

**Chapter 1 : Convicts in Australia - Wikipedia**

*Irish Convict Lives, a sequel to Exiles from Erin, aims to explore the personal aspects of the Irish convict experience in Australia. The eight essays present pictures of a small sample of the men and women who received sentences of transportation and who responded to their new involuntary.*

Reid is an Irish writer who has published many history articles online and in magazines. They had been sentenced to seven years transportation and imprisonment in Australia in All women and children from around Ireland who were sentenced to transportation to Australia went to the Grangegorman Prison. The centralization of all convicts who received a sentence of transportation to Australia was necessary at the time. The authorities in Australia had complained to the British Government. Women and Girls as Convicts They had reported that the female convicts who had already arrived at Hobart had no skills and therefore had no way of supporting themselves once they arrived in Australia. So the British Government decided to gather up all the female convicts who had been sentenced to transportation and were in prisons all over Ireland. Life as a Convict in Australia Grangegorman Female Penitentiary They were sent to the prison in Grangegorman Female Penitentiary, Stoneybatter Dublin 7 where they had to spend three months learning skills that would make them employable once they were transported. They were to be trained in skills that would allow them to be sent out to work for the free settlers in Australia as part of their sentence. This rule applied to young children under sentence of transportation too. About fifty cells were used exclusively for these convicts. They did not mix with ordinary prisoners. They exercised and ate separately. Training Their training consisted of sewing, knitting, cooking and laundry service. It was designed to give them the skills needed by them when they would arrive in Australia as convicts and be assigned work duties as house servants. Up till then the women were put in the jails in Australia and left there for years because they were not capable of outside work. The free settlers would not take them on. This was costing the Australian Authorities out in Hobart a lot of money because the convicts had to be housed, fed and guarded in the prisons. Irish children Sentenced to Transportation to Australia They were on board the convict ship The John Calvin in bound for Hobart Town in Australia The four youngest prisoners each sentenced to seven years transportation to Australia were: They were starving to death all over the country so came to Dublin to beg on the streets. The government brought out a Vagrancy Law which made begging illegal. Others were stealing food and livestock to survive. If they got caught they knew at least they would be fed in prison. The women and children got slightly less than the men. Once the famine started and potatoes were in short supply, the prisoners were given substitutes. The prison system in Ireland could not cope; there was overcrowding and the cost of keeping the prisoners in jail was too high. In order to deter the people from committing crimes so that they could get imprisoned and fed, the food rations were drastically reduced. This had no effect on the numbers; all it did was create more misery for the inmates and save the government on the food bill. Something had to be done, so sentences of seven years or more of transportation to Australia was increased. Also on board were free settlers who were to join their relatives already out in Australia. They were Daniel Kelly, his wife and five children. Mrs Heats and her three children. Mrs Finerty, with one child. A Matron for the convicts, Mrs Sproule and her 5 year old child, were also on board. This allowed the British Government to transport convicted prisoners of both England and Ireland wherever they chose. At first the convicts were sent to penal colonies in America. The American War of Independence soon put a stop to this in By , punishment for petty crimes were now at least seven years transportation to Australia. Age of the convicted prisoner did not encourage to courts to be lenient. Children as well as adults received these sentences. He informed him that the potatoes were to be substituted by farinaceous food. Lieutenant Tully had already bought the potatoes and wrote to Redington to tell him so. Redington replied to him the same day. Dublin Castle, 17th Jan Lieutenant Tully Sir I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant and beg to acquaint you that as seven tons of potatoes have been already shipped and the remainder has been purchased the Lord Lieutenant considers that under present circumstances you should proceed to carry out the direction of the Admiralty. Mrs Sproule to be Matron So the female convicts on the John Calvin got their potatoes in spite of the famine. This was to be used by the

convicts on the John Calvin. A matron for the convict ship was also appointed. Her appointment to date from 5th instant. Except when circumstances should have occurred during the voyage which would call for an inquiry, when it is to be placed in the hands of the Governor of the Colony. I am yours T. Their journey to Australia had begun. They arrived at Hobart Town on 18th May There were no deaths among the convicts. After spending three months at Grangegorman Female Penitentiary they had sufficient training to be sent out to work in the houses as servants. This was a great improvement for the convicts and the Free Settlers who used them. When the first shipments of female convicts arrived they were not fit to work for the free settlers. He visited Europe in and went to see her. Sisters of Charity Mother Aikenhead circulated this pamphlet to her convents in the hope of getting volunteers to make the journey. There were five nuns who were eager to go. They brought with them a copy of their Constitutions, all the exhortations, spiritual papers; alter linen, vestments and plenty of books. They left Kingstown for London. Doctor Ullathorne was on board and it was agreed that he would take charge of the Sisters for the duration of the journey. Arrival in Australia Also making the trip were three Catholic priests and five Ecclesiastical students. It took four months to get to Sydney; they arrived on 31st December Everyone was delighted to see them and they received a great welcome. Court Murray Street Hobart. Source The Female Factory Prison in Australia The female prison housed approximately eight hundred convict women and three hundred convict children. When the nuns first entered the prison the women were disrespectful to them, swearing and fighting all the time. They spent their time breaking stones and sawing wood. The Nuns were Shocked But they soon set about changing things for the better. Five mornings and evenings a week they came to the prison to read and pray with the women. Each nun sat on a chair in the yard with her own group of prisoners sitting on the floor around her. She spoke to them with respect and listened to them. Soon the swearing and fighting stopped. The only priest responsible for visits had earlier refused to enter certain parts of the prison because of the abuse he received. Now he had to get another priest in to help him because so many of the women wanted confession and communion. He assumed they had come to ask for payment for the work they were doing in the prison. They refused any wages and instead asked permission to change the working conditions of the women. The Governor was already impressed by reports he had received from the prison and readily agreed. Both laundry and needlework was taken in from outside and proper employment began. Only about two thirds of the women were Catholics, but a lot of the others soon wanted to be converted. They were sometimes told not to visit certain prisoners as they were too dangerous and their safety could not be guaranteed. The nuns went to all the prisoners and they were never attacked. They also visited the children at the Orphan School in Parramatta. The following year the Female Factory closed down. The remaining Sisters along with new novices went to Sydney Town where they received as a donation. They went on to open more convents, hospitals and schools all over Australia. Bridget Cuddihy and Family A mother and her three daughters all sentenced to seven years transportation to Australia. Four convicts who arrived that day were related. Bridget Cuddihy was a widow and fifty years old. She was sentenced to seven years for sheep stealing. Her three daughters were also convicted of the same crime, each of them receiving seven years. Usually if prisoners felt their sentences were too harsh they sent a petition to the authorities. They had been left in Ireland during the famine years with no means of support. He had been found guilty of burglary and assault. It is possible that rather than die of starvation in Ireland the Cuddihy women decided to be convicted of a crime to get transported to Australia. All three received a sentence of fourteen years transportation. From the petition they sent to the Lord Lieutenant, Earl De Grey explaining the evidence produced in court, a miscarriage of justice is likely. The three men were accused of entering a house and attacking the owner, a Mr Pat Conroy.

**Chapter 2 : The Phoebe Dunbar, ~ Eimear McCarthy | Irish Aussies: historical perspectives**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

View Blog Since the discovery of her Dublin Highwayman ancestor, Australian genealogist and author Barbara Hall has lovingly devoted herself to researching those Irish transported from their homeland to Australia on five convict ships. Along with Cassie Mercer, editor of Inside History magazine, Sydney-based Hall created what she calls a publishing hub for the millions of those pursuing family history descended from Irish convicts. In her series of books, Barbara brings to life the harrowing trials and journeys of some of the more colorful Irish convicts sent to Botany Bay, New South Wales, with her own ancestors between and . A researcher for 25 years, Hall has written five books on Irish convicts transported to Botany Bay in the s. Barbara, approximately how many transported Irishmen and women are we talking about during this time period? It is difficult to supply accurate numbers as record keeping was rather haphazard, but in the decade of the s, five ships transported approximately 1, men and women to Botany Bay. Between and another eight ships arrived with 1, prisoners, a large number of these were rebels, some of whom were court-martialed as a result of their involvement in the uprising. Men greatly outnumbered women. How challenging has it been for you to research the ancestry and the descendants of these Irish convicts? It was difficult at first, because I began in the late s with my own family research, before the availability of records online. It has just grown from there. The most difficult problem was finding details of the crimes of these early Irish convicts as official records no longer existed, they were destroyed when the State Paper Office in Dublin was attacked in [during the Irish Civil War]. I decided to search the available contemporary Irish newspapers. Our website and email has also made this much easier. You have stated that these prisoners were not considered rebels but "urban and country criminals," having committed mostly small and petty crimes. What was it about their stories that affected you the most? The prisoners arriving in the s were mostly urban and country thieves, swindlers, forgers, prostitutes, a sprinkling of highwaymen, a gang of three highwaywomen and only a couple of murderers. I was also able to identify, for the first time, rebels in the years prior to the uprising at Vinegar Hill. Some gave birth during the six-month journey. I did find through colonial records though, that they often were witnesses at each others marriages, and their children intermarried. I also found that one of the very young men who was transported to Newfoundland on that journey in , was then transported to Botany Bay in , returned to Ireland and transported yet again in . He died a few years later. Was there a county that had a larger share of people convicted and transported to Australia? We have heard the horrific stories of the coffin ships, but as I research the ships it sounds like the convicts lived a particular kind of hell. What was it like for them on that long journey to New South Wales, and why would freemen want to be on those ships? Even on a well-run ship the conditions on board for convicts would have been cramped and uncomfortable for the six months or so it took to reach NSW [New South Wales]. Of the five ships I have so far researched, the Britannia of was by far the worse. The convicts, many of them rebels, planned to seize the ship, kill the captain and officers, and sail to America. The captain acted with brutality in ordering the ringleaders to receive lashes, then to be thrown back into the prison without any medical assistance or water. At least seven perished from this treatment. The women were also harshly treated, and one committed suicide. A group of women and men convicts were abandoned in Newfoundland, Canada. For 12 years now, I have been looking for the origins of my Wexford [ancestors, named] Scallions and Johnsons who appeared in Nova Scotia around buying land, having first, through family lore, landed in Bay Bulls, Newfoundland. I had always thought that perhaps the reason no one has ever found evidence of their former lives or how they got here was indicative of their being criminals or rebels. Did the stigma of being a convicted felon and Irish in an English colony make them lead a more secret life once freed? These prisoners were rounded up and sent back to Dublin, where at least 23 were re-transported on the Queen, arriving in Botany Bay in . It was the later generations who worked hard to erase all knowledge of their family past, the stories only coming to light in recent times [as] people belatedly

recognized the richness of their Barbara Hall TheWildGeese. I love that two women created their own publishing company. What brought you and Cassie together? Cass and I also love this arrangement. We are mother and daughter, and Cass began her career by editing my books, doing page layout and cover design. Cassie Mercer is the editor and co-publisher of Inside History, a new family history magazine for Australian and New Zealand genealogists and historians, and editor at Irish Wattle. She is based in Sydney and. To purchase books or contact Barbara please visit her website [www](http://www). I discovered an in-depth description of this Newfoundland landing see citation below that was, to my surprise and delight, indeed in Bay Bulls and in secret. It seems that the location depended on who had the greatest desire to take advantage of this free labor. The convicts from the southern counties were in the minority and most of the Irish immigrants living in Bay Bulls were from Waterford, so it was suspected that some of the 37 were assimilated into the community. Acadiensis, North America, 27, Mar.

**Chapter 3 : Irish convicts | National Museum of Australia**

*Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.*

Eloquently written, this account is set within the broader canvas of a brutal, violent and devastating past, and successfully places new historical detail with the sweeping wider context of Tasmanian colonial history. Race, Class and Culture in Revolutionary Virginia. It is strongly grounded in the archival record, turning up information and quotations that will be a revelation and a delight even to those of us who think we know our convict period history. Reid writes with the simple and direct authority that can only come of an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of a vast range of sources in Britain and Australia. Her bibliography and notes are of a depth and quality that would send even A. Shaw into quiet raptures. Here, then, is a remarkable feat of good old-fashioned scholarship that represents a major achievement in its own right. The well-organised and compelling analytical argument ranges backwards and forwards in time, assuming a good deal of narrative knowledge on the part of the reader. It is written in a lucid and jargon-free style that is not only highly accessible but a delight to read. In her single-minded focus on relationships of power, class, status and gender, Reid has no time to sketch in the physical environment in which her drama is set. Aborigines are listed only once in the index, not because Reid thinks they were unimportant in themselves but because they scarcely impinged on the urban-based colonial consciousness until perhaps the late s, and even then only briefly. Unlike Ranke, however, she is not wholly taken up with the doings of the greater and lesser power-holders. In her account of the exercise of power in all its forms she also brings into sharp focus those upon whom power was more or less effectively imposed and how they responded. In the process, we learn almost as much about ex-convict James Belbin as we do about his cruel oppressor, Colonel David Collins. No-one who reads this book could continue to stomach the successive stereotypes of male and female convicts that have been presented to us. What is absolutely chilling, on the other hand, is the way in which authority, first with Governor Sorell and then with the more systematic and cold-blooded Governor Arthur, strove to deny them that normal life in order to make the convict experience a true punishment and transportation an effective deterrent to crime. Rejecting their characterisation by the Molesworth Committee as slave-masters in order as a means of bringing the assignment system to an end, the free settlers now heaped obloquy on the convicts from whose labour they could no longer benefit. If there is an overall narrative, it is the depressing story of how the official ideology of the family began in the early convict period with the enlightened ideal of its ensuring individual convict reformation and social good and ended with the self-serving, settler-promoted belief that it was the most effective means of holding the free immigrant labourer to his appointed task. Here is a book, then, that would have thrilled Kay Daniels and can be properly associated with the historical agenda she worked so hard to develop. Kirsty Reid deserves our warmest congratulations for her fine achievement as an historian. It provides a valuable reference point and resource for any future research in all relevant areas. The book also includes a CD containing files of all known biographical details of the Australasia women. Melbourne University Press, Citation Convict history has never been more popular and never in more danger of sinking in the morass or records that governed the convict system or locked up in the institutions that appeared to make it work. Chain Letters breaks out of this mould. It uses previously unused sources to create the narratives of about 20 convicts across the entire period of transportation, to open up new ways of understanding the convict experience. The editors of Chain Letters, Lucy Frost and Hamish Maxwell-Stewart, are to be congratulated for developing this daring new approach, for organizing the contributors to undertake their painstaking research and for producing an exciting and original text that changes the face of convict history. They have not only rescued it from its institutional framework, they have humanized the inmates and opened up new ways of understanding its impact on Australian history. Kay Daniels would have been delighted.

**Chapter 4 : Kay Daniels Award “ Previous Winners “ The Australian Historical Association**

*In April the "Queen" sailed from Cobh in Cork with the first cargo of Irish convicts destined for New South Wales. During the next 76 years, Ireland supplied 40, of all the convicts.*

You can help by adding to it. The small party, led by Lt. Originally sent to Port Philip, but abandoned within weeks, another expedition led by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins arrived soon after. This later became known as Hobart , and the original settlement at Risdon Cove was deserted. When the convict station on Norfolk Island was abandoned in , the remaining convicts and free settlers were transported to Hobart and allocated land for re-settlement. However, as the existing small population was already experiencing difficulties producing enough food, the sudden doubling of the population was almost catastrophic. Starting in , more free settlers began arriving from Great Britain. On 3 December Tasmania was declared a colony separate from New South Wales , with a separate administration. Macquarie Harbour Penal Station, depicted by convict artist William Buelow Gould , The Macquarie Harbour penal colony on the West Coast of Tasmania was established in to exploit the valuable timber Huon Pine growing there for furniture making and shipbuilding. Macquarie Harbour had the added advantage of being almost impossible to escape from, most attempts ending with the convicts either drowning, dying of starvation in the bush, or on at least two occasions turning cannibal. Convicts sent to this settlement had usually re-offended during their sentence of transportation, and were treated very harshly, labouring in cold and wet weather, and subjected to severe corporal punishment for minor infractions. In , the Port Arthur penal settlement was established to replace Macquarie Harbour, as it was easier to maintain regular communications by sea. Although known in popular history as a particularly harsh prison, in reality its management was far more humane than Macquarie Harbour or the outlying stations of New South Wales. Experimentation with the so-called model prison system took place in Port Arthur. Solitary confinement was the preferred method of punishment. Many changes were made to the manner in which convicts were handled in the general population, largely responsive to British public opinion on the harshness of their treatment. Until the late s most convicts were either retained by Government for public works or assigned to private individuals as a form of indentured labour. From the early s the Probation System was employed, where convicts spent an initial period, usually two years, in public works gangs on stations outside of the main settlements, then were freed to work for wages within a set district. Transportation to Tasmania ended in see section below on Cessation of Transportation. In two ships arrived in Port Phillip , which Lt. John Murray in the Lady Nelson had discovered and named the previous year. The Calcutta under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Collins transported convicts, accompanied by the supply ship Ocean. Collins had previously been Judge Advocate with the First Fleet in About two months later the settlement was abandoned due to poor soil and water shortages and Collins moved the convicts to Hobart. Several convicts had escaped into the bush and were left behind to unknown fates with the local aboriginal people. One such convict, the subsequently celebrated William Buckley , lived in the western side of Port Phillip for the next 32 years before approaching the new settlers and assisting as an interpreter for the indigenous peoples. A second settlement was established at Westernport Bay , on the site of present-day Corinella , in November It comprised an initial 20 soldiers and 22 convicts, with another 12 convicts arriving subsequently. This settlement was abandoned in February , and all convicts returned to Sydney. Between and about 1, convicts arrived there from England. They were referred to either as "Exiles" or the "Pentonvillians" because most of them came from Pentonville Probationary Prison. Unlike earlier convicts who were required to work for the government or on hire from penal depots, the Exiles were free to work for pay, but could not leave the district to which they were assigned. Victoria separated from New South Wales and became an independent colony in At Moreton Bay he found the Brisbane River , which Cook had guessed would exist, and explored the lower part of it. In September , he returned with soldiers and established a temporary settlement at Redcliffe. The settlement was at first called Edenglassie. In transportation of convicts to Moreton Bay ceased and the Brisbane penal settlement was closed. In free settlement was permitted and people began to colonize the area voluntarily. Convict era of Western Australia Fremantle Prison gatehouse. The prison was

built by convict labour in the s. Although a convict-supported settlement was established in Western Australia from to , direct transportation of convicts did not begin until It continued until During that period, 9, convicts were transported on 43 convict ships. The first convicts to arrive were transported to New South Wales , and sent by that colony to King George Sound Albany in to help establish a settlement there. At that time the western third of Australia was unclaimed land known as New Holland. A convict presence was maintained at the settlement for over four years. On 7 March control of the settlement was transferred to the Swan River Colony, and the troops and convicts were withdrawn. Britain rejected sending fixed term convicts, but offered to send first offenders in the final years of their terms. Most convicts in Western Australia spent very little time in prison. The majority, however, were stationed in other parts of the colony. Although there was no convict assignment in Western Australia, there was a great demand for public infrastructure throughout the colony, so that many convicts were stationed in remote areas. Initially, most offenders were set to work creating infrastructure for the convict system, including the construction of the Convict Establishment itself. In a Convict Depot was built at Albany, but closed 3 years later. When shipping increased the Depot was re-opened. Most of the convicts had their Ticket-of-Leave and were hired to work by the free settlers. Convicts also manned the pilot boat, rebuilt York Street and Stirling Terrace; and the track from Albany to Perth was made into a good road. An Albany newspaper noted their commendable behaviour and wrote, "There were instances in which our free settlers might take an example". In May , the colony was advised of the change in British policy, and told that Britain would send one convict ship in each of the years , and , after which transportation would cease. In accordance with this, the last convict ship to Western Australia, the Hougoumont , left Britain in and arrived in Western Australia on 10 January Convict Women in Australia Between and , about 24, transportees were women, one in seven. For protection, many quickly attached themselves to male officers or convicts. Although they were routinely referred to as courtesans , no women were transported for prostitution, as it was not a transportable offence. Political prisoners made up a small proportion of convicts. They arrived in waves corresponding to political unrest in Britain and Ireland. The most influential spokesmen were newspaper proprietors who were also members of the Independent Congregation Church such as John Fairfax in Sydney and the Reverend John West in Launceston, who argued against convicts both as competition to honest free labourers and as the source of crime and vice within the colony. Bishop Bernard Ullathorne , a Catholic prelate who had been in Australia since returned for a visit to England in While there he was called upon by the government to give evidence before a Parliamentary Commission on the evils of transportation, and at their request wrote and submitted a tract on the subject. His views in conjunction with others in the end prevailed. The anti-transportation movement was seldom concerned with the inhumanity of the system, but rather the hated stain it was believed to inflict on the free non- emancipist middle classes. Transportation to New South Wales ended in , by which time some , convicts had been sent to the colonies. Transportation was temporarily suspended in but soon revived with overcrowding of British gaols and clamour for the availability of transportation as a deterrent. In the Australasian Anti-Transportation League was formed to lobby for the permanent cessation of transportation, its aims being furthered by the commencement of the Australian gold rushes the following year. The last convict ship to be sent from England, the St. Vincent , arrived in , and on 10 August Jubilee festivals in Hobart and Launceston celebrated 50 years of European settlement with the official end of transportation. Transportation continued in small numbers to Western Australia. The last convict ship, the Hougoumont , left Britain in and arrived in Western Australia on 10 January In all, about , convicts were transported to the Australian colonies between and on board ships. Only South Australia and the Northern Territory had never accepted convicts directly from England but they still accepted ex-convicts from the other states. Many convicts were allowed to travel as far as New Zealand to make a new life after being given limited freedom, even if they were not allowed to return home to England. At this time the Australian population was approximately 1 million and the colonies could now sustain themselves without the need for convict labour. The listing recognises the sites as "the best surviving examples of large-scale convict transportation and the colonial expansion of European powers through the presence and labour of convicts. The poems of Frank the Poet are among the few surviving literary works done by a convict while still incarcerated. A version of the

convict ballad " Moreton Bay ", detailing the brutal punishments meted out by commandment Patrick Logan and his death at the hands of Aborigines, is also attributed to Frank. Other convict ballads include " Jim Jones at Botany Bay ". The ballad " Botany Bay ", which describes the sadness felt by convicts forced to leave their loved ones in England, was written at least 40 years after the end of transportation. One exception is Journey Among Women , a feminist imagining of what life was like for convict women. Notable convicts transported to Australia[ edit ].

Chapter 5 : Irish Women and Children in Prisons in Ireland | HubPages

*Irish Convict Lives by Reece, Bob Book has appearance of light use with no easily noticeable wear. Millions of satisfied customers and climbing. Thriftbooks is the name you can trust, guaranteed.*

Reid is an Irish writer who has published many history articles online and in magazines. I have written about some of their stories below. Tread Mill Prisons in Ireland Punishment of Women and Children The Tread Mill was a machine that was used to grind corn in the flour mills, but it was a form of hard labour used in some of the prisons. There were long handles around the centre piece. The prisoners had to hold on to these and walk around in circles pushing it along. In the workhouses the children worked on the Tread Mill to grind the corn, but if one child fell it took the other children a few minutes to stop, usually not before the fallen child had been trampled on. The large building in Stoneybatter, Dublin 7 Ireland was opened in as the Richmond Penitentiary for both male and female prisoners. The prisoners had to stay on this for five hours in the summer and four hours in the winter. Four hours a day was spent on this. They had to ask permission to blow their nose and could not sing, whistle or make any unnecessary noise. They were constantly whipped for breaking the rules. They had lice infested straw to cover them. Children as young as seven were also imprisoned in these conditions. It was the first in Ireland. But only some of the many children in the adult prisons could be accommodated there. It also took in orphan boys and then some years later girls who were brought in front of the magistrates for begging on the streets. In a report stated that there were a hundred and twenty two boys there. Imprisonment of these children was therefore common place with most of them committing no crime and receiving no sentence. Some had been there for five years. Young Children When the Lord Lieutenant saw the report he ordered that every effort be made to find any relatives willing to take the children. If this could not be done then the children were to be transferred to the House of Industry or apprenticed out to tradesmen. He ordered that young children were not to be imprisoned there anymore. It was only to be used for teenage offenders and women serving short term sentences. Another report only ten years later showed there had been little improvement. It stated that there were nineteen young children in the prison. Four of the youngest children ranged in age from two years old to five and were all girls. Children would continue to be imprisoned with adults for at least another thirty years. The front of the building housed the administration block of the prison. The clock and weathercock above the entrance are still in good condition. It was designed by Francis Johnston, and named after the fourth Duke of Richmond. The prison closed in There was a scandal involving discrimination against Catholics and it also came out that the authorities were trying to convert the prisoners to Protestantism. By the cholera epidemic was at its height in Dublin and it was used as a temporary hospital. The Richmond Penitentiary was reopened in April and was to receive only female prisoners. It was at that time the only prison in Ireland used exclusively for this purpose. It had cells and these were 12ft by 4" square, and 11ft high. It became known as the Grangegorman Female Penitentiary. Some young children who were imprisoned at the Grangegorman Female Penitentiary in were: Pawning a silver spoon 14 days 11th Aug. Disturbing the peace 7 days 12th Aug. Disturbing the peace 7 days 6th Oct. She was ten years old. She was seventy years old and her occupation was stated as a charwoman. In the Census it is stated that she was an old age pensioner and still at this address in Manor Street. Mary Coughlin 28 Manor St. But there were a few unusual ones. Mary Walsh from Angelsea Street was seventeen years old and unemployed when she attempted to drown herself. She was sentenced to fourteen days in the penitentiary for this crime on October 2nd Another unhappy woman, Hannah Walsh, from Britain St. She was twenty seven and unemployed. She received a sentence of fourteen days on September 14th Catherine Booth was twenty five and worked in Ship Street as a servant. She also tried to drown herself and received a sentence of thirty days in the prison on 22nd August Whatever it was that drove these women to try to commit suicide, their state of mind was not helped by their imprisonment. On August 19th , Jane McAllister aged twenty, from Athy, was convicted of attempting to conceal the birth of her baby. She was a servant at the time. She received a sentence of three months at the Penitentiary. Margaret Walsh, aged twenty one from Blessington, was convicted on 14th August , of deserting her child. She worked as a servant, and received the sentence of three months at the prison.

Kilmainham Jail Dublin Other children as young as eight years old were imprisoned in the nearby Kilmainham Jail. Alicia Kelly was only eight years old when she was sentenced to five months hard labour in March for stealing a cloak. Jane Beerds who was nine years old was accused of stealing fowl in January She spent three months in the jail before being released in April after been found not guilty. Michael and Patrick Reilly were aged twelve and thirteen years old in April They were both found guilty of stealing three ducks and a hen They each received a sentence of three weeks in prison and a total of sixty lashes. They were whipped each week receiving twenty lashes at a time. Mick Kearney, twelve and his younger brother Stephen, nine were convicted of stealing money in December They both received a sentence of four weeks imprisonment and were whipped once a week. For stealing apples from a garden John Keegen aged eleven, got two months hard labour on 11th August The Workhouses Many of the children from the workhouses were sent to jail for very trivial reasons. A fifteen year old boy was caught jumping on a school desk, he received a sentence of six weeks in prison on the Tread Mill. If a child ran away they were arrested for the theft of the workhouse clothes they were wearing at the time. A boy of fourteen was sentenced to one month in prison on the Tread Mill for this offence. In Nenagh it was reported that fourteen children were escorted through the streets by the police. Thirteen of these were little boys who were to be whipped at the local jail because they were caught throwing stones at the workhouse master. The sentences handed down to these women and children were harsh, but worse was to come. The prison system in Ireland could not cope, there was overcrowding and the cost of keeping the prisoners in jail was too high. Irish Famine and Convicts Imprisonment of women and children in Ireland had to be stopped. During the famine years of to the influx of country people to the cities was enormous. They could not get work, so they had to beg on the streets. The government brought out a Vagrancy Law which made begging a crime. Others were stealing food and livestock to survive. If they got caught they knew at least they would be fed in prison. Once the famine started and potatoes were in short supply, the prisoners were given poor substitutes Food Rations In order to deter the people from committing crimes so that they could get imprisoned and fed, the food rations were drastically reduced. This had no effect on the numbers; all it did was create more misery for the inmates and save the government on the food bill. Something had to be done, so transportation to Australia was increased.

### Chapter 6 : Irish Female Convicts Transported to Australia | HubPages

*The Irish emigrant experience in Australia. Edited by O'Brien John and Travers Pauric. Pp iii, Swords: Poolbeg Press. IR£ paperback. Exiles from Erin: convict lives in Ireland and Australia.*

### Chapter 7 : Convicts To Australia Bibliography

*Only 12% of the convicts transported to Australia were Irish. Yet people often automatically associate the Irish with transportation. Use these resources and surprising pathways to explore Irish convict history. About half a million Irish people are believed to have left their homes between and.*

### Chapter 8 : Double Lives () - IMDb

*As convict and free migrant transportation over lapped, occasionally in the bays of Sydney and Hobart a convict and immigration ship could be seen anchored close together, disembarking their new arrivals, ready to start very different lives.*

### Chapter 9 : Irish Convicts to NSW

*The Phoebe Dunbar convict ship sailed from Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire), Dublin, Ireland, to Freemantle in Western Australia in The voyage from Ireland to Australia was an integral and difficult aspect of the Irish transported convict experience.*