wandsworth, Qtr 3, 1867, Vol. 1d, Page 534.

1871 Census of England, Lucy Barrows, Wandsworth, London, Age 3, Birthplace Tooting, Surrey.

Died: 29 April 1964, Potters Bar Hospital, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Lucy M Barrows, Wood Green, Qtr 2, 1964, Vol. 5f, Page 410, Age 96.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Lucy Miriam Barrows, Granted 8 September 1964, London,

Died 29 April 1964, Potters Bar Hospital, Middlesex.

1.1.7 Jonathan (Joshua) Richard Barrows (1869 – 1923)

Born: 12 June 1869, Tooting, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Jonathan Barrows, Wandsworth, Qtr 3, 1869, Vol. 1d, Page 549.
1871 Census of England, Joshua Barrows, Wandsworth, London, Age 1, Birthplace Tooting, Surrey,

Died: 30 May 1923, London Hospital, Whitechapel, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Jonathan Barrows, Whitechapel, Qtr 2, 1923, Vol. 1c, Page 217, Age 53.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Jonathan Barrows, Granted 9 July 1923, London, Died 30 May 1923,
London Hospital, Whitechapel, Middlesex.

Sp. Minnie May Mauldon (1869 - 1938)

Born: 1869 Tendring, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Minnie May Mauldon, Tendring, Qtr 2, 1869, Vol. 4a, Page 248.

Mar.: 1895, Saffron Walden, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Jonathan Barrows and Minnie May Mauldon, Saffron Walden,
Qtr 3, 1895, Vol. 4a, Page 1038/1036.

Died: 1938, Rochford, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Minnie M Mauldon, Rochford, Qtr 1, 1938, Vol. 4a, Page 847,
Age 68.

1.1.7.1 Ida May Barrows (1901 - 1980)

Born: 14 September 1901, Maida Hill, Westminster, London.

London, Church of England Baptisms, Ida May Barrows, Maida Hill, Westminster,
Baptised 27 October 1901.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Ida May Barrows, Marylebone, Qtr 3, 1901, Vol. 1a, Page 599.

Died: 8 June 1980, 11 Southchurch Hall Close, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Ida May Sims, Southend-on-Sea, Qtr 2, 1980, Vol. 9, Page 2860,
Age 78, Born 14 September 1901.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Ida May Sims, Granted 12 September 1980, London,

Died 8 June 1980, 11 Southchurch Hall Close, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

Sp. Bertram William Alfred Sims (1895 – 1977)

Born: 18 July 1895, Islington, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Bertram William A. Sims, Islington, Qtr 3, 1895, Vol. 1b,
Page 384.

Mar.: 1923, Rochford, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Bertram W.A. Sims and Ida M. Barrows, Rochford, Qtr 4,
1923, Vol. 1a, Page 1444.

Died: 28 April 1977, 11 Southchurch Hall Close, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Bertram William A. Sims, Southend-on-Sea, Qtr 2, 1977,
Vol. 9, Page 2699, Age 81, Born 18 July 1895.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Bertram William Alfred Sims, Granted 7 September 1977,
London, Died 28 April 1977, 11 Southchurch Hall Close, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

1.1.7.2 Olive Mary Barrows (1908 - 1993)

Born: 11 March 1908, Whitechapel, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Olive Mary Barrows, Whitechapel, Qtr 1, 1908, Vol. 1c, Page 300.

Died: 11 June 1993, 50 Mymms Drive, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Olive Mary Walker, Hatfield, Qtr 2, 1993, Reg. Num. A31C,
District and Subdistrict 5321A, Entry Number 227, Born 11 March 1908.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Olive Mary Walker, Granted 12 August 1993, Birmingham,

Died 11 June 1993, 50 Mymms Drive, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

Sp. Gordon Leonard Tanat Walker (1910 – 1993)

Born: 2 March 1910, Paddington, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Gordon Leonard T. Walker, Paddington, Qtr 1, 1910, Vol. 1a,
Page 35.

Mar.: 1942, Hammersmith, London

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Gordon L.T. Walker and Olive M. Barrows,
Hammersmith, Qtr 3, 1942, Vol. 1a, Page 542.

Died: 29 September 1993, 50 Mymms Drive, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Gordon Leonard T. Walker, Haywards Heath, Qtr 3, 1993,
Reg. Num. 21A, District and Subdistrict 7811A, Entry Number 125, Born 2 March 1910.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Gordon Leonard Tanat Walker, Granted 26 November 1993,
Birmingham, Died 29 September 1993, 50 Mymms Drive, Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts.

1.1.8 Frederick Ward Barrows (1872 – 1963)

Born: 1872, Wandsworth, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Frederick Ward Barrows, Wandsworth, Qtr 4, 1871, Vol. 1d, Page 611.

Died: 4 December 1963, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Frederick, W. Barrows, Surrey Mid Eastern, Qtr 4, 1963, Vol. 6g,
Page 181, Age 91.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Frederick Ward Barrows, 2 April 1964, London, Died 4 December 1963,
Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.

Sp. Jessie Blanche Ellen Campbell (1873 -1960)

Born: 1873, Wandsworth, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Jessie Blanche E. Campbell, Wandsworth, Qtr 1, 1873, Vol. 1d, Page 689.

Mar.: 19 September 1896, Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting.

London Church of England Marriage Banns, Frederick Ward Barrows and Jessie Blanche Ellen Campbell, Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, 19 September 1896.

Died: 2 June 1960, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Jessie B. E. Barrows, Surrey Mid Eastern, Qtr 2, 1960, Vol. 5g, Page 178, Age 87.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Jessie Blanche Ellen Barrows, Granted 14 October 1960, London, Died 2 June 1960, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.

1.1.8.1 Muriel Blanche Barrows (1899 - 1991)

Born: 4 June 1899, Wandsworth, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Muriel Blanche Barrows, Wandsworth, Qtr 3, 1899, Vol. 1d, Page 756.

Died: 1991, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Muriel Blanche Moore, Birmingham, Qtr 3, 1993, Vol. 32, Page 988, Age 92, Born 4 June 1899.

Sp. Charles H. Moore (1900 -)

Born:

Mar.: 1920, Kingston, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Charles H. Moore and Muriel B. Barrows, Kingston, Qtr 2, 1920, Vol. 2a, Page 1237.

Died:

1.1.8.1.1 Ronald Frederick Moore (1924 – 2003)

Born: 13 May 1924, Wandsworth, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Ronald F. Moore, Wandsworth, Qtr 2, 1924, Vol. 1d, Page 1102.

Died: 2003, Bournemouth, Hampshire.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Ronald Frederick Moore, Bournemouth, Qtr 2, 2003, Reg. Num. C22D, District and Subdistrict 427/1C, Ent. Num. 38, Born 13 May 1924.

1.1.8.2 Gladys Ellen Barrows (1901 – 1976)

Born: 13 January 1901, Wandsworth, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Gladys Ellen Barrows, Wandsworth, Qtr 1, 1901, Vol. 1d, Page 732.

Died: 7 October 1976, 3 Brook Avenue, New Milton, Hants.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Gladys Creasy, New Forest, Qtr 4, 1976, Vol. 20, Page 0252, Age 75, Born 13 January 1901.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Gladys Ellen Creasy, Granted 29 November 1976, Winchester, Died 7 October 1976, 3 Brook Avenue, New Milton, Hants.

Sp. John James Creasy (1889 - 1989)

Born: 4 November 1889,

England/Wales Civil Death Register, John James Creasy, Born 4 November 1889.

Mar.: 1925, Kingston, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, John J. Creasy and Gladys E. Barrows, Kingston, Qtr 3, 1925, Vol. 2a, Page 1364.

Died: 7 November 1989, 3 Brook Avenue, Milton, Hants.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, John James Creasy, New Forest, Qtr 4, 1989, Vol. 20, Page 367, Age 99, Born 3 December 1889.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, John James Creasy, Granted 20 February 1990, Winchester, Died 7 November 1989, 3 Brook Avenue, Milton, Hants.

1.1.8.3 Lillian Alice Barrows (1903 -)

Born: 24 January 1903, Wandsworth, London.

England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Lillian Alice Barrows, Wandsworth, Qtr 1, 1903, Vol. 1d, Page 775.

Died: 1984, Bodmin, Cornwall.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Lillian Alice Miller, Bodmin, Qtr 4, 1984, Vol. 21, Page 7, Age 81, Born 24 January 1903.

Sp. Roland Miller (1902 - 1954)

Born: c.1902.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Roland Miller, Surrey Northern, Qtr 4, 1954, Vol. 5g, Page 313, Age 52, Est. Birth 1902.

Mar.: 1931, Kingston, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Roland Miller and Lillian A. Barrows, Kingston, Qtr 3, 1931, Vol. 2a, Page 1733.

Died: 27 October 1954, 71 Amberwood Rise, New Malden, Surrey.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Roland Miller, Surrey Northern, Qtr 4, 1954, Vol. 5g, Page 313, Age 52.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Roland Miller, Granted 16 December 1954, London, Died 27 October 1954, 71 Amberwood Rise, New Malden, Surrey.

X. Michael James McGann Genealogical Details

1. John McGann (1809 - 1879)

Born: c.1809

Irish Civil Death Register, John McGann, Loughrea, Qtr 3, 1879, Vol. 4, Page 220, Age 70, Est. birth 1809.

Died: 7 July 1879, Mount Pleasant, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Irish Civil Death Register, John McGann, Loughrea, Qtr 3, 1879, Vol. 4, Page 220.

Sp. Jane (Joanna) Kenny (1825 - 1895)

Born: c.1825.

Irish Civil Death Register, Jane McGann, Loughrea, Qtr 4, 1895, Vol. 4, Page 206, Age 70, Est. birth 1825.

Mar.: 19 February 1846, St Brendan's, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

St Brendan's Parish Marriage Register, Loughrea, John McGann and Joanne Kenny.

Died: 26 December 1895, Bridge Street, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Irish Civil Death Register, Jane McGann, Loughrea, Qtr 4, 1895, Vol. 4, Page 206.

1.1 Mary McGann (1848 -)

Born: 7 May 1848, Loughrea, Co. Galway

Loughrea Parish Baptismal Register, Mary McGann of John McGann and Joanna Kenny(Kennedy),

Baptised 9 May 1848, Sponsors Thomas Kenny and Bridget Kenny.

Died:

1.2 Michael James McGann (1850 - 1931)

Born: September 1850, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Loughrea Parish Baptismal Register, Michael McGann of John McGann and Joanna Kenny,

Baptised 28 September 1850, Sponsors John Finn and Bridget Hannon.

Died: 19 November 1931, Hospice, Harold's Cross, Dublin (of Iona Road).

Irish Civil Death Register, Michael McGann, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1931, Vol. 2, Page 311, Age 82.

Sp. Anne Mary Cosgrove (1844 - 1916)

Born: c.1844, Cork City.

Irish Civil Death Register, Anne Mary McGann, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1916, Vol. 2, Page 344, Age 72,
Est. birth 1844.

1911 Census of Ireland, Anne Mary McGann, Gillabbey, Bishopstown, Age 63, Birthplace Cork City.

Mar.: 22 August 1880, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Michael McGann and Anne Mary Cosgrove, Clonmel, Qtr 3, 1880, Vol. 4, Page 348.

Died: 24 August 1916, Maryville, Iona Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Anne Mary McGann, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1916, Vol. 2, Page 344, Age 72.

1.3 John McGann (1853 - 1906)

Born: 14 April 1853, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Loughrea Parish Baptismal Register, John McGann of John McGann and Joanna Kenny, Baptised 19 April 1853,
Sponsors Edward Fallon and Margaret McGann.

Died: 21 November 1906, Coralstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

Irish Civil Death Register, John McGann, Mullingar, Qtr 4, 1906, Vol. 3, Page 173, Age 49.

Sp. Bridget (Delia) Mannion (1856 – Before 1906)

Born: c.1856, Galway

1901 Census of Ireland, Delia McGann, Carl Street, North Side, Mullingar North Urban, Age 44, Birthplace Galway.

Mar.: 11 Feb 1877, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, John McGann and Bridget Mannion, Loughrea, 1877, Qtr 1, Vol. 4, Page 332.

Died: Before 1906.

Husband John died in 1906, marital status Widower, so Bridget must have died before him.

1.3.1 John McGann (1877 -)

Born: c.1877, Galway.

1911 Census of Ireland, John McGann, Carl Street, North Side, Mullingar Urban, Age 33, Birthplace Galway.

Died:

1.3.2 Patrick Joseph McGann (1878 – Before 1894)

Born: 26 February 1878, Church Street, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Patrick Joseph McGann, Loughrea, Qtr 1, 1878, Vol. 4, Page 418.

Died: Before 1894.

As second son Patrick was born in 1894, presuming this Patrick had died at that point.

1.3.3 Bridget (Delia) McGann (1880 - 1941)

Born: 20 January 1880, Fairgreen, Westport, Co. Mayo.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Bridget McGann, Westport, Qtr 1, 1880, Vol. 4, Page 631.

Died: 19 June 1941, 19 Cathedral View, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

Irish Civil Death Register, Delia McGann, Mullingar, Q3, 1941, Vol. 3, Page 149, Age 61.

1.3.4 Patrick McGann (1894 -)

Born: 24 April 1894, Carl Street, Mullingar.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Patrick McGann, Mullingar, Qtr 2, 1894, Vol. 3, Page 244.

Died:

1.4 Bridget McGann (1855 -)

Born: 21 August 1855, Loughrea, Co. Galway

Loughrea Parish Baptismal Register, Bridget McGann of John McGann and Joanna Kenny, Baptised 21 August 1855,
Sponsors Edward Fallon and Mary McGann.

Died:

1.5 Anne McGann (1860 -)

Born: 15 July 1860, Loughrea, Co. Galway

Loughrea Parish Baptismal Register, Anne McGann of John McGann and Joanna Kenny, Baptised 24 July 1860,
Sponsors John Fahy and Mary Kenny.

Died:

XI. Major Robert Johnston V.C. Genealogical Details

1. George Johnston (-)

Born:

Died:

Sp. Unknown

Born:

Mar.:

Died:

1.1 Robert Johnston Q.C. (-)

Born:

Died:

Sp. Dorcas Tivy (1838 - 1880)

Born: c.1838.

Irish Civil Death Index, Dorcas Johnston, Dublin South, Qtr 3, 1880, Vol. 2, Page 492, Age 42, Est. birth 1838.

Mar.: 12 June 1862, St Anne, Shandon, Cork.

St Anne Parish Marriage Register, Shandon, Robert Johnston and Dorcas Tivy, 12 June 1862,
Fathers George Johnston & Charles Tivy.

Died: 1880, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Index, Dorcas Johnston, Dublin South, Qtr 3, 1880, Vol. 2, Page 492, Age 42.

1.1.1 Sir Walter Edgeworth-Johnstone K.B.E. C.B. (1863 – 1936)

Born: 29 May 1863, Kingstown, Dublin.

Christchurch Dun Laoghaire Parish Baptismal Register, Walter Johnston, Born 29 May 1863,
Baptised 17 July 1863.

Died: 4 January 1936, 1 Regents-Park Terrace, Regents Park, Middlesex.

England/Wales Civil Death Register, Walter Edgeworth-Johnstone, Pancras, Qtr 1, 1936, Vol. 1b, Page 6,
Age 72.

England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Sir Walter Edgeworth-Johnstone, Granted 20 March 1936, Died 4 January
1936, To Helen Gunning Edgeworth-Johnstone, Widow and Joyce Edgeworth-Johnstone, spinster.

Sp. Helen Gunning Waters (1877 -)

Born: 10 September 1877, Castle Balfour Demesne, Co. Fermanagh.

Lisnakea Parish Baptismal Register, Helen G. Waters, Born 10 September 1877, Baptised 7 December
1877.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Helen Gunning Waters, Lisnakea, 1877, Vol. 18, Page 207.

Mar.: 23 November 1897, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Walter Edgeworth Johnstone and Helen Gunning Waters, Tralee,
Group Registration ID 2324121, 23 November 1897.

Died:

1.1.1.1 Robert Edgeworth-Johnstone (1900 -)

Born: c.1900, Dublin.

1911 Census of Ireland, Robert Edgeworth-Johnstone, Arthur Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo, Age 11,
Birthplace Dublin.

Died:

1.1.1.2 Lynette Edgeworth-Johnstone (1905 -)

Born: 5 May 1905, Portobello House, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Lynette Edgeworth Johnstone, Dublin South, Qtr 2, Vol. 2, Page 691.

Died:

1.1.1.3 Walter Edgeworth-Johnstone (1910 -)

Born: 1910, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Walter E. Johnston, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1910.

1911 Census of Ireland, Walter Edgeworth-Johnstone, Arthur Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo, Age 0,
Birthplace Dublin.

Died:

1.1.1.4 Joyce (Joy) Edgeworth-Johnstone (-)

Born: 8 December 1914, Drumahoe, Waterside, Londonderry.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Joyce Johnstone, Londonderry, Qtr 1, 1915, Vol. 2, Page 197.

Died:

Sp. Captain Alfred E. Charlton (-)

Born:

Mar.: 2 March 1946, Ruscombe, Berkshire.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Alfred E. Charlton and Joy E. Johnstone, Wokingham,
Qtr 1, 1946, Vol.2c, Page 1073.

Died:

1.1.2 Elizabeth (Lizzie) Johnston (1864 -)

Born: 8 August 1864, Crosthwaithe Park, Kingstown, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Lizzie Johnston, Rathdown, 1864, Group Registration ID 7692362.
Christchurch Dun Laoghaire Parish Baptismal Register, Elizabeth Johnston, Born 8 August 1864,
Baptised 16 September 1864.

Died:

1.1.3 Ralph William Johnston (1866 -)

Born: 23 August 1866, Crosthwaithe Park, Kingstown, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Male Johnston, Rathdown, 1866, Group Registration ID 7969683.
Died: 1915, Hackney, London.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Ralph W. Johnstone, Hackney, Qtr 3, Vol. 1b, Page 395, Age 50.

Sp. Jane Edith Marion Waters (1872 – 1957)

Born: 13 October 1872, Loy, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Jane Edith Marion Waters, Cookstown, Qtr 4, 1872, Vol. 16, Page 508.
Mar.: 1893, St George Hanover Square, London.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Ralph William Johnston and Edith Marion Waters,
St George Hanover Square, Qtr 1, 1893, Vol. 1a, Page 640.
Died: 1957, Chard, Somerset.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Jane E.M. Wright, Chard, Qtr 2, 1957, Vol. 7c, Page 118, Age 84.

Sp. Captain Walter Cecil Wright (1872 -)

Born: c.1872, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1911 Census of England, Walter Wright, Thursley, Surrey, Age 39, Birthplace Dunedin,
New Zealand.
Mar.: 1915, Hambledon, Surrey.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Walter C. Wright and Jane E. M. Johnstone, Hambledon,
Qtr 3, 1915, Vol. 2a, Page 525.

Died:

1.1.3.1 Ralph Edgeworth Johnston (1894 -)

Born: 23 November 1893, East Preston, England.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Ralph Edgeworth Johnston, E. Preston, Qtr 1, 1894, Vol. 2b,
Page 369.
Died: 1990, Reading and Wokingham, Berkshire.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Ralph Edgeworth-Johnstone, Reading and Wokingham, Qtr 2,
1990, Vol.19, Page 242, Age 96, Born 23 November 1893.

1.1.3.2 Lettice Mary Johnstone (1908 -)

Born: 25 June 1908, Chelsea, London.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Lettice Mary Johnstone, Chelsea, Qtr 3, 1908, Vol. 1a, Page 381.
Died: 1970, Chard, Somerset.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Lettice Mary Johnstone, Chard, Qtr 1, 1970, Vol. 7c, Page 1078,
Age 61, Born 25 June 1908.

Sp. Cortlandt J. W. Simpson (-)

Born:
Mar.: 1932, St Martin, London.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Cortlandt J. W. Simpson and Lettice M. Johnstone,
St Martin, Qtr 3, 1932, Vol. 1a, Page 1444.

Died:

1.1.4 Edith Johnston (1867 -)

Born: 21 November 1867, Crosthwaithe Park, Kingstown, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Edith Johnston, Rathdown, 1867, Group Registration ID 8123161.
Christchurch Dun Laoghaire Parish Baptismal Register, Edith Johnston, Born 21 November 1867,
Baptised 23 December 1867.

Died: 25 December 1949, Ballygallen, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
Irish Civil Death Register, Edith Newport, Thomastown, Qtr 1, 1950, Vol. 4, Page 413, Age 83.

Sp. George Bellingham Newport (1854 – 1919)

Born: c. 1854.
Irish Civil Death Register, George B Newport, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1919, Vol. 2, Page 479, Age 65,
Est. birth 1854.
Mar.: 11 January 1887, Inniscarra, Co. Cork.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, George Bellingham Newport and Edith Johnston, Cork, Qtr 1, 1887, Vol. 5,
Page 89.
Died: 27 September 1919, Portobello Private Hospital, Dublin (Of Ballygallen, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny)
Irish Civil Death Register, George B Newport, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1919, Vol. 2, Page 479, Age 65.

1.1.4.1 Charles Johnston Newport (1888 – 1975)

Born: 11 January 1888, Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Charles Johnston Newport, Thomastown, Qtr 1, 1888, Vol. 4, Page 715.
Died: 1975, Shepway, Kent.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Charles Johnston Newport, Shepway, Qtr 2, 1975, Vol. 16,
Page 1622, Born 11 January 1888.

1.1.4.2 Olive Newport (1890 -)

Born: 11 February 1890, Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Olive Newport, Thomastown, Qtr 2, 1890, Vol. 4, Page 671.
Died:

1.1.4.3 Captain Hugh Greene Newport (1895 – 1925)

Born: 16 April 1895, Rockview, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Hugh Greene Newport, Thomastown, Qtr 2, 1895, Vol.4, Page 640.
Died: 24 May 1925, Schatzalp, Switzerland
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Hugh Greene Newport, Granted 27 October 1925, London,
Died 24 May 1925, Schatzalp, Switzerland, To Nina Edith Hobbyn Newport, Widow.

Sp. Nina Edith Hobbyn Tee (1888 – 1937)

Born: c.1888.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Nina E.H. Newport, Surrey N.E., Qtr 2, 1937, Vol. 2a,
Page 154, Age 49, Est. birth 1888.
Mar.: 1922 St George Hanover Square, London.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Hugh G. Newport and Nina E.H. Tee,
St George Hanover Square, Qtr 4, 1922, Vol. 1a, Page 1108.
Died: 1937, Surrey N.E., England.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Nina E.H. Newport, Surrey N.E., Qtr 2, 1937, Vol. 2a,
Page 154, Age 49.

1.1.5 Major Robert Johnston V.C. (1872 - 1950)

Born: 13 August 1872, Laputa, Co. Donegal
http://www.inistioge.ie/151/Robert_Johnston_VC.html, accessed April 28, 2017.
Died: 24 March 1950, Ballygallen, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
Irish Civil Death Register, Robert Johnstone, Kilkenny, Qtr 1, 1950, Vol. 3, Page 297, Age 72.

XII. Horatio John Chippindall Genealogical Details

1. Septimus Chippindall (1804 - 1839)

Born: c.1804.
India Burial Records, Septimus Chippindall, Buried 15 February 1839, Bellary, Madras, India, Age 35, Est Birth 1804.
Died: February 1839, Bellary, Madras, India.
India Burial Records, Septimus Chippindall, Buried 15 February 1839, Bellary, Madras, India, Age 35.

Sp. Charlotte Mary Dundas Ralph (1807 -)

Born: c.1807, England.
1841 Census of Isle of Man, Charlotte Chippindall, Oncan, Isle of Man, Age 34, Birthplace England, Est. birth 1807.
Mar.: 21 September 1826, St Mary-Le-Bone, Middlesex.
St Mary-Le-Bone Parish Marriage Register, Septimus Chippindall and Charlotte Mary Dundas Ralph, 21 September 1826.
Died:

1.1 William Hanson Chippindall (1828 -)

Born: c.1828, Bangalore, Madras, India.
India Baptisms, William Hanson Chippindall, Bangalore, Madras, India, Baptised 17 Jul 1828.
1841 Census of Isle of Man, William Chippindall, Oncan, Isle of Man, Age 13, Birthplace East India.
Died:

1.2 Fanny Maria Chippindall (1830 – 1916)

Born: c.1830, East India.
1841 Census of Isle of Man, Fanny Chippindall, Oncan, Isle of Man, Age 11, Birthplace East India.
Died: 12 July 1916, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Northern Ireland Calendar of Wills, Fanny Maria Shaw, Granted 9 February 1917, Belfast,
Died 12 July 1916, Newcastle, Co. Down.

Sp. William Edward Shaw (1819 - 1895)

Born: c.1819.
Irish Civil Death Register, William Edward Shaw, Kilkeel, Qtr 4, 1895, Vol. 7, Page 429, Age 76, Est. birth 1819.
Mar.: 4 August 1859, St Peter, Dublin.
St Peter Parish Marriage Register, William Edward Shaw and Fanny Maria Chippindall, 4 August 1859.
Died: 11 October 1895, Weatherall, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Death Register, William Edward Shaw, Kilkeel, Qtr 4, 1895, Vol. 7, Page 429, Age 76.
Northern Ireland Calendar of Wills, William Edward Shaw, Granted 6 January 1896, Belfast,
Died 11 October 1895, Weatherall, Newcastle, Co. Down.

1.2.1 Fanny Shaw (1866 - 1949)

Born: 31 March 1866, Isle of Man.
St Brendan Parish Baptismal Register, Isle of Man, Fanny Shaw, Born 31 March 1866, Baptised 8 May 1866.
Died: 4 October 1949, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Northern Ireland Calendar of Wills, Fanny Shaw, Granted 21 February 1951, Belfast, Died 4 October 1949,
3 Peveril Terrace, Douglas, Isle of Man.

1.2.2 Leila Shaw (1870 -)

Born: 2 January 1870, Downpatrick, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Leila Shaw, Downpatrick 1870, Group Registration ID 7993727.
Died: March 1926, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Isle of Man Burial Records, Leila Callow, Buried 26 March 1926, Braddan, Isle of Man, Residence Douglas.

Sp. Charles Thomas Cheslyn Callow (-)

Born:

Mar.: 7 August 1893, Newcastle, Co. Down.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Charles Thomas Cheslyn Callow and Leila Shaw, Kilkeel, Qtr 3, 1893, Vol. 1, Page 725.

Died:

1.3 Edward James Chippindall (1833 -)

Born: 1833, East India.

1841 Census of Isle of Man, Edward Chippindall, Oncan, Isle of Man, Age 8, Birthplace East India.

Bushey Parish Baptismal Register, Hertford, Edward James Chippindall, Baptised 7 July 1833.

Died:

1.4 Charlotte Annesley Chippindall (1835 – Before 1911)

Born: c.1835, East India.

1841 Census of Isle of Man, Charlotte Chippindall, Oncan, Isle of Man, Age 6, Birthplace East India.

Died: Between 1901 and 1911.

1901 Census of Ireland, Main Street, Bryansford, Charlotte Annesley Brush, Wife, Age 66.

1911 Census of Ireland, Richard C. Brush, Gibbstown, Usk, Kildare, Widower.

Sp. Richard Crane Brush (1830 - 1926)

Born: c.1830, Co. Down.

Irish Civil Death Register, Richard Crane Brush, Naas, Qtr 4, 1923, Vol. 2, Page 451, Age 93, Est. birth 1830.

1911 Census of Ireland, Richard C. Brush, Gibbstown, Usk, Kildare, Widower, Age 80, Birthplace Co. Down.

Mar.: 10 November 1859, St Peter, Dublin.

St Peter's Dublin Parish Marriage Register, Richard Crane Brush and Charlotte Annesley Chippindall, 10 November 1859.

Died: 5 November 1923, Newberry, Co. Kildare.

Irish Civil Death Register, Richard Crane Brush, Naas, Qtr 4, 1923, Vol. 2, Page 451, Age 93.

1.4.1 Marian Charlotte Frances Brush (1867 -)

Born: 26 November 1867, Benburb, Co. Tyrone.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Marian Charlotte Frances Brush, Dungannon, 1867, Vol. 16, Page 560.

Died:

1911 Census of Ireland, Marian C.F. Brush, Gibbstown, Usk, Kildare, Single, Age 40.

1.4.2 Charlotte Louisa Brush (1869 -)

Born: 10 November 1869, Benburb, Co. Tyrone.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Charlotte Louisa Brush, Dungannon, 1869, Vol. 16, Page 558.

Died:

Sp. Lieutenant Colonel William Arbuthnot Gresson (1861 -)

Born: c.1861, Co. Kildare.

1911 Census of Ireland, William R. Gresson, Grangebeg, Gilttown, Kildare, Age 50, Birthplace Co. Kildare.

Mar.: 14 July 1897, Newcastle, Co. Down.

Irish Civil Marriage Register, William Arbuthnot Gresson and Charlotte Brush, Kilkeel, 1897, Group Registration ID 2308636, 14 July 1897.

Died:

1.4.2.1 Richard Arbuthnot Reynell Gresson (1899 -)

Born: 17 April 1899, Thornton, Co. Kildare.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Richard Arbuthnot Reynell. Gresson, Naas, Qtr 2, 1899, Vol. 2, Page 804.

Died:

1.4.3 Armitage Richard Brush (1871 -)

Born: 18 March 1871, Benburb, Co. Tyrone.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Armitage Richard Brush, Dungannon, 1871, Vol. 6, Page 629.

Died: 17 February 1941, At Sea on Atlantic Ocean.

Ship Siamese Prince, sank in WW II, *Civilian War Dead 1939-1945, Vol. VII, Dead at Sea and Abroad* (London, 1957)

1.4.4 Somerset Norman Brush (1872 -)

Born: 7 November 1872, Benburb, Co. Tyrone.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Somerset Norman Brush, Dungannon, 1872, Vol. 16, Page 565.

Died:

1.5 Captain John Armitage Chippindall (1837 - 1919)

Born: c.1837, Madras, East India.

1841 Census of Isle of Man, John A. Chippindall, Oncan, Isle of Man, Age 4, Birthplace East India.

1901 Census of Ireland, John A Chippindall, Gaol Square, Armagh Town, Age 64, Birthplace Madras, East India.

Died: 25 November 1919, Hollybrook Avenue, Sandyford Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, John Armitage Chippindall, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1919, Vol. 2, Page 416, Age 83.

Irish Calendar of Wills, John Armitage Chippindall, Granted 18 December 1919, Dublin.

Sp. Lucy Ramsay (1838 - 1919)

Born: c.1838, Bombay, East India.

1901 Census of Ireland, Lucy Chippindall, Gaol, Square, Armagh Town, Age 62, Birthplace Bombay, East India.

Mar.: 18 October 1864, Pancras, London.

England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, John Armitage Chippindall and Lucy Ramsay, Pancras, Qtr 4, 1865, Vol. 1b, Page 112.

Pancras Parish Marriage Register, John Armitage Chippindall and Lucy Ramsay, 18 October 1864.

Died: 4 June 1909, Newcastle, Co. Down.

Irish Civil Death Register, Lucy Chippindall, Kilkeel, Qtr 3, 1909, Vol. 1, Page 355, Age 71.

1.5.1 Mary Catherine Chippindall (1865 – 1910)

Born: November 1865, Douglas, Isle of Man.
St George's Dublin Parish Baptismal Register, Douglas, Mary Catherine Chippindall,
Baptised 14 November 1865.
Died: 10 September 1910, Shantallow, Londonderry.
Irish Civil Death Register, Mary C. Munn, Londonderry, Qtr 3, 1910, Vol. 2, Page 123, Age 44.

Sp. Charles Herbert Moore Munn (1884 -)

Born: 11 August 1884, Dru Lodge, Londonderry.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Charles Herbert Moore Munn, Londonderry, Qtr 3, 1884, Vol. 2, Page 174.
Mar.: 30 June 1908, Sandford, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Charles Herbert Moore Munn and Mary Catherine Chippindall, South Dublin,
Qtr 2, 1908, Vol. 2, Page 624.
Died:

1.5.2 Eleanora Louisa Chippindall (1867 – 1926)

Born: May 1867, Douglas, Isle of Man.
St George Parish Baptismal Register, Douglas, Eleanora Louisa Chippindall, Baptised 3 May 1867.
Died: 29 January 1926, Downsend, Bristol.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Eleanora L. Chippindall, Keynsham, Qtr 1, 1926, Vol. 5c, Page 709.
Irish Times, February 6, 1926, Death notice for Eleanora L. Chippindall, died 29 January 1926, Downsend,
Bristol.

1.5.3 Alice Maude Maria Chippindall (1869 – 1913)

Born: March 1869, Douglas, Isle of Man.
St George Parish Baptismal Register, Douglas, Alice Maude Maria Chippindall, Baptised 17 March 1869.
Died: 24 January 1913, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Death Register, Alice Maude Maria Chippindall, Kilkeel, Qtr 1, 1913, Vol. 1, Page 497, Age 43.
Irish Calendar of Wills, Alice Maud Maria Chippindall, Granted 31 March 1913, Belfast,
Died 24 January 1913, Newcastle, Co. Down

1.5.4 Lucy Constance Chippindall (1870 – 1902)

Born: March 1870, Douglas, Isle of Man.
St George Parish Baptismal Register, Douglas, Lucy Constance Chippindall, Baptised 22 March 1870.
Died: 14 December 1902, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Death Register, Lucy Constance Chippindall, Kilkeel, Qtr 4, 1902, Vol. 1, Page 451, Age 32.

1.5.5 Horatio John Chippindall (1874 – 1948)

Born: December 1874, Buxton, Derbyshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Horatio John Chippindall, Chapel en le Frith, Qtr 1, 1875, Vol. 7b,
Page 709.
Buxton Parish Baptismal Register, Derbyshire, Horatio John Chippindall, Baptised 8 December 1874.
Died: 1948, Blandford, Dorset.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Horatio J. Chippindall, Blandford, Qtr 2, 1948, Vol. 6a, Page 380.

Sp1. Marion Turner (1863 – 1940)

Born: c.1863, Wexford.
1911 Census of Ireland, M Chippindall, Gaol Square, Armagh E Urban, Wife, Age 48, Birthplace Wexford.
Mar.: 11 September 1895, Wexford.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Robert Du Bedat and Marian Turner, Wexford, Qtr 3, 1895, Vol. 4, Page 389.
Mar.: 7 September 1904, Drumcondra, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Horatio John Chippindale and Marion Du Bedat, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1904,
Vol. 2, Page 411.
Died: 20 September 1940, Tremel, Beaufroys-avenue, Ferndown, Dorset.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Marion Chippindall, Blandford, 1940, Vol. 5a, Page 591.
England/Wales Calendar of Wills, Marion Chippindall, Granted 21 July 1941, Llandudno,
Died 20 September 1940, Tremel, Beaufroys-avenue, Ferndown, Dorset.

Sp2. Agnes Evolene Russell (1890 – 1973)

Born: 1890, Lincoln.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Agnes Evolene Russell, Lincoln, Qtr 3, 1890, Vol. 7a, Page 499.
Mar.: 1910, Lincoln.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Bertram C. N. O'Reilly and Agnes E. Russell, Lincoln, Qtr 3,
1910, Vol. 7a, Page 1213.
Mar.: 1944 Blandford, Dorset.
England/Wales Civil Marriage Register, Horatio J. Chippindale and Agnes O'Reilly, Blandford, Qtr 3,
1944, Vol. 5a, Page 647.
Died: 1973, New Zealand.
New Zealand Death Index, Agnes Evolene Chippindall, 1973, New Zealand, Ref 1973/31850.

1.5.6 Septimus Chippindall (1878 – 1953)

Born: 6 April 1878, Buxton, Derbyshire.
England/Wales Civil Birth Register, Septimus Chippindall, Chapel en le Frith, Qtr 2, 1878, Vol. 7b, Page 800.
Buxton Parish Baptismal Register, Derbyshire, Septimus Chippindall, Baptised 2 May 1878.
Died: 15 June 1953, Alameda, California.
California Death Index, Septimus Chippindall, Alameda, California, 15 June 1953.

Sp. Agnes Scott Wilson (1889 - 1972)

Born: 5 December 1889, Banff, Scotland.
California Death Index, Agnes Scott Chippindall, Born 5 December 1889.
US Immigration Arrival Manifest, Agnes S. Chippindall, Birthplace Banff, Scotland.
Mar.: 23 January 1913, Mount Royal, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Septimus Chippindall and Agnes Scott Wilson, Kilkeel, Qtr 1, 1913, Vol. 2, Page 655.
Died: 18 August 1972, Tuolumne, California.
California Death Index, Agnes Scott Chippindall, Died 18 August 1972, Tuolumne, California, Born 5 December 1889.

1.5.6.1 Lucy Mary Chippindall (-)

Born: 27 October 1913, Fruitvale, Oakland, California.
Irish Times, November 22, 1913, Birth notice for Daughter of Septimus Chippindall.
1930 US Census, Lucy Mary Chippindall, Alameda, California, Daughter, Age 16.
Died: 11 May 2004, Tehachapi, Kern, California.
US Social Security Death Index, Lucy M. Stovall, Born 27 October 1913, Died 11 May 2004, Tehachapi, Kern, California.

Sp. Wilbur Dennis Stovall (-)

Born: 9 August 1916, Afton, Dickens, Texas.
Texas Births, Wilbur Dennis Stovall, Afton Dickens, Texas, 9 August 1916.
Mar.: 9 November 1951, Sacramento, California.
California Marriage Index, Wilbur D. Stovall and Lucy M. Chippindall, Sacramento, California, 9 November 1951.
Died: 10 June 1993, Tuolumne, California.
California Death Index, Wilbur Dennis Stovall, Died 10 June 1993, Tuolumne, California, Born 8 August 1916, Texas.

1.5.7 Charles Richard Edward Armitage Chippindall (1881 – 1951)

Born: 12 March 1881, Irishtown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Charles Richard Edward Chippindall, Mullingar, Qtr 2, 1881, Vol. 2, Page 308.
Died: 29 March 1951, Main Street, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Northern Ireland Calendar of Wills, Charles Richard Edward Chippindall, Granted 21 February 1952, Belfast, Died 29 March 1951, Main Street, Newcastle, Co. Down.

Sp. Eleanor Neill (1892 - 1966)

Born: 11 June 1892, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Eleanor Neill, Kilkeel, Qtr 2, 1892, Vol. 1, Page 567.
Mar.: 6 October 1914, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Charles Richard Edward Armitage Chippindall and Eleanor Neill, Kilkeel, Qtr 4, 1914, Vol. 1, Page 809.
Died: 14 May 1966, Quoile Hospital, Downpatrick Co. Down.
Northern Ireland Calendar of Wills, Eleanor Chippindall, Granted 7 May 1967, Belfast, Died 14 May 1966, Quoile Hospital, Downpatrick, Co. Down, of 117 Central Promenade, Newcastle, Co. Down.

1.6 Hamlyn Lewis Chippindall (1838 -)

Born: 10 August 1838, Bellary, Madras, India.
India Baptism Records, Hamlyn Lewis Chippindall, Bellary, Madras, India, Born 10 August 1838, Baptised 10 October 1838.
1841 Census of Isle of Man, Hamlyn Chippindall, Oncan, Isle of Man, Age 2, Birthplace East India.
First Mate Certificate No. 25,916, Hamlyn Lewis Chippindall, Born 1838, Bellary, Madras, India, Exam passed 13 May 1862, Liverpool.

Died:

Sp. Annie Featley (-)

Born:
Mar.: 2 August 1864, Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey.
New Jersey Marriage Records, Hamlyn Chippindall and Annie Featley, Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey, 2 August 1864.
Died:

XIII. Lionel Edward Joseph Blake Genealogical Details

1. Valentine O'Connor Blake (1807 - 1879)

Born: c.1807.
Irish Civil Death Register, Valentine O'Connor Blake, Rathdown, Qtr 3, 1879, Vol. 2, Page 673, Age 72, Est. Birth c.1807.
Died: 9 August 1879, St Kevin's, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
Irish Civil Death Register, Valentine O'Connor Blake, Rathdown, Qtr 3, 1879, Vol. 2, Page 673, Age 72.
Irish Calendar of Wills, Valentine O'Connor Blake, Granted 25 October 1879, Ballina, Died 9 August 1879, St Kevin's, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Sp. Margaret French (-)

Born:

Died:

1.1 Colonel Maurice Charles Joseph Blake (1838 - 1915)

Born: January 1837, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.

Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Register, Maurice Charles Joseph Blake, Baptised 20 January 1837, eldest son.
St Michan's Parish Baptismal Register, Marianna Carolinn, Josephum Blake, Baptised 26 July 1837.

Died: 29 April 1915, Tower Hill, Ballyglass, Co. Mayo.

Ireland Calendar of Wills, Maurice Charles Joseph Blake, Granted 19 July 1915, Ballina, Died 29 April 1915,
Towerhill, Ballyglass, Co. Mayo.

Irish Civil Death Register, Morris J. Blake, Ballinrobe, Qtr 2, 1915, Vol. 4, Page 39, Age 77.

Sp. Jeanette O'Reilly (1842 -)

Born: c.1842, City of Dublin

1911 Census of Ireland, Jeanette Blake, Towerhill Demesne, Burriscarra, Co. Mayo, Age 69, Est. birth 1842,
Birthplace Dublin City.

Mar.: c.1864

1911 Census of Ireland, Jeanette Blake, Towerhill Demesne, Burriscarra, Co. Mayo, Married 47 years,
Est. marriage 1864.

Died: 11 December 1916, Buswells Hotel, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Jeanette Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1916, Vol. 2, Page 542, Age c.75.

1.1.1 Olivia Mary Blake (1865 -)

Born: 9 June 1865, 8 Somerset Place, Raglan Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Olivia Mary Blake, Dublin South, 1865, Vol. 7, Page 816.

Died: 21 May 1955, Loftus Hall, Hook Peninsula, Co. Wexford.

Irish Civil Death Register, Olivia Blake, New Ross, Qtr 3, 1955, Vol. 4, Page 349, Age 89.

1.1.2 Captain Valentine Joseph Blake (1867 -)

Born: 10 June 1866, 21 Rutland Square North, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Valentine Joseph Blake, Dublin North, 1866, Vol. 12, Page 539.

Died: 29 July 1947, Towerhill, Co. Mayo.

Irish Civil Death Register, Valentine Joseph Blake, Ballinrobe, Qtr 3, 1947, Vol. 4, Page 35, Age 81.

1.1.3 Georgina Mary Joseph Blake (1869 -)

Born: 2 February 1869, Booterstown, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Georgina Mary Joseph Blake, Rathdown, 1869, Vol. 2, Page 998.

Died: 2 January 1959, Loftus Hall, Hook Peninsula, Co. Wexford.

Irish Civil Death Register, Georgina Blake, New Ross, Qtr 1, 1959, Group Registration ID 2040916, Age 89.

1.1.4 Cecelia Mary Joseph Blake (1870 -)

Born: 2 March 1870, Towerhill, Co. Mayo.

Irish Civil Death Register, Cecelia Mary Joseph Blake, Ballinrobe, 1870, Vol. 4, Page 65.

Died: 1888, Towerhill, Co. Mayo.

Irish Civil Death Register, Cecelia Blake, Ballinrobe, Qtr 1, 1888, Vol. 4, Page 46, Age 17.

1.1.5 Margaret Mary Joseph Blake (1875 -)

Born: 9 February 1875, Booterstown, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Margaret Mary Joseph Blake, Rathdown, 1875, Vol. 2, Page 945.

Died:

1.1.6 Frances Mary Joseph Blake (1876 -)

Born: 22 April 1876, Booterstown, Dublin.

Irish Civil Birth Register, Frances Mary Joseph Blake, Rathdown, 1876, Vol. 7, Page 948.

Died: 8 December 1897, Towerhill, Co. Mayo.

Irish Civil Death Register, Frances Mary Blake, Ballinrobe, Qtr 4, 1897, Vol. 4, Page 33, Age 21.

1.2 Charles Joseph Blake (1839 - 1917)

Born: 6 May 1839, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.

Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Record, Charles Joseph Blake, Baptised 9 May 1839, second son.
St Mary's Pro Cathedral Baptismal Register, Charles Joseph Blake, Baptised 9 May 1939.

Died: 29 November 1917, The Heath, Maryborough, Co. Laois.

Irish Civil Death Register, Charles Joseph Blake, Mountmellick, Qtr 4, 1917, Vol. 3, Page 326, Age 78.

Irish Times, December 29, 1917.

1.3 Valentine Michael Joseph Blake (1842 – 1912)

Born: 4 October 1842, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo. c.1842.

Burriscarra Baptismal Register, Valentine Michael Joseph Blake, Baptised 9 October 1842, third son.

Died: 2 October 1912, 17 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Valentine Joseph Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1912, Vol. 2, Page 417, Age 70.

Irish Times, October 12, 1912.

Sp. Mary Josephine French (1860 - 1919)

Born: c.1860

Irish Civil Death Register, Hon. Mary Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 1, 1919, Vol. 2, Page 623, Age 58.

Mar.: 1880, Dublin

Irish Civil Marriage Register, Valentine Joseph Blake and Mary Josephine French, Dublin South, Qtr 3, 1880,
Vol. 2, Page 620.

Died: 19 February 1919, 35 Waterloo Road, Dublin.

Irish Civil Death Register, Hon. Mary Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 1, 1919, Vol. 2, Page 623, Age 58.

Irish Times, February 21, 1919.

1.3.1 Kathleen Laura Mary Josephine Blake (1882 – 1972)

Born: 28 March 1881, 98 Baggot Street, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Kathleen Laura Mary Josephine Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 2, 1882, Vol. 2, Page 771.
Died: 2 January 1972, Woodberry, Sorrento Road, Dublin.
Irish Times, January 4, 1972.

1.3.2 Gladys Mary Josephine Blake (1883 – 1962)

Born: 23 May 1883, Aran More, Aliua Road, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Gladys Mary Josephine, Rathdown, Qtr 1883, Vol. 2, Page 887.
Died: 2 November 1962, Southwark, London.
England/Wales Civil Death Index, Gladys M. Gorges, Southwark, Qtr 4, 1962, Vol. 5d, Page 565, Age 79.
Ealing And Old Brentford Cemetery Register, Gladys Mary Gorges, 2 November 1962.

Sp. John Arthur Howard Gorges (1871 - 1954)

Born: c.1871
Irish Civil Death Register, John Arthur Howard Gorges, Qtr 3, 1953, Vol. 2, Page 443, Age 82
Mar.: 3 October 1918, Catholic University Church, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, John Arthur Howard Gorges and Gladys Mary Josephine Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 3, 1918, Vol. 2, Page 619.
Died: 1 July 1953, Balure, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Register, John Arthur Howard Gorges, Qtr 3, 1953, Vol. 2, Page 443, Age 82.

1.3.3 Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Maurice Joseph Blake M.C. (1884 – 1974)

Born: 26 May 1884, Castlemore, Co. Mayo.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Arthur Maurice Joseph Blake, Castlereagh, Qtr 2, 1884, Vol. 4, Page 130.
Died: 24 May 1974, Bohernabreena, Co. Dublin.
Irish Press, May 27, 1974.
Irish Times, May 27, 1974.
Irish Times, June 1, 1974.

Sp. Barbara Stephenson (- After 1974)

Born:
Mar.: 7 November 1938, Booterstown, Dublin.
Irish Civil Marriage Register, Arthur Blake and Barbara Stephenson, Rathdown, Qtr 4, 1938, Vol. 2, Page 615.
Died: After 1974.
Irish Times, May 27, 1974.

1.3.3.1 Female Blake (1939 -)

Born: 1939, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Female Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1939, Vol. 2, Page 493,
Mother: Stephenson.
Died:

1.3.3.2 Erica M. J. Blake (1941 –)

Born: 1941, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Erica M. J. Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 1, 1941, Vol. 2, Page 490,
Mother: Stephenson.
Died:

1.3.3.3 Martin J. Blake (1952 -)

Born: 1952, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Martin J. Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 4, 1952, Vol. 2, Page 756,
Mother: Stephenson.
Died:

1.3.4 Captain Valentine Charles Joseph Blake (1885 – 1916)

Born: 17 December 1885, Castlemore, Co. Mayo.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Valentine Charles Joseph Blake, Castlereagh, Qtr 1, 1886, Vol. 4, Page 112.
Died: 28 January 1916, France.
England/Wales Calendar, Valentine Charles Joseph Blake, Granted 20 April 1916, London,
Died 28 January 1916, France.

1.3.5 Isidore Cecil Joseph Blake (1887 – 1969)

Born: 19 January 1887, Castlemore, Co. Mayo.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Isidore Cecil Joseph Blake, Castlereagh, Qtr 1, 1887, Vol. 4, Page 121.
Died: 6 December 1969, Sally Park, Templeogue, Dublin.
Sunday Independent, July 19, 1970.
Irish Independent, December 12, 1969.
Irish Independent, December 8, 1969.

1.3.6 Lionel Edward Joseph Blake (1888 – 1961)

Born: 11 March 1888, Castlemore, Co. Mayo.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Lionel Edward Joseph Blake, Castlereagh, Qtr 2, 1888, Vol. 4, Page 109.
Died: 1 July 1961, Ealing, England.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Lionel J. Blake, Ealing, Qtr 2, 1961, Vol. 5e, Page 72.
Ealing And Old Brentford Cemetery Register, Lionel Joseph Blake, 1 July 1961.

1.3.7 Mary Geraldine Josephine Blake (1892 – 1904)

Born: 7 April 1892, Castlemore, Co. Mayo.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Mary Geraldine Josephine Blake, Castlereagh, Qtr 2, 1892, Vol. 4, Page 314.
Died: 21 November 1904, 9 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin
Irish Civil Death Index, Mary Geraldine Blake, South Dublin, Qtr 4, 1904, Vol. 2, Page 556, Age 12.

1.3.8 Lieutenant Harold Martin Joseph Blake (1893 – 1917)

Born: 19 July 1893, Castlemore, Co. Mayo.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Harold Martin Joseph Blake, Castlereagh, Qtr 3, 1893, Vol. 4, Page 95.
Died: 20 November 1917, France
Ireland's Memorial Records 1914-1918 (8 Volumes, 1923, Dublin), i, 162.

1.3.9 Gerald Owen Joseph Blake (1896 – 1971)

Born: 12 December 1896, 21 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
Irish Civil Birth Register, Gerald Owen Joseph Blake, Dublin South, Qtr 1, 1897, Vol. 2, Page 706.
Died: 14 December 1971, 16 Egerton Gardens, Ealing, England.
Irish Times, December 16, 1971.
England/Wales Civil Death Register, Gerald Joseph Blake, Hounslow, Qtr 4, 1971, Vol. 5c, Page 1475.
Ealing And Old Brentford Cemetery Register, Gerald Joseph Blake, 17 December 1917.

1.4 Mary Margaret Blake (1841 -)

Born: 5 April 1841, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.
Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Record, Mary Margaret Blake, Baptised 8 April 1841, Eldest Daughter.
Died:

1.5 Eleanor Mary Blake (1844 -)

Born: 4 November 1844, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.
Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Register, Ellen Mary Blake, Baptised 6 November 1844, second daughter.
St Mary's Pro Cathedral Parish Baptismal Register, Eleanor Mary Blake, November 1844.
Died:

1.6 Robert Michael Joseph Blake (1847 - 1923)

Born: 4 February 1847, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.
Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Register, Richard Michael Joseph Blake, Baptised 8 February 1847, fourth son.
Died: 8 January 1923, Heath House, Maryborough, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Death Register, Robert Joseph Blake, Mountmellick, Qtr 1, 1923, Vol. 3, Page 322, Age 76.

1.7 Thomas Joseph Blake (1849 - 1920)

Born: June 1849, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.
Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Register, Thomas Joseph Blake, Baptised 4 June 1849.
Died: 24 September 1920, 119 North Circular Road, Dublin.
Irish Civil Death Register, Thomas Joseph Blake, Dublin North, Qtr 3, 1920, Vol. 2, Page 364, Age 71.

1.8 Margaret Blake (1851 -)

Born: July 1851, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.
Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Register, Margaret Blake, Baptised July 1851, third daughter.
Died:

1.9 Martin Joseph Blake (1853 - 1931)

Born: January 1853, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.
Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Register, Martin Joseph Blake, Baptised 23 January 1853.
Died: 6 August 1931, Heath House, Maryborough, Co. Laois.
Irish Civil Death Register, Martin J. Blake, Mountmellick, Qtr 2, 1931, Vol. 3, Page 297, Age 78.

1.10 John Joseph Blake (1855 - 1866)

Born: December 1855, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo.
Burriscarra Parish Baptismal Register, John Joseph Blake, Baptised 1 December 1855.
St Mary's Pro Cathedral Parish, Johannes Joseph Blake, Baptised 10 December 1855, Great Denmark Street, Dublin.
Died: 1866, Tower Hill, Co. Mayo
Irish Civil Death Register, John Joseph Blake, Ballinrobe, 1866, Qtr 2, Vol. 9, Page 38, Age 10.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Directories

Kelly's Directory 1931 (London, 1931)

Royal Irish Constabulary List And Directory No. 99-128, 137, 147, 152-157, 159-60 (Dublin, 1891-1921), printed twice yearly.

Slater, Isaac, *Slater's National Commercial Directory Of Ireland 1846, Towns In The Provence Of Leinster* (London, 1846)

Thom's Dublin Directory (Dublin, 1924)

Thom's Irish Almanac And Official Directory 1850-82 (Dublin, 1870-82)

Thom's Official Directory 1882-1946 (Dublin, 1881-1946)

General Registers Office, Ireland

Irish Civil Birth Register, 1858-1995

Irish Civil Marriage Register, 1858-1995

Irish Civil Death Register, 1858-1995

Newspapers

Advocate

Belfast Newsletter

Clare Journal

Cork Examiner

Dublin Daily Express

Dublin Daily Nation

Dublin Evening Post

Dublin Monitor

Dublin Morning Register

Dublin Weekly Herald

Evening Herald

Evening Freeman

Faulkner's Journal

Freeman's Journal

Illustrated London News

Irish Examiner

Irish Independent

Irish Times

Kerry Evening Post

Kilkenny Journal

King's County Chronicle

Leinster Express

London Gazette

London Illustrated News

Londonderry Sentinel

Meath Chronicle

Nation

Nenagh Guardian

Pilot

Tipperary Free Press

Weekly Irish Times

Wexford Independent

Vindicator

National Archives of Ireland

1901 Census of Ireland

1911 Census of Ireland

David Henry's application letter for role of Architect for The Board Of Works, 16 January 1826, CSO/RP/1825/1824

Griffiths Primary Valuation of Ireland

Irish Calendars Of Wills And Administration, 1858-1922

Irish Prison Registers

Irish Petty Session Court Registers

Prison Reports

General Prisons Board, GPB/REPT/1-43, Annual Prisons Reports 1879-1921

Government Prisons' Office, GPO/REPT/1-24, Director's Annual Reports 1854-77

Inspectors General of Prisons, IGP/REPT/1-3, Government Prisons Reports 1850-2

Inspectors General of Prisons, IGP/REPT/32-56, Annual Prisons Reports 1850-77

William Deane Butler's submission of plans for Maryborough Gaol and Stradbally Bridewell, 7 August 1827, CSO/RP/1827/1396.

National Library of Ireland

Faulkner's Journal

Maryborough Town Charter and Minute Book, Ms. 1726

'Map of Maryborough Town by Theodore Bourke in 1721', in Maps of the Estates of John Parnell, Ms 21 F 18/2

Prison Reports

Report from The Commissions Appointed To Enquire Into And Inspect The Conditions And Government Of The State Prisons And Other Gaols In Ireland (London, 1809)

The Inspector General's Report On The State Of The Prisons In Ireland For The Year 1818 (London, 1819)

Report Of The Inspectors General On The General State Of The Prisons Of Ireland 1822-1877, (London, 1823-78), Fifty-six reports.

Annual Report Of The Inspector Of Government Prisons In Ireland 1850-52 (Dublin, 1851-53), Three reports

Annual Report Of The Directors Of Convict Prisons In Ireland 1854-1877 (Dublin, 1855-78), Twenty-four reports

Report Of The General Prisons Board, Ireland 1879-1921 (Dublin, 1879-1922), forty-three reports

Public Records Office, London

Map of Maryborough c. 1560, P.R.O. London MPF 227

Statues

The Statutes Of The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Ireland (London, 1801-69), Ten volumes up to 1824, then printed annually

Websites

Ancestry, <http://www.ancestry.com>

Canada Census, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921

Census of Channel Islands, 1861

Census of England, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911

Census of Manitoba, 1906

United States Federal Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

British Columbia, Canada, Death Index, 1872-1990

British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1872-1935

California, Death Index, 1940-1997

Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current

England, Andrews Newspaper Index Cards, 1790-1976

England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975
 England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973
 England & Wales, Christening Index, 1530-1980
 England & Wales, Civil Births Registration Index, 1837-1915
 England & Wales, Civil Births Registration Index, 1916-2005
 England & Wales, Civil Marriages Registration Index, 1837-1915
 England & Wales, Civil Marriages Registration Index, 1916-2005
 England & Wales, Civil Deaths Registration Index, 1837-1915
 England & Wales, Civil Deaths Registration Index, 1916-2005
 England & Wales, Civil Divorce Records, 1858-1915
 England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations),
 1858-1966, 1973-1995
 England & Wales, Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1384-1858
 England & Wales, Select Cemetery Registers, 1800-2016
 Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, 1813-1913
 India, Select Births and Baptisms, 1786-1947
 India, Select Marriages, 1792-1948
 India, Select Deaths and Burials, 1719-1948
 Ireland, Catholic Parish Register, 1655-1915
 Ireland, City and Regional Directories, 1847-1946
 Ireland, Civil Registration Births Index, 1864-1958
 Ireland, Civil Registration Deaths Index, 1864-1958
 Ireland, Civil Registration Marriages Index, 1845-1958
 Ireland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1620-1911
 Ireland, Select Catholic Marriage Register, 1775-1912
 Ireland, Select Marriages, 1619-1898
 Jamaica, Civil Registration Birth, Marriage and Death Records, 1878-1930
 Jamaica, Select Births and Baptisms, 1752-1920
 London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1906
 London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921
 London, England, City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery Registers, 1841-1966
 Maine, Marriage Index, 1892-1996
 Manchester, England, Church of England, Births and Baptisms, 1813-1915
 New Jersey, Episcopal Diocese of Newark Church Records, 1809-1816, 1825-1970
 New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957
 Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, 1933-1934
 Public Family Trees
 Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968
 Surrey, England, Church of England Baptisms, 1813-1912
 Texas, Birth Certificates, 1903-1932
 UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927
 UK and Ireland, Obituary Index, 2004-2015
 UK, British Army and Navy Birth, Marriage and Death Records, 1730-1960
 UK, De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour, 1914-1919
 UK, Roll of the Indian Medical Service, 1615-1930
 U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007
 U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014
 Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, 1813-1910

Archiseek.com, <http://archiseek.com>

Ask About Ireland, <http://www.askaboutireland.ie>
Griffiths Primary Valuation of Ireland

BBC History, http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures
John Howard, http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/howard_john.shtml

British Parliamentary Papers, <http://britishparliamentarypapers.com>

Dictionary of Irish Architects, <http://www.dia.ie>
Alexander Easton,
<http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/1729/EASTON%2C+ALEXANDER>
David Henry, <http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/2506/HENRY-DAVID>
Richard Harman, <http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/2399/HARMAN%2C+RICHARD>
William Deane Butler,
<http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/822/BUTLER%2C+WILLIAM+DEANE>.

Documenting Ireland: Parliament, People and Migration, <http://www.dippam.co.uk>

Enhanced British Parliamentary Papers On Ireland, <http://www.dippam.co.uk/eppi>
Reports of Inspectors General
Director of Convicts Prisons Reports
General Prison Board, Ireland Reports

ESPN Rugby Records, <http://en.espn.co.uk/ireland/rugby>

Family Search, <https://familysearch.org>
Find A Grave Index
Great Britain Marriages, 1797-1988
Ireland Births And Baptisms, 1620-1881
Ireland Deaths, 1864-1870
Irish Marriages, 1619-1898
Irish Civil Registration Indexes, 1845-1958
Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937, and Overseas Deaths 1939-1947

Find My Past, <http://www.findmypast.ie>
Griffith's Survey Maps & Plans, 1847-1864
Griffith's Valuation 1847-1864
Ireland, Petty Session Court Registers
Ireland, Royal Irish Constabulary History & Directories
Ireland, Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions 1826-1925
Ireland, Royal Irish Constabulary Service Records 1816-1922
Irish Newspapers & Periodicals
Irish Prison Registers 1790-1924

Google Books, <http://books.google.com>

History Ireland, <http://www.historyireland.com>

Inistioge, http://www.inistioge.ie/151/Robert_Johnson_VC.html

Internet Archive, <http://archive.org>

Internet Encyclopedia Of Philosophy, <http://www.iep.utm.edu>
Cesare Beccaria accessed <http://www.iep.utm.edu/beccaria>

Irish Architectural Archive, <http://www.iarc.ie>

Ireland Genealogical Projects, Laois, <http://www.igp-web.com/laois>

Irish Almanacs and Directories, <http://irishalmanacs.blogspot.ie>

Irish Genealogy Church Records, <http://churchrecords.irishgenealogy.ie>
Church Of Ireland Baptismal, Marriage and Burial Registers

Irish Genealogy Civil Records, <http://civilrecords.irishgenealogy.ie>
Ireland Civil Birth Register, 1864-1915
Ireland Civil Marriage Register, 1864-1940
Ireland Civil Death Register, 1864-1965

Irish Newspaper Archive, <http://www.irishnewsarchive.com>

Irish Statute Book, <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie>
Vagrancy (Ireland) Act 1847, 10 & 11 Vic. c.84,
<http://irishstatuebook.ie/eli/1847/act/84/enacted/en/print>
Constitution Of The Irish Free State (Saorstát Eireann) Act, 1922,
<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1922/act/1/enacted/en/html>

Irish Times, <http://www.irishtimes.com>

JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org>

Laois Heritage Society, <http://laoisheritagesociety.org>

Library Ireland, <http://www.libraryireland.com>

London Gazette, <http://www.thegazette.co.uk>

National Archives of Ireland, <http://www.nationalarchives.ie>
1901 and 1911 Censuses of Ireland, <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie>
Irish Calendars Of Wills And Administration 1858-1922,
<http://www.willcalendars.nationalarchives.ie>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, <http://www.buildingsofireland.ie>

National Library of Ireland, <http://www.nli.ie>
Cathloic Parish Registers, <http://registers.nli.ie>
Catalogue, <http://catalogue.nli.ie>
Sources, <http://sources.nli.ie>

New South Wales Government, Births, Deaths, Marriages, <http://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au>

Ordinance Survey of Ireland Maps, <http://maps.osi.ie>

Pinterest, <https://www.pinterest.com>

Nineteenth-century Turnkey: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/333266441158840251>

Portlaoise Pictures, <http://www.portlaoisepictures.com>

Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), Northern Ireland Calendar of Wills,
http://apps.proni.gov.uk/DCAL_PRONI_WillsCalendar_IE

Roots Ireland, <http://www.rootsireland.ie>

Irish Roman Catholic Baptismal, Marriage and Burial Registers

Irish Civil Registration Birth, Marriage and Death Records

Irish Church of Ireland Baptismal and Marriage Registers

Victoria Cross Records, <http://www.victoriacross.org.uk>

Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org>:

Antonio Gramsci, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Gramsci

Michel Foucault, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Foucault

Robert Johnston, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Johnston_\(VC\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Johnston_(VC)).

Books and Publications

Barrington, Sir Jonah, *Personal Sketches Of His Own Times* (London, 1871)

Beccaria, Cesare Bonesana Marquis Beccaria, *An Essay On Crimes And Punishments*,
Edward D. Ingraham (trans.) (Philadelphia, 1819)

Bentham, Jeremy, *Panopticon: Postscript ; Part II, Containing A Plan Of Management For A
Panopticon Penitentiary-House* (London, 1791)

Blondel, Jacques-François, *Cours d'architecture* (Paris, 1771-77)

Boucher d'Argis, André-Jean Baptiste, *Observations Sur Les Loix Criminelles de France*
(Paris, 1781)

Bowden, Charles Topham, Esq. *A Tour Through Ireland* (Dublin, 1791)

Bradley, John, 'Early Urban Development In County Laois' in *Laois History & Society*, in
Lane an Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 257-82

Brett, C.E.B. , 'Roger Mulholland', in *The Royal Georgian Society Bulletin January - June
1974*, Vol. XVII. Nos. 1 and 2 (Dublin, 1974)

Brewer, James Norris, *The Beauties Of Ireland, Vol. I* (London, 1825)

Brewer, James Norris, *The Beauties Of Ireland, Vol. II* (London, 1826)

Bulfin, William, *Rambles In Eirinn* (Dublin, 1915)

- Butler, David J., *South Tipperary 1570-1841, Religion, Land and Rivalry* (Dublin, 2006)
- Carey, Tim, *Mountjoy: The Story Of A Prison* (Cork, 2000)
- Carey, Vincent P., 'The End Of The Gaelic Political Order: The O'More Lordship Of Laois 1536-1603', in Lane and Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 213-56
- Carter, J.W.H., *Land, Crime And Politics In Queen's County 1882-1916* (Portlaoise, 2013)
- Carter, J.W.H., *Murder In The Midlands 1862-1915* (Portlaoise, 2013)
- Coote, Sir Charles, Bart., *Statistical Survey Of The Queen's County* (Dublin, 1801)
- Deigan, Michael, 'Portlaoise: Genesis And Development', in Lane and Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 689-708
- Drapkin, Israel, *Crime And Punishment In The Ancient World* (Lexington, 1989)
- Durkheim, Emile, *The Division of Labour in Society*, Halls, W.D. (trans.) (London, 1984)
- Durkheim, Emile, *The Rules Of Sociological Method*, Lukes, Steven (ed.), Halls, W.D. (trans.) (New York, 1982)
- Edwards, David, 'The MacGiollapadraigs (Fitzpatricks) Of Upper Ossory, 1532-1641', in Lane and Nolan (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999), 327-76
- Feehan, John, *Laois: An Environmental History* (Stradbally, 1983)
- Foucault, Michel, *Discipline & Punish : The Birth of the Prison*, Sheridan, Alan (trans.) (New York, 1995)
- Fraser, John, *A Hand Book For Travellers In Ireland* (Dublin, 1844)
- Geltner, G., 'Coping In Medieval Prisons', in *Continuity And Change*, Volume 23 (Cambridge, 2008), 151-72
- Gibson, Charles Bernard, *Irish Convict Reform, The Intermediate Prisons, A Mistake* (Dublin, 1863)
- Gibson, Charles Bernard, *Life Among Convicts, Vol. 1* (Dublin, 1863)
- Gramsci, Antonio, *Selections From The Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci*, Hoare, Quentin (ed.), Smith, Geoffrey Nowell (trans.) (London, 1999)
- Grose, Francis, *The Antiquities Of Ireland* (2 Vols, London, 1791)
- Hardman, Philippa, *Thesis: The Origins Of Late Eighteenth-Century Prison Reform In England* (Sheffield, 2007)
- Hart, H.G., *The New Annual Army List, Militia List, And Indian Civil Service List For 1880* (London, 1880)

- Herlihy, Jim, *The Dublin Metropolitan Police, A Complete Alphabetical List Of Officers And Men, 1816-1925* (Dublin, 2001)
- Hopkins, Tighe, *Kilmainham Memories : The Story of the Greatest Political Crime* (London, 1896)
- Howard, John, *The States Of Prisons In England And Wales* (Warrington, 1776)
- Kiely, David M., *Bloody Women : Ireland's Female Killers* (Dublin, 1999)
- Lane, Pdraig G. And Nolan, William (eds), *Laois History & Society* (Dublin, 1999)
- Mayhew, Henry, and Binny, John, *The Criminal Prisons Of London And Scenes Of Prison Life* (London, 1862)
- McGowen, Randall, 'The Well-Ordered Prison : England, 1780-1865', in Morris and Rothman (eds), *The Oxford History of The Prison* (Oxford, 1998), 71-99
- McParland, Edward, 'Francis Johnston, Architect, 1760-1829' in *The Royal Georgian Society Bulletin July -December 1969*, Vol XII, Nos. 3 & 4 (Dublin, 1969)
- McRedmond, Louis (ed.), *Modern Irish Lives : Dictionary of 20th-century Biography* (Dublin, 1998)
- Miliband, Ralph, *Capitalist Democracy In Britain* (Oxford, 1984)
- Morris, Norval and Rothman, David J. (eds), *The Oxford History of The Prison* (Oxford, 1998)
- Murphy, William, *Political Imprisonment & The Irish, 1912-1921* (Oxford, 2014)
- Murray, John, *Handbook For Travellers In Ireland* (London, 1878)
- O'Brien, Edward, *An Historical And Social Diary Of Durrow County Laois 1708-1992* (Kilkenny, 1992)
- O'Byrne, Daniel, Esq., *The History Of The Queen's County* (Dublin, 1856)
- O'Donoghue, Florence (foreword), *IRA Jailbreaks 1918-1921* (Dublin, 2010)
- O'Donovan, John, *Ordinance Survey Letters Laois 1838*, Herity, Michael (ed.) (2008, Dublin)
- O'Donovan Rossa, Jeremiah , *Irish Rebels In English Prisons* (New York, 1899)
- O'Hanlon, Very Reverend John Canon, and O'Leary, Reverend Edward, *History Of The Queen's County Volume I* (Dublin, 1907)
- O'Leary, Very Reverend Edward, and Lalor, Reverend Matthew, *History Of The Queen's County Volume II* (Dublin, 1914)

Peebles, Gustav, 'Washing Away the Sins of Debt : The Nineteenth-Century Eradication of the Debtors' Prison', in *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, Volume 55, Issue 3 (Cambridge, 2013), 701-24

Peters, Edward, *Torture* (New York, 1985)

Peters, Edward M., 'Prison Before The Prison : The Ancient And Medieval Worlds', in Morris and Rothman (eds), *The Oxford History of The Prison* (Oxford, 1998), 3-43

Rafter, Michael, *The Quiet County* (Naas, 2016)

Rawstone, John George, *Royal Lancashire Militia 1759 to 1870* (Lonon, 1874)

Rusche, Georg, and Kirchheimer, Otto, *Punishment And Social Structure* (Columbia, 1939)

Sharma, Dr Rajendra K., *Criminology And Penology* (New Delhi, 1998)

Shaw, Alan George Lewers, *Convicts & The Colonies : A Study of Penal Transportation from Great Britain & Ireland to Australia & other parts of the British Empire* (Dublin, 1998)

White, Dean Guntner, *Thesis: The Tudor Plantations In Ireland Before 1571* (2 Vols, Dublin, 1967)