

Galway Women In The Nineteenth Century

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Delve into the fascinating world of Galway women in the nineteenth century, exploring their diverse experiences, roles, and challenges within a rapidly changing Irish society. This captivating period illuminates the resilience and contributions of women across various social strata, offering insights into their daily lives, work, and impact on Galway's historical landscape.

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Galway Women in the Nineteenth Century

This study makes an important contribution to our knowledge of the life experiences of women in the 19th century. It delineates changes in society, as in the provision of education which led to the feminization of the teaching profession and the changes in religious practice. The book traces the increasing limitation in the lives of the elusive women of Irish society, whose poorer members were haunted by the spectres of poverty, the poorhouse and the pauper's grave.

Galway Women in the Nineteenth Century

This book delineates the lives of the 'Unknown Irishwoman' in a turbulent century in Galway County and City on Ireland's western seaboard. Their (Irishwomen's) lot in history cannot easily be measured. Much of it has disappeared; more of it was never recorded (Bowman, 2014). The work tells many of the untold or forgotten stories of 'the lives of women which slide between the cracks', to cite the novelist Martina Devlin (2014) and who could so easily be completely written out of history. The book will appeal to the local historian, those with an interest in social history, women's history and the general reader. The book is organised into three main sections, each of which has a number of chapters. They are The Necessities of Life, The Nature of Society and Distress, followed by an Epilogue and Addenda. The Necessities of Life include chapters on Employment, Housing, Clothing and Food 'always the major source of anxiety for the labourer of Ireland' (O'Neill, 1984). The Nature of Society deals with Marriage, Unmarried Mothers, Religion and Education. The double standards regarding sexual behaviour which pervaded society at the time are clearly shown. The section on Distress contains chapters on Distress and Famine, Migration and Emigration, Women and Crime. The different sentencing patterns in courts for both men and women are of interest. The Epilogue depicts reveals how women came to be more disadvantaged than in the earlier part of the century. The subservient role of women in Irish society was further emphasised when a new definition of work 'from being all work contributing to the operation of society to a narrower definition based on the idea of economic activity' introduced in the 1861 Census meant that many women became invisible, from an official point of view. From that point on, women's non-wage labour counted for nought in official records. This further lowered women's status in society (and was a huge contrast to the situation which pertained before 1815). Oxley (1996)

argues that adherence to the notions of the market economy led to the undervaluing of women's contributions to an Irish society already divided along gender lines, where it was widely held that gender differences gave order, balance and rationality to human relations. While Bowman (2014) has stated that many women who emigrated were escaping the puritanical strain of Irish Catholicism, (which became widely prevalent with The Devotional Revolution, etc., see Chapter on Religion), it is important to remember that the attitude of the Churches in Ireland merely reinforced the current views of the Irish on society rather than initiated this point of view. The Epilogue also deals with the violence which underlay much of society and the attitudes of the courts to both male and female offenders. Male defendants were sometimes portrayed as victims in court and could be excused if their wives were inadequate housekeepers or homemakers, particularly if the women in question were fond of drink. Society demanded that women should be sober and compliant. The decades after the Great Famine present us with a picture of almost unrelenting gloom. There was widespread Famine in parts of the County in 1896–7, for instance. Conditions in Connemara were at their worst for several decades in 1924, as noted in the Dillon MS. Less obvious are the improvements in the lives of women which were hard won. At the beginning of the century, it could be stated that most Irish women experienced neither education nor emigration' (Fitzpatrick, 1986). The end of the century was conspicuous by their experience of both. Women used their education and the modern means of communication to further their interests. Through the Post Office, they became aware of opportunities overseas, knowledge of other lands, they used mail-order to good effect, they remitted money to family, mainly female, Ireland during the last century (Report of the Civil Service Competition in 1903)...

Gender Perspectives in Nineteenth-century Ireland

Central to literary, social and political writings of nineteenth-century Ireland are arguments regarding men and women's proper spheres. This pioneering volume examines the significance of gender in shaping public and private life during a century of complex and changing power relations. The interdisciplinary character of the collection ensures a rich variety of perspectives.

The Women of Galway Jail

Presented in a comprehensive and accessible manner, this work examines how these women radically altered the public perception of women's role on society. Their achievements included persuading Trinity College, Dublin to admit women to the exam system, the establishment of the Ladies' Land League, the foundation of the outdoor system of child rearing as well as the setting up of a network of city poor schools. They were also responsible for initiating changes in the legislation under which Irish women were subject to the authority of their husbands for exposing problems like wife abuse, and for abolishing the degrading practices associated with female emigrant trade towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Women, Power, and Consciousness in 19th-century Ireland

Women in Ireland 1800-1918 presents a valuable and significant collection of over 100 sources and documents relating to the public and private aspects of women's lives in Ireland during the period 1800-1918. The documents reveal aspects of the women's working lives, educational experiences, involvement in politics and of their private lives such as contraception, childbirth, love, marriage and religion. Each section has a comprehensive introduction which discusses the contents of the documents. As the first major survey of Irish women's lives during this period, it will appeal to those who want a deeper understanding of how women of all classes lived their lives and it will prove indispensable to second and third level students, those attending women's studies courses, as well as a wide general readership interested in assessing the role of women in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Irish history.

Nuns in Nineteenth-century Ireland

This book examines the involvement of women in charity work in nineteenth-century Ireland. The author claims that sectarianism dominated women's philanthropic activity, and analyzes the work of women in areas of moral reform, such as prostitution and prison work. The book concludes that the most progressive developments in the care of the poor were brought about by nonconformist women who were later to become pioneers in the cause of suffrage.

Women in Ireland, 1800-1918

Knowing their Place is a comprehensive account of the public, private and intellectual life of Irish women in the Victorian age. In particular, this book looks at the steady progress of girls and women within the education system, their gradual involvement in intellectual life through amateur societies (such as the Royal Dublin Society); their emergence of independent, highly motivated scholarly and philanthropic individuals who operated within local spheres with often very considerable degrees of success and influence.

Women and Philanthropy in Nineteenth-Century Ireland

The nineteenth century, a time of far-reaching cultural, political, and socio-economic transformation in Europe, brought about fundamental changes in the role of women. Women achieved this by fighting for their rights in the legal, economic, and political spheres. In the various parts of Europe, this process went forward at a different pace and followed different patterns. Most historical research up to now has ignored this diversity, preferring to focus on women's emancipation movements in major western European countries such as Britain and France. The present volume provides a broader context to the movement by including countries both large and small from all regions of Europe. Fourteen historians, all of them specialists in women's history, examine the origins and development of women's emancipation movements in their respective areas of expertise. By exploring the cultural and political diversity of nineteenth-century Europe and at the same time pointing out connections to questions explored by conventional scholarship, the essays shed new light on common developments and problems.

Knowing Their Place?

This book compares the formal education of the majority of girls in Britain and Ireland in the nineteenth century. Previous books about 'Britain' invariably focus on England, and such 'British' studies tend not to include Ireland despite its incorporation into the Union in 1801. The *Schooling of Girls in Britain and Ireland, 1800-1900* presents a comparative synthesis of the schooling of working and middle-class girls in the Victorian period, with the emphasis on the interaction of gender, social class, religion and nationality across the UK. It reveals similarities as well as differences between both the social classes and the constituent parts of the Union, including strikingly similar concerns about whether working-class girls could fulfill their domestic responsibilities. What they had in common with middle-class girls was that they were to be educated for the good of others. This study shows how middle-class women used educational reform to carve a public role for themselves on the basis of a domesticated life for their lower class 'sisters', confirming that Victorian feminism was both empowering and constraining by reinforcing conventional gender stereotypes.

Dictionary of Nineteenth-century Irish Women Poets

This volume examines Irish women's many and varied political and public roles from the 18th century through to the 20th century. Throughout such an analysis, many of the articles raise questions about the traditional historical assumption that women were passive agents in the political narrative. From philanthropic work in the 1770s to campaigning against de Valera's constitution in 1937, Irish women have a long history of public action. This book challenges historians to open up definitions of state, nation, citizenship and power which have been central to the debate on Irish history.

Women's Emancipation Movements in the Nineteenth Century

England in the nineteenth century became a predominantly middle-class society, with new opportunities for men, but new social and economic restrictions on "respectable" women. This book describes the emergence of exceptional women from their assigned domestic sphere to positions of public leadership, and finally to the cause of women's rights. Evangelical women in John Wesley's time preached publicly, but after his death were banished from the pulpits of mainstream Methodism. Other women, particularly Quakers, were soon heard in the anti-slavery movements and other reform causes of the 1820s, 30s, and 40s. In the middle of the century opposition to women entering public life was at its greatest. But some pathfinding women emboldened others by their leadership in the reforming missions and the revival campaigns of the 1850s, 60s, and 70s, especially within the temperance movement. By the last quarter of the century talented women were learning "unwomanly" skills of political leadership, particularly mastery of the public platform. In a succession of national women's organizations they applied the lessons learnt to women's issues, preparing for the final assault on "the key to all reform"

The Schooling of Girls in Britain and Ireland, 1800- 1900

This volume of essays explores the multiple forms and functions of reading and writing in nineteenth-century Ireland. This century saw a dramatic transition in literacy levels and in the education and language practices of the Irish population, yet the processes and full significance of these transitions remains critically under explored. This book traces how understandings of literacy and language shaped national and transnational discourses of cultural identity, and the different reading communities produced by questions of language, religion, status, education and audience. Essays are gathered under four main areas of analysis: Literacy and Bilingualism; Periodicals and their readers; Translation, transmission and transnational literacies; Visual literacies. Through these sections, the authors offer a range of understandings of the ways in which Irish readers and writers interpreted and communicated their worlds.

Women & Irish History

Focusing on women's relationships, life-circumstances and agency, Elaine Farrell reveals the voices, emotions and decisions of incarcerated women and those affected by their imprisonment, offering an intimate insight into their experiences of the criminal justice system across urban and rural post-Famine Ireland.

Women And Leadership In Nineteenth-Century England

Bizarre tales of murder and investigation in the drumlins, valleys and towns of Monaghan in the nineteenth century, based upon a casebook just recently discovered that has never been lodged in any archive anywhere. This is NEW information and highlights such cases as: The Illegitimate Half-Sisters Of Oscar Wilde - Emily and Mary Wilde died tragically at Drumaconner House while dancing by the fire - their deaths are kept quiet so as not to shame Sir William Wilde. The Legend Of The Sleepwalking Nun - Sister Mary Keogh is discovered drowned in the Convent lake near the Crannog - to this day, local legend tells the story of her death.

Women Surviving

The 'bonds of matrimony' describes with cruel precision the social and political status of married women in the nineteenth century. Women of all classes had only the most limited rights of possession in their own bodies and property yet, as this remarkable book shows, women of all classes found room to manoeuvre within the narrow limits imposed on them. Upper-class women frequently circumvented the onerous limitations of the law, while middle-class women sought through reform to change their legal status. For working-class women, such legal changes were irrelevant, but they too found ways to ameliorate their position. Joan Perkin demonstrates clearly in this outstanding book, full of human insights, that women were not content to remain inferior or subservient to men.

Literacy, Language and Reading in Nineteenth-Century Ireland

The first book to tackle the controversial history of prostitution in modern Ireland.

Women, Crime and Punishment in Ireland

Examines the position of women within Irish society during the period 1850 to WWI, focusing on the rural Irish family. Reveals a high death, high levels of marital fertility, and a female-dominated migration pattern that is uniquely Irish. These demographic behaviors are interpreted as an expression of family values that by the end of the 19th century infuse Irish society. These values prize land and lineage and motivate family practices that result in a preferential treatment of sons over daughters. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Melancholy Madness (A Coroners Casebook)

The women of Ireland, bond or free, have left a distinctive mark on Australia's population and culture. Irish Women in Colonial Australia provides an intriguing picture of the richness and variety of the Irish experience in the making of a new nation. Ireland provided the majority of female convicts for the first forty years of the penal colony, and Irish women made up a significant proportion of assisted and free immigrants throughout the nineteenth century. Through nine lively essays, a rare collaboration between family historians and professional historians enables the reader to range across the lives of murderers and orphans, workers and the new rich, country maids and slum dwellers. Who were these women? Why did they come here? What did they bring with them? And what did they make of their lives in the raw, new world so different from the world they left behind ?

Women and Marriage in Nineteenth-Century England

For significant periods, the majority of Irish emigrants were women. This volume begins with an introduction which explores the connections between women's studies and Irish studies, and includes a women's history reinterpretation of the myths of the Wild Geese. Five chapters on the 19th century look at the motivations and work experiences of women emigrants to the United States, emigration schemes involving Irish pauper women, the experiences of Catholic and Protestant Irish women in Liverpool, and at female-headed households.

Prostitution and Irish Society, 1800-1940

This title was first published in 2000: Women in the 19th century have long been presented as the angel in the house. The author re-writes this history by investigating the life and working conditions of a number of middle-class women who sought to establish themselves as professional artists in Scotland. Contrary to the orthodox view preoccupied with oppression and difficulty, the author demonstrates that women artists of the period were independent producers, teachers and travellers, alert to changes in taste and fashion. They derived great pleasure from their work, and enjoyed the benefits of women working together, forming their own and joining existing professional associations. The book is not biographical but elaborates on the life and working conditions of middle-class artists by discussing their work in terms of economic and social history.

Women and the Family in Post-famine Ireland

Covering over 400 years of history, this book explores the working experiences of Irish women, covering business, education, medicine, prison, and child care, among other broad topics. The mostly Irish scholars contributing to this collection offer articles such as a case study of women in business

Irish Women in Colonial Australia

Edited papers from an international conference at the University of Trier, 2003.

Irish Women and Irish Migration

In what ways did gender influence the shape of poverty, and of poor women's work, in Victorian England? This book explores the problem in the context of nineteenth-century Northumberland, examining urban and rural conditions for women, poor relief debates and practices, philanthropic activity, working-class cultures, and 'protective' intervention in women's employment.

The Canadian Journal of Irish Studies

This volume focuses on literary and other cultural texts that use the graveyard as a liminal space within which received narratives and social values can be challenged, and new and empowering perspectives on the present articulated. It argues that such texts do so primarily by immersing the reader in a liminal

space, between life and death, where traditional certainties such as time and space are suspended and new models of human interaction can thus be formulated. Essays in this volume examine the use of liminality as a vehicle for social critique, paying particular attention to the ways in which liminal spaces facilitate the construction of alternative perspectives.

Professional Women Painters in Nineteenth-Century Scotland

An exciting collection of essays revealing the tremendous diversity of women's experiences in Ireland's past. For the first time, this unique book draws together key articles published in the field over the last two decades.

Women and Paid Work in Ireland, 1500-1930

Irish vegan studies are poised for increasing relevance as climate change threatens the legitimacy and longevity of animal agriculture and widespread health problems related to animal product consumption disrupt long held nutritional ideologies. Already a top producer of greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union, Ireland has committed to expanding animal agriculture despite impending crisis. The nexus of climate change, public health, and animal welfare present a challenge to the hegemony of the Irish state and neoliberal European governance. Efforts to resist animal rights and environmentalism highlight the struggle to sustain economic structures of inequality in a society caught between a colonialist past and a globalized future. *Animals in Irish Society* explores the vegan Irish epistemology, one that can be traced along its history of animism, agrarianism, ascendancy, adaptation, and activism. From its zoomorphic pagan roots to its legacy of vegetarianism, Ireland has been more receptive to the interests of other animals than is currently acknowledged. More than a land of "meat" and potatoes, Ireland is a relevant, if overlooked, contributor to Western vegan thought.

Being poor in modern Europe

This book presents the stories of men and women charged with murder in nineteenth century Ireland. Some were found guilty and sentenced to death and others were sent to the Central Criminal Asylum for Ireland at Dundrum. For those considered to be 'insane' at the time of committing the crime, their fate was an indefinite committal to Dundrum. For those considered responsible for their actions, it meant the death sentence which, in the first half of the century, was often reduced to transportation and, in the second half of the century, to penal servitude within the prison system. Drawing on her specialist knowledge of mental health policy and law, and with unique access to convict records, Prior explores these crimes within the context of criminal justice policies in Ireland at this time. Her examination of previously unexamined records shows that court judgments were highly gendered. The death penalty remained a possibility for anyone found guilty of murder and while the execution of a woman was unusual, it did occur. However, with the opening of a criminal lunatic asylum in 1850, a new approach was possible. Men who killed women and women who killed children began to use the insanity defence very successfully. For some, this was a positive outcome, leading to a short period of detention in Dundrum, but for others it led to a lifetime in an asylum. For those found guilty of the crime, the most frequent outcome was a long stretch in prison. An interesting outcome for many of these convicts was official assistance in emigrating to the US at the end of their sentences - a theme explored in the final chapter. If you are interested in crime in Ireland, in the link between mental disorder and crime, or in the impact of gender on crime and its punishment, this book is for you.

Conversations in Cold Rooms

This is a study of the sojourner migration of Irish farmers to England in the first half of the 19th century. It covers the demographic characteristics of the migration, economic conditions in Ireland and England, and the welfare of migrants in England.

Irish and Non Irish Women Living in Their Households in Nineteenth Century Liverpool

Aristocratic women flourished in the Victorian literary world, their combination of class privilege and gendered exclusion generating distinctively socialized modes of participation in cultural and political activity. Their writing offers an important trope through which to consider the nature of political, private and public spheres.

The Graveyard in Literature

Most social historians writing about working women in pre-nineteenth century Britain have tended to concentrate on fairly large groups, such as factory workers or domestic servants, often in an attempt to reach some conclusions regarding their standards of living and social position. Another approach has led feminist historians to search for underlying causes of women's exploitation through the locus of class and gender. Without ignoring these crucial issues, this volume written by cultural historians takes a slightly different approach, focusing on the status of small, sometimes tiny, groups of women holding marginal positions in the labour market, and often employed on an irregular basis. Women such as housekeepers, nurses, camp followers, governesses, actresses and musicians, to take some of the cases examined in this volume, generally did not have stable, permanent employment. Even female tradesmen often only worked for short periods of their lives. The temporary, unreliable character of such work can be partly related to the changing needs of women at different periods of their lives, but it also has much to do with the status of women's work in eighteenth century British society. Providing case-studies of women's work in three different environments - middle and upper class households, male dominated communities and societies and the world of the arts - this collection asks fresh questions about women's aspirations and identity at various levels of society. In comparing and contrasting these varying spheres of female employment, this book throws in sharp relief the contrasting attitude to women's work inside and outside the home, and how the latter was often regarded as having a potentially destabilising and transgressive effect on British society.

The Irish Women's History Reader

In just two years, 750 young Irish women sailed from Cork to Sydney on the *Duchess of Northumberland* in 1834 and again in 1836 and the *James Pattison* in 1835. For the women who took the courageous decision to emigrate, the pain of leaving Ireland was mixed with the excitement of forging a new life in the colony of New South Wales. This book examines the backgrounds and lives of these young women. Their experiences are representative of countless numbers of single immigrant women who came to Australia during the nineteenth century.

Animals in Irish Society

This landmark book, reissued with a new foreword to mark the centenary of Irish women being granted the right to vote, is the first comprehensive analysis of the Irish suffrage movement from its mid-nineteenth-century beginnings to when feminist militancy exploded on the streets of Dublin and Belfast in the early twentieth century. Younger, more militant suffragists took their cue from their British counterparts, two of whom travelled to Ireland to throw a hatchet into the carriage of Prime Minister Herbert Asquith on O'Connell Bridge in 1912 (missing him but grazing Home Rule leader John Redmond, who was in the same carriage; both politicians opposed giving women the Vote). Despite such dramatic publicity, and other non-violent campaigning, women's suffrage was a minority interest in an Ireland more concerned with the issue of gaining independence from Britain. The particular complexity of the Irish struggle is explored with new perspectives on unionist and nationalist suffragists and the conflict between Home Rule and suffragism, campaigning for the vote in country towns, life in industrial Belfast, conflicting feminist views on the First World War, and the suffragist uncovering of sexual abuse and domestic violence, as well as the pioneering use of hunger strike as a political tool. The ultimate granting of the franchise in 1918 represented the end of a long-fought battle by Irish women for the right to equal citizenship, and the beginning of a new Ireland that continues to debate the rights and equality of its female citizens.

Working-class Girls in Nineteenth-century England

Irish women in the 19th century lived 'at the sharp end of history' (Boland) in a period marked by momentous developments in industry, transport, technology and trade. Not all of these worked in women's favour. This book focuses on several facets of the lives of Mayo women, with their experiences of recurrent famines, including the Great Famine, changing patterns of migration, emigration and employment. By the end of the period, though, some had better accommodation and many were literate, having attended the local National Schools. From 1851 on, however, women struggled to regain their pre-Famine status in a society, where new technologies were largely regarded as a male preserve in spheres, such as agriculture, leading to much female unemployment. Women, who might have expected their earnings to confer status on them in a society which had a high regard for wages and salaries, were not accorded this status as their earnings were now classified as household income.

The many adaptive strategies used by women to cope in a society in transition, where several changes impinged negatively on their lives in a culture of limitation, is of great historical and social interest.

Madness and Murder

The Nearest Place that Wasn't Ireland