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### Interpreting institutional architecture : the long lives and layered meanings of Ireland's asylums

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Interpreting Institutional Architecture:

The Long Lives and Layered Meanings of Ireland's Asylums

Volume 2: Figures and Appendices

Patrick Quinlan

Submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

August 2023

*Note: Material subject to third party copyright redacted for web publication*

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## FIGURES

Keyplans

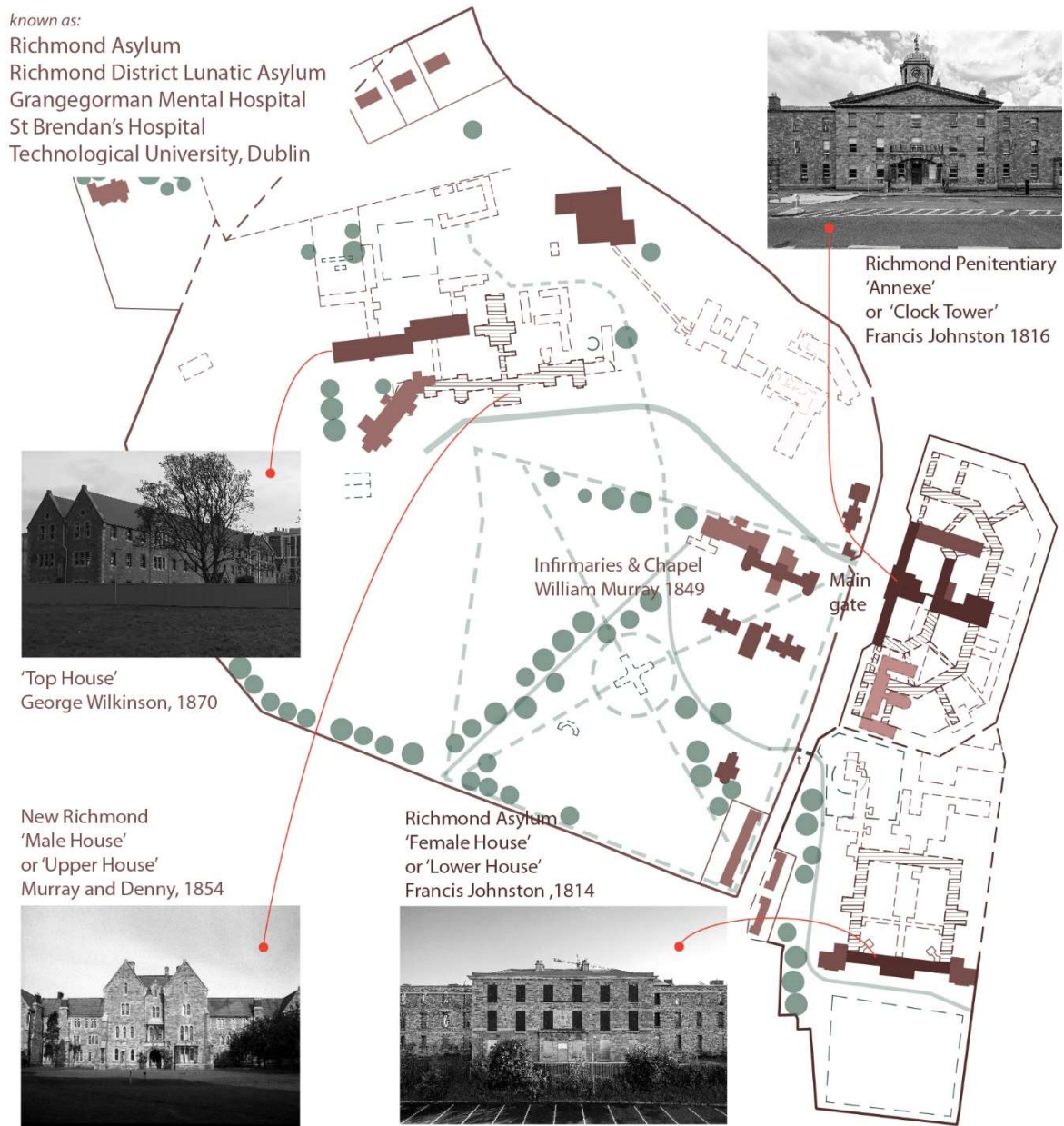


Figure K.1: Grangegorman Keyplan, c.2014, before regeneration.

Drawn by author. A version of the underlying diagram appears in Quinlan, *Walls of Containment*, p. 164.

known as:

Cork City & County Lunatic Asylum  
Eglinton Lunatic Asylum  
Cork Mental Hospital  
Our Lady's Hospital  
Atkin's Hall



Main Building,  
'Grey Building'  
or 'Our Lady's'  
or 'Atkin's Hall'  
William Atkins, 1852

Infill extensions  
William Atkins, c.1874



Figure K.2: Cork Keyplan, c. 2020.

Drawn by author. A version of the underlying diagram appears in *Walls of Containment*, p.210.

Introduction

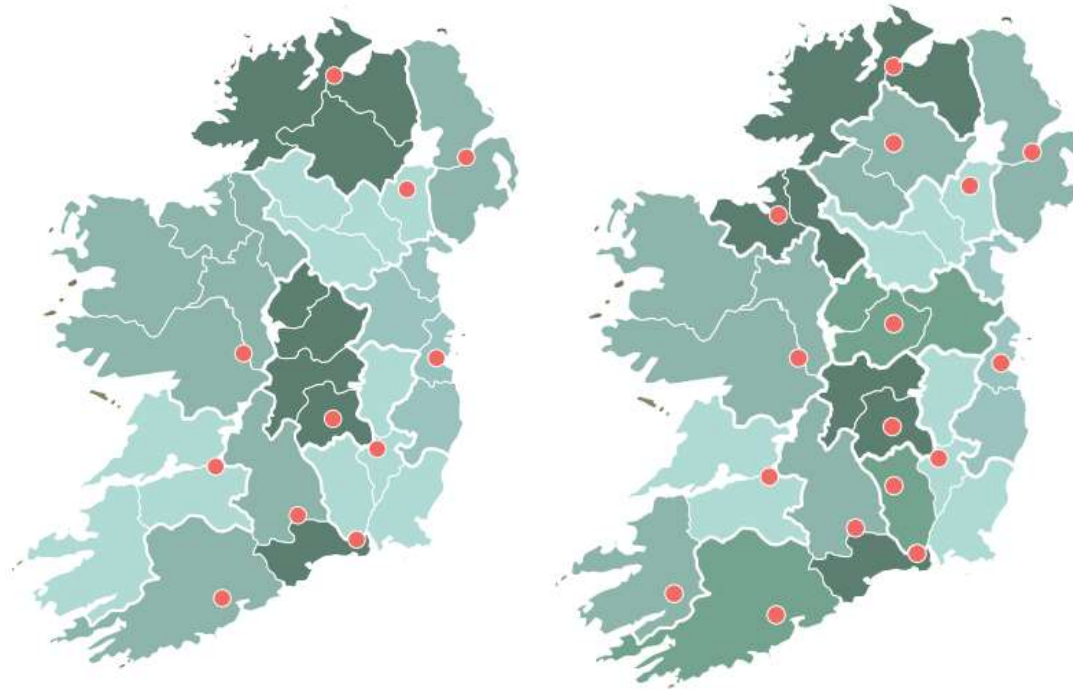


Figure 0.1 Asylum Distribution Maps, 1835, 1855.

Drawn by author and featured in *Walls of Containment*, pp. 27, 43.

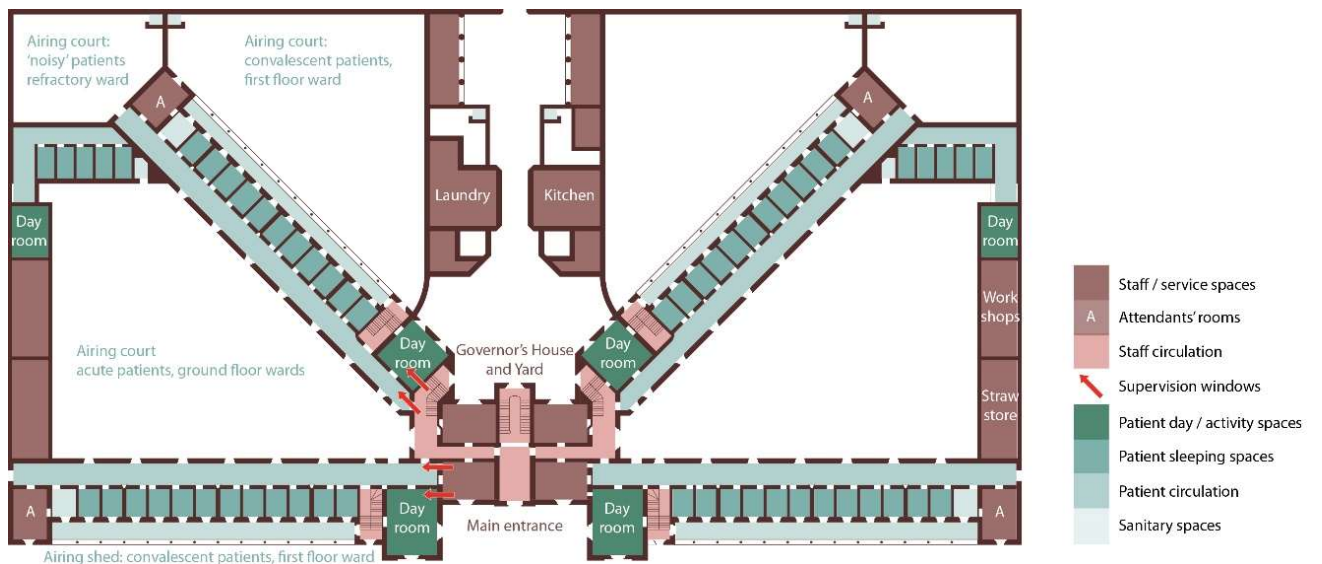
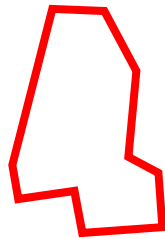


Figure 0.2 Ground floor plan (Carlow), 1835

Redrawn by author from IAA Murray Collection 92/46:110 and featured in *Walls of Containment*, p. 40.



Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 0.3 Dublin House of Industry complex, including hospitals, asylum and penitentiary*

*Ordnance Survey 1848*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 0.4 Cork House of Industry Complex. City and County Lunatic Asylum standing in its own walled garden behind.*

*Thomas Holt Map, 1832.*



*Figure 0.5 Cork District Lunatic Asylum, window in Early English Gothic style.*

*Original 1850s iron casement left, simplified 2000s 'heritage' reproduction casement right, all falling victim to vandalism as the residential conversion project collapsed into receivership.*

*Photograph by author, 2008.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 0.6 Cork District Lunatic Asylum, William Atkins, opened 1852*

*National Library of Ireland, Morgan Aerial Photographic Collection, NPA MOR 980*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 0.7 'New' Richmond Asylum (Grangegorman), Murray & Denny, opened 1854.*

*Irish Architectural Archive, Photographic Collection, 052\_034\_X\_01\_08.*

## Chapter 1: Conception and Birth, ante 1855

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.1 Francis  
Johnston's standard  
100 bed design  
(Waterford).*

*National Library of  
Ireland (POOLEWP  
0131)*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.2 Francis  
Johnston's standard  
150 bed design  
(Ballinasloe).*

*The engaged columns  
on the cupola  
represent the only use  
of the orders on any  
Irish asylum, which I  
see as a variation by  
William Murray, after  
Johnston's death.*

*National Library of  
Ireland (EAS 2159)*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.3 New Bethlem Hospital, Southwark, opened 1815.*

*Report of the Committee on Madhouses in England, 1815, HC 1814-15 [296], Plate IV.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.4 James Bevans' 'Design for an asylum for 70 Insane Paupers', 1815.*

*Compare Johnston's plan, Figure 0.2.*

*Report of the Committee on Madhouses in England, 1815, HC 1814-15 [296], Plate VI.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.5 Institutional landscape, Waterford city. Drawn by author over OS 1:1056 map, 1872*

*Blue indicates institutions which accommodated higher or mixed socio-economic groups,*

*Red indicates institutions which accommodated mainly lower socio-economic groups.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.6 'Villa-belt,' Waterford city'. OS 1:10560 map, c.1910.*

*Individually named villas either post-date the asylum or have been substantially enlarged since its construction.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.7 National Seminary, Maynooth. A.W.N. Pugin, opened 1852.*

*National Library of Ireland (L\_CAB\_00446)*



*Figure 1.8 Stone vaulted corridor (Carlow).*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.9 Vaulted cells (Belfast).*

*Irish Architectural Archive (RIAI Murray Collection 92/46: 108)*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.10 Radiating wings (Armagh).*

*Irish Architectural Archive (RIAI Murray Collection 92/46: 65,70).*



Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.11 Queen's College, Cork, Deane and Woodward, opened 1852.*

*Compare Fig 1.12*

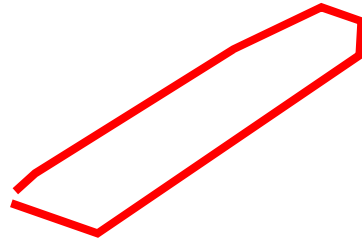
*[www.ucc.ie](http://www.ucc.ie)*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.12 'Contrasted Residences for the Poor.'*

*Augustus W.N. Pugin, Contrasts (London, 1841), unpaginated plate.*

Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 1.14 Cork City and County Lunatic Asylum, c. 1790s building survives amidst later hospital complex.*

*Google Maps Image*



*Figure 1.15 Cork District Lunatic Asylum: Entrance front.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.16 Cork District Lunatic Asylum: Elevation of entrance front showing three blocks.*

*ProQuest House of Commons Parliamentary Papers, HC 1848 [983] xxxvii.*



*Figure 1.17  
Killarney: Entrance  
Front.*

*Photo by David  
Killeen, 2019.*



*Figure 1.18  
Grangegorman:  
Earl of Richmond's  
arms on the  
eponymous  
Asylum.*

*Photo by David  
Killeen, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.19  
Grangegorman:  
Garden buildings  
1866.*

*OS-Dublin-City-  
1056-Sh07-1866.*



*Figure 1.20  
Grangegorman:  
detached  
infirmaries and  
chapel, William  
Murray, 1849.*

*Photo by David  
Killeen, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.21  
Grangegorman:  
Elevation of New  
Richmond, Murray  
& Denny, 1854,  
drawn c.1899.*

*National Archives  
of Ireland (Office  
of Public Works  
Collection,  
OPW/5HC/4/799,  
3).*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 1.22  
Grangegorman:  
Studied  
asymmetry, New  
Richmond, 1854,  
surveyed c.1866.*

*OS-Dublin-City-  
1056-Sh07-1866.*





Chapter 2: Early Years, 1850s

Image subject to copyright.

Figure 2.1 Sligo: Entrance front in landscape

National Library of Ireland (L\_CAB\_05618)

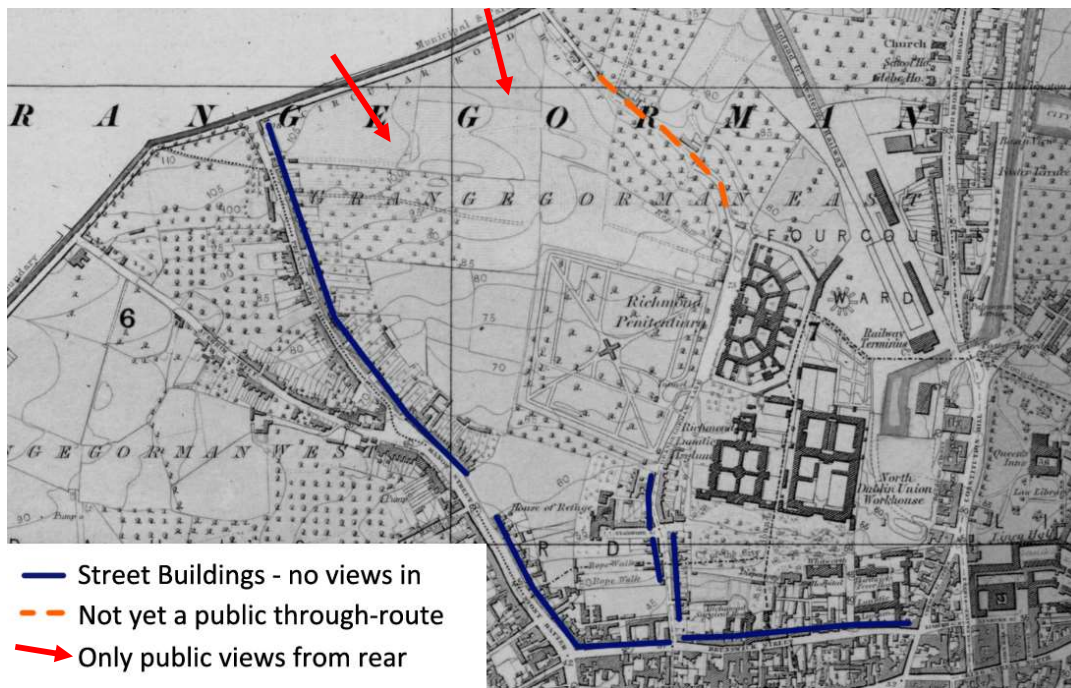


Figure 2.2 Grangegorman: map showing backland location amidst growing city

Drawn by author over OS 6 inch map, 1848..

Image subject to copyright.

Figure 2.3 Kilkenny: Entrance front.

National Library of Ireland (L\_CAB\_01451)

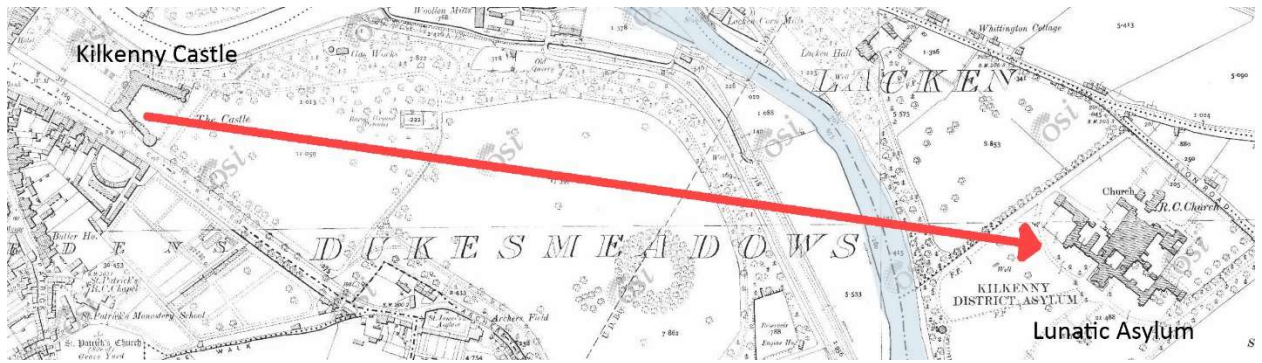


Figure 2.4 Kilkenny: Landscape setting, relative to Ducal seat. Drawn by author over OS 25 inch map.



Figure 2.5 Omagh: Entrance front, repetitive, barrack-like fenestration. Photograph by author, 2021.



Figure 2.6 Clonmel: Former patient cell. Photograph by David Killeen, 2019



Figure 2.7. Mullingar: Former patient cell. Photograph by David Killeen, 2019





*Figure 2.8 Cork: Cut stone detailing.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*



*Figure 2.9 Killarney: Cut stone detailing.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 2.10  
Grangegorman: Cut stone detailing.*

*Irish Architectural  
Archive (Photographic  
Collection,  
052\_034\_X\_01\_08)*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 2.11 Sligo Tender Drawings, William Butler Deane, c.1850.*

*Irish Architectural Archive: Sligo Lunatic Asylum Collection, 89/11 Sheet 11.*



*Figure 2.12 Sligo: Cut stone detailing.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*



Image subject to copyright.

Figure 2.13 Map showing Royal Circus, which only ever existed on paper.

Map of Dublin City and Environs, Baldwin Craddock & Joy, 1821

Image subject to copyright.

Figure 2.14 Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, opened 1861.

National Library of Ireland (EAS\_1754).



Figure 2.15 Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, as featured on €5 note.

Both the hospital and Mercy Order foundress remained so highly regarded 140 years later that it was selected to feature on the C-series banknotes.

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 2.16 Convent of St Marie's of the Isle, Cork, William Atkins, opened 1852.*

*Google Maps Image*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 2.17 St Marie's of the Isle: Atkins' drawing for the Cork Exhibition, 1852.*

*Archiseek.com*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 2.18 Good Shepherd Convent, Cork, George Coppinger Ashlin, Opened 1874.*

*Photographed after the latest of several arson attacks.*

*Irish Examiner, 1 May 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 2.19 Example of public record of charitable bequest, benefitting an array of Catholic causes, including the planned Mater Hospital, Dublin.*

*Catholic Church, Cork Examiner, 26 Nov. 1849.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 2.20 Extract from published list individual donations to new Good Shepherd Magdalene asylum (above) and another example individually naming donors who gave as little as 2s 6d (right).*

*Cork Daily Southern Reporter, 13 Apr 1870 (above)*

*Freeman's Journal, 22 May 1854 (right).*

Chapter 3: Working Life, 1860s – 1950s

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.1 Enniscorthy:  
opened 1868,  
photographed c.  
1880s.*

*National Library of  
Ireland (L\_ROY\_00642)*

*Centre marked by  
arcade, repetitive ward  
blocks beyond.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.2 Ennis:  
opened 1868.*

*Photograph by David  
Killeen, 2019.*

*Note elaboration of  
central block compared  
to patient wings.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.3  
Downpatrick: opened  
1869.*

*National Library of  
Ireland (L\_IMP\_3151)*

*Centre marked by  
flamboyant tower,  
repetitive ward blocks  
beyond.*



*Figure 3.4  
Grangegorman: 'Top  
House,' opened 1870.  
Photo by author, 2022.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.5  
Grangegorman: The 'Top  
House,' surveyed 1899.  
100 beds per floor, with  
later sanitary annexe  
providing 2 urinals & 2  
WCs  
Office of Public Works,  
1899, Richmond Lunatic  
Asylum Drawings,  
OPW/5HC/4/799.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.6  
Grangegorman: The  
'Lower House,' surveyed,  
1899.  
Former cellular layout  
modified to large  
dormitories.  
Office of Public Works,  
1899, Richmond Lunatic  
Asylum Drawings,  
OPW/5HC/4/799.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.7 Metropolitan Asylum Board Imbecile Asylum, Leavesden.*

*The Builder, 25 July 1868*

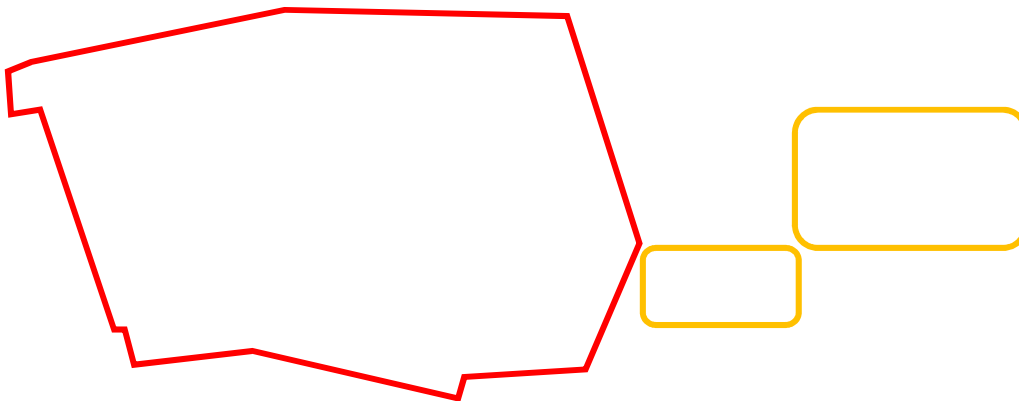


*Figure 3.8 Cork: Auxiliary ward block, William Hill, opened 1894.*

*Survived intact until arson attack, 2017.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 3.9 Cork: Map of adjacent villas in Shanakiel considered for purchase in 1896 and again in 1932.*

*Ordnance Survey, 25 inch, c.1910.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.10 Historic advertisement for Humphrey's Ltd., 1907. Irish Builder, 1907, p. 767*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.11 Cork Auxiliary Asylum, Youghal, c.1900 National Library of Ireland, (L\_ROY\_09609)*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.12  
Grangegorman:  
Abortive design,  
WH Byrne, 1899  
Irish Architectural  
Archive, 2006/142.*

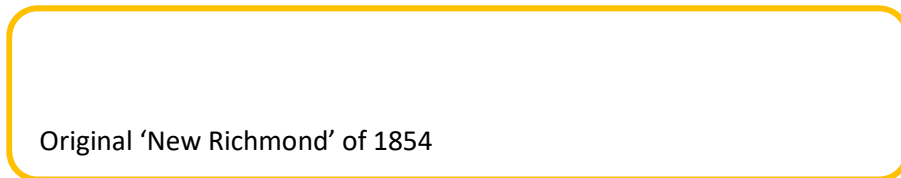


Image subject to copyright.



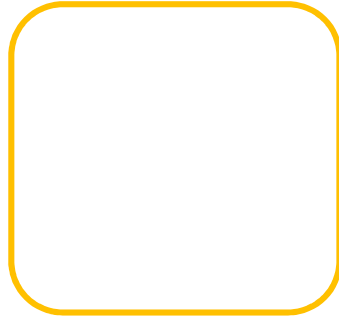
*Figure 3.13  
Grangegorman:  
Map of Grounds  
and Buildings, c.  
1899.*

*'Temporary'  
additions shown  
black.*

*Reproduced from  
Grangegorman  
Annual Report.*



Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 3.14 Cork: Infill extensions, William Atkins, c.1874.*

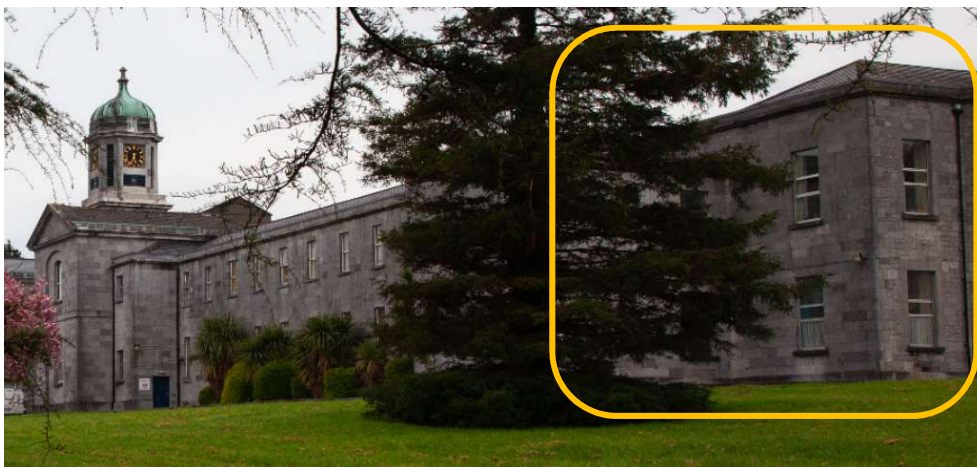
*Bay window entirely in dressed limestone.*

*Google Streetview image*



*Figure 3.15 Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum: Extension in matching style, c.1860s.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2020.*



*Figure 3.16 Clonmel: Extension, 1890s..*

*Faced in fine ashlar to match 1830s original.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2020.*



Figure 3.17 Mullingar: Disparity of flues.

Photograph by author, 2014.

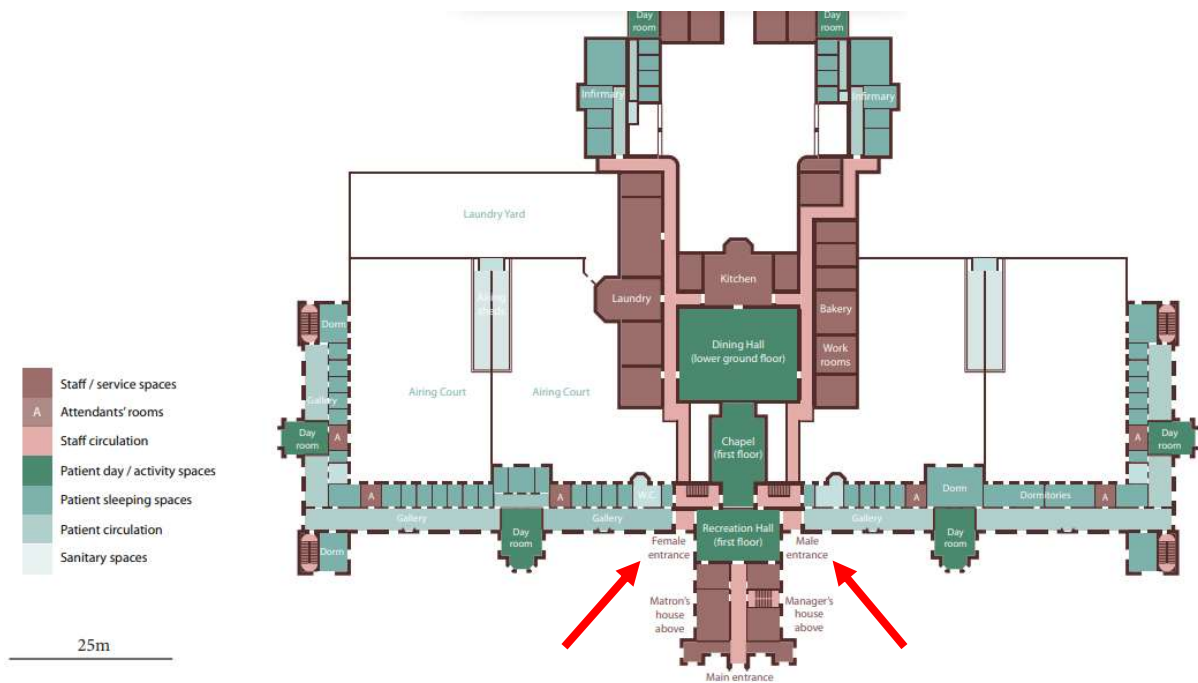


Figure 3.18 Sligo: Separate entrances to male and female sides, maintaining polite space at centre.

Redrawn by author from Irish Architectural Archive, Sligo Lunatic Asylum Collection, 89/11, Sheet 3 and featured in *Walls of Containment*, p. 56.

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.19 Cork: Aerial photograph, 1954.*

*National Library of Ireland, NPA MOR 981*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.20 Cork: Elaborate landscaping, 1954.*

*National Library of Ireland, NPA MOR 981*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.21 Artane Industrial School, Dublin: Landscape set-piece, 1904.*

*Souvenir of Artane Industrial School.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.22 High Park Convent, Dublin: Manicured grounds, photographed c.1900.*

*National Library of Ireland, L\_ROY\_01104*

Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 3.23 Grangegorman: Aerial photograph, c.1955.*

*National Library of Ireland, NPA MOR 1490.*





*Figure 3.24  
Grangegorman:  
Entrance gates  
from Santry Court  
Demesne.*

*Photograph by  
author, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

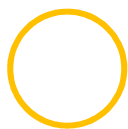


Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 3.25 Cork:  
Resident Medical  
Superintendent  
almost alone in the  
front grounds.*

*National Library of  
Ireland, NPA MOR  
980*

*Figure 3.26 Cork:  
Female patients in  
airing yards.*

*National Library of  
Ireland, NPA MOR  
981.*

Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 3.27 Cork: Male patients on parade under supervision of attendants.*

*National Library of Ireland NPA MOR 981.*

Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 3.28 Cork: Sentry towers.*

*National Library of Ireland NPA MOR 981.*

Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 3.29 Cork: Patients excluded from front landscape set-piece.*

*National Library of Ireland NPA MOR 981.*

## Chapter 4: Old Age, 1950s – 1980s

Image subject to copyright.

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 4.1 Grangegorman: Collapsed ceiling in Upper House, 1980.*

*Magill Magazine, 30 Oct. 1980.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 4.2 Dr. Stevens Hospital, Dublin, opened 1720, reopened as Eastern Health Board headquarters, 1992.*

*UCD Digital Library, <https://digital.ucd.ie/view/ivrla:31305>, accessed on 13 July 2023.*

*Figure 4.3 Grangegorman: Ceremonial demolition, presided over by Chairperson of Eastern Health Board.*

*St Brendan's Demolition, RTE Television, first broadcast 26 Nov. 1986,*

*<https://www.rte.ie/archives/collections/news/21232208-st-brendans-demolition>, accessed on 9 July 2023.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 4.4 Grangegorman: Final closure of Lower House, 1989.*

*Even the front steps were a health hazard.*

*Last patients leave  
Grangegorman, RTÉ Television,  
first broadcast 15 Dec. 1989  
<https://www.rte.ie/archives/collections/news/21376245-last-patients-leave-grangegorman/>,  
accessed on 9 July 2023*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 4.5 Grangegorman: Final closure of Lower House, 1989.*

*Ibid.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 4.6 Cork: Principal building in latter years, 1985.*

*Policy on Psychiatric Hospitals,  
RTÉ Television, first broadcast  
28 Nov. 1985.  
<https://www.rte.ie/archives/collections/news/21212325-policy-on-psychiatric-hospitals/>,  
accessed on 13 July 2023.*





*Figure 4.7 Carlow: Marian Grotto.  
Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 4.8 Map of institutional landscape, North Dublin, Ordnance Survey Map, c. 1940.  
Almost every black shaded building is a Catholic residential institution, church or day-school.*

Chapter 5: Afterlife, 1980s – Present



*Figure 5.1 Enniscorthy: 'old-fashioned... institutional' bathrooms.*

*Photograph by author, 2012.*



*Figure 5.2 Enniscorthy: 'elegant... lively... vibrant' façade.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*



*Figure 5.3 Grangegorman: Lower House prior to conservation works, 2014.*

*Photograph by author, 2014.*

Image subject to copyright.



*Figure 5.4 Grangegorman: Masterplan model, 2008.*

*Grangegorman: An Urban Quarter with an Open Future, p. A26. Available at: [www.ggda.ie/the-masterplan](http://www.ggda.ie/the-masterplan), accessed on 20 June 2023.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.5 Grangegorman: National Development Plan 2021, extract from cover page.*

*Image looking in direction of red arrow on Figure 5.4 with Clocktower in background.*

*Available at: [www.qov.ie/en/publication/774e2-national-development-plan-2021-2030](http://www.qov.ie/en/publication/774e2-national-development-plan-2021-2030), accessed on 20 June 2023.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.6 Good Shepherd Convent, Cork. Unrealised masterplan 1995-8, O'Donnell & Tuomey Architects.*

*Available at [www.odonnell-tuomey.ie/good-shepherds-convent-ucc](http://www.odonnell-tuomey.ie/good-shepherds-convent-ucc), accessed on 20 June 2023.*





*Figure 5.7 Cork:  
Residential conversion  
stalled, 2008.*

*Photograph by author,  
2008.*

*Figure 5.8 Cork,  
Residential conversion  
resumed, 2019.*

*Photograph by David  
Killeen, 2019.*



Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.9 Sligo: Hotel conversion with student housing development, c. 2004.*

*Aerial photograph, Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2013.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.10 Cork: Masterplan of remaining lands, Land Development Agency, 2020.*

*Available at: [www.stkevinsshd.com/2architecture\\_draw.php](http://www.stkevinsshd.com/2architecture_draw.php), accessed 10 June 2023.*



Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.11 Dundrum: Masterplan, Land Development Agency, 2021.*

*Available at: [www.dundrumcentral.ie/draft-masterplan](http://www.dundrumcentral.ie/draft-masterplan), accessed 10 June 2023.*





*Figure 5.12 Portrane:  
An immense re-  
development  
challenge.*

*Photograph by David  
Killeen, 2019.*



*Figure 5.13 Ennis:  
Unsecured and  
deteriorating.*

*Photograph by David  
Killeen, 2019.*



*Figure 5.14 Clonmel:  
Modernisation works,  
ante 1985.*

*Replacement  
aluminium windows,  
fibre-cement slates.*

*Photograph by David  
Killeen, 2019.*





*Figure 5.15 Ballinasloe:  
Internal modernisation,  
c.1970s-80s.*

*Suspended ceiling to  
vaulted corridor,  
central heating.*

*Photograph by author,  
2014.*



*Figure 5.16 Clonmel:  
conservation works  
c.2018.*

*Including pointing,  
replacement sash  
windows, natural  
slates, clock gilding,*

*Photograph by David  
Killeen, 2019.*



*Figure 5.17  
Letterkenny:  
Conservation works,  
c.2010s*

*Including re-rendering,  
lead flashing,  
rainwater goods.*

*Photograph by David  
Killeen, 2019.*





*Figure 5.18 Carlow: Internal refurbishment, c.2010s.*

*Masonry vaulted ceiling exposed and celebrated with feature lighting.*

*Photograph by David Killeen, 2019.*



*Figure 5.19 Downpatrick: Internal refurbishment, c.2012.*

*Stone flagged floor and steps retained and celebrated.*

*Photograph by author, 2020.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.20 Irish Workhouse Centre Museum, Portumna.*

*Available at: [www.irishworkhousecentre.ie/about](http://www.irishworkhousecentre.ie/about),*

*accessed on 20 June 2023.*

Image subject to copyright.

Figure 5.21 Former Clonmel workhouse, now Tipperary University Hospital.

Available at: [www.facebook.com/groups/southtipperarygeneralhospital/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/southtipperarygeneralhospital/), accessed on 20 June 2023.



Figure 5.22 Purdysburn, Belfast: now a multi-purpose 'healthcare park.'

Photograph by author, 2020.

Image subject to copyright.

Figure 5.23 Castlereagh: Protest at hospital closure, 1986.

The fourth name in the list of all-time villains was the then Health Minister, Barry Desmond.

Available at: [www.rte.ie/archives/collections/news/21212697-castlereagh-psychiatric-hospital/](https://www.rte.ie/archives/collections/news/21212697-castlereagh-psychiatric-hospital/), accessed on 20 June 2023.

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.24 High Park: Reinternment of cremated remains of 155 'consecrates,' 1993.*

*Irish Times, 13 Sep. 1993, p. 1.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.25 Tuam Mother and Baby Home: Burial ground from which infant remains are to be exhumed, 2023.*

*'Labelling 'every little bone': Tuam faces a difficult exhumation,' Irish Times, 3 June 2023, p. 10.*

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.26 Sean McDermott Street, Dublin, former Magdalen Asylum and Monastery of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge, c.2011.*

Available at:  
[www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/50011149/crinan-youth-project-63-72-sean-macdermott-street-railway-street-dublin-co-dublin](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/50011149/crinan-youth-project-63-72-sean-macdermott-street-railway-street-dublin-co-dublin), accessed on 20 June 2023.

Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.27 Sean  
McDermott Street:  
Atlas of Lost Rooms.*

*Interactive 3d model.*

*Available at:  
[www.atlasoflostrooms.com](http://www.atlasoflostrooms.com),  
accessed on 20  
June 2023.*



Image subject to copyright.

*Figure 5.28 Mullingar:  
Ward finally vacated  
just weeks earlier,  
2013.*

*Photograph by author,  
2013.*

*Figure 5.29 Portlaoise:  
Intensively used public  
health campus, 2020.*

*Almost every part of  
the complex has been  
adapted to new public  
health uses.*

*Available at:  
[www.kelbuild.com/projects/st-fintans-hospital-portlaoise-co-laois](http://www.kelbuild.com/projects/st-fintans-hospital-portlaoise-co-laois)  
accessed on 20  
June 2023.*

## APPENDICES

## Appendix 3.1: Patient Numbers and Operational Institutions

Appendix 3.1: Patient numbers and Operational Institutions

Decade	Total Patients (at close of decade)	New public asylums opened (closed) in decade	No. public asylums operational	Average no. patients / institution
1800s				
1810s	250	1	1	250
1820s	558	4	5	112
1830s	2,097	5	10	210
1840s	2,561		10	256
1850s	4,175	7	17	246
1860s	6,655	6	23	289
1870s	8,490		23	369
1880s	11,488		23	499
1890s	16,404	1	24	684
1900s	20,603	1	25	824
1910s	19,489		25	780
1920s	22,610		25	904
1930s	24,242		25	970
1940s	25,383	2	27	940
1950s	24,442		27	905
1960s	20,336		27	753
1970s	15,847		27	587
1980s	12,475		27	462
1990s	2,551	-1	26	98
2000s	1,323	-3	23	58
2010s	300	-13	10	30
2020s	300	-3	7	43

### Notes

Patient numbers are a census date at the end of the period, ie, patient statistic for 1830s refers to the year 1839/40.

Through historical period, 'Operational asylums' refers to purpose-built public lunatic asylums

In late twentieth century, 'Operational asylums' refers to those legacy institutions which continued to accommodate inpatient mental health

Where a new facility replaced an existing asylum which then closed (as at Derry & Belfast), the total number operational remains unchanged

Statistics for inpatient beds in later decades include acute units so overstate the numbers within legacy settings

For decades where Northern Ireland figures unavailable, figures in italics include actual RoI statistics plus interpolated estimate for NI

### References

1810-1820s *Eighth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland*, HC 1830 [48] xxiv, pp.18-19

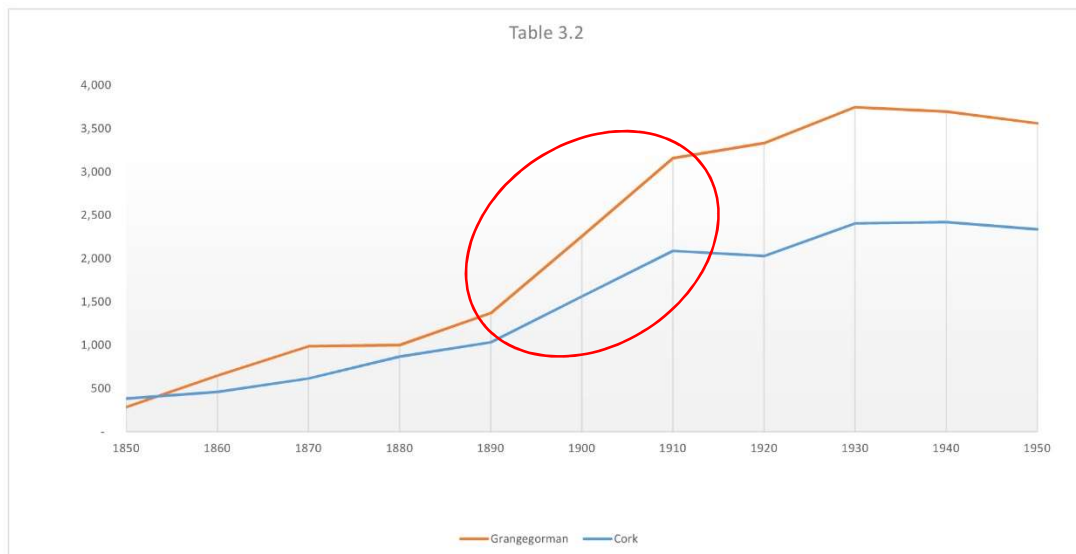
1830-2010s Damien Brennan, *Irish Insanity, 1800-2000* (Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 2014), Table A-3, p.127, Table A-17, pp. 142-3.

Closure dates Mental Health Commission, *Under the Clocktowers: an Overview of Remaining 19<sup>th</sup> Century Public Psychiatric Hospitals Due for Closure* (Dub

Appendix 3.2: Growth in Patient Numbers per Decade

Appendix 3.2: Growth in patient numbers per quinquennial

Decade to:	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Island of Ireland	2,561	4,175	6,655	8,490	11,488	16,404	20,603	19,489	22,610	24,242	25,383
Absolute growth in decade		1,614	2,480	1,835	2,998	4,916	4,199	1,114	3,121	1,632	1,141
% growth in decade		63%	59%	28%	35%	43%	26%	-5%	16%	7%	5%
Grangegorman	283	647	986	999	1,368	2,254	3,157	3,332	3,746	3,696	3,559
Absolute growth in decade		364	339	13	369	886	903	175	414	50	137
% growth in decade		129%	52%	1%	37%	65%	40%	6%	12%	-1%	-4%
Cork	382	460	613	865	1,031	1,562	2,087	2,029	2,405	2,420	2,336
Absolute growth in decade		78	153	252	166	531	525	58	376	15	84
% growth in decade		20%	33%	41%	19%	52%	34%	-3%	19%	1%	-3%



References

1850 Fifth Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics, 1850, H.C. 1851 [1387] xxiv p. 18.  
 1860 Tenth Report... 1860, H.C. 1861 [2901] xxvii p. 27.  
 1870 Twentieth Report... 1870 H.C. 1871 [440] xxvi p. 65  
 1880 Thirtieth Report... 1880 H.C. 1881 [2933] xlvi pp. 38-9  
 1890 Fortieth Report... 1890 H.C. 1890-91 [6503] xxvi pp. 36-7  
 1900 Fiftieth Report... 1900 H.C. 1901 [760] xxviii p. A1  
 1910 Sixtieth Report... 1910 H.C. 1911 [5788] xxxv pp. A5-6  
 1920 Sixty-ninth Report...1919 H.C. 1921 [1127] xv pp. A6-7  
 1930 Report of the Inspector of Mental Hospitals, 1930 p. 28.  
 1940 Report... 1941 p. 35.  
 1950 Report... 1950 p. 48.

Grangegorman total includes Portrane after 1895 (c.1,200-1,500)  
 Cork total includes Youghal Auxiliary after 1904 (c.400)  
 No report for 1920 due to War of Independence

All-island total for ROI and NI after 1922, from Damien Brennan, *Irish Insanity, 1800-2000* (Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 2014), Table A-17, pp. 142-3.



### Appendix 3.3: Grangegorman Dormitory Accommodation

**Appendix 3.3: Grangegorman dormitory accommodation**

		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>single</b>		<b>2-4</b>		<b>5-9</b>		<b>10+</b>	
1869	Male	<b>433</b>	53	12%	219	51%	59	14%	102	24%
	Female	<b>532</b>	35	7%	59	11%	141	27%	297	56%
	Total	<b>965</b>	88	9%	278	29%	200	21%	399	41%
1875	Male	<b>505</b>	65	13%	34	7%	54	11%	352	70%
	Female	<b>595</b>	68	11%	33	6%	162	27%	332	56%
	Total	<b>1100</b>	133	12%	67	6%	216	20%	684	62%

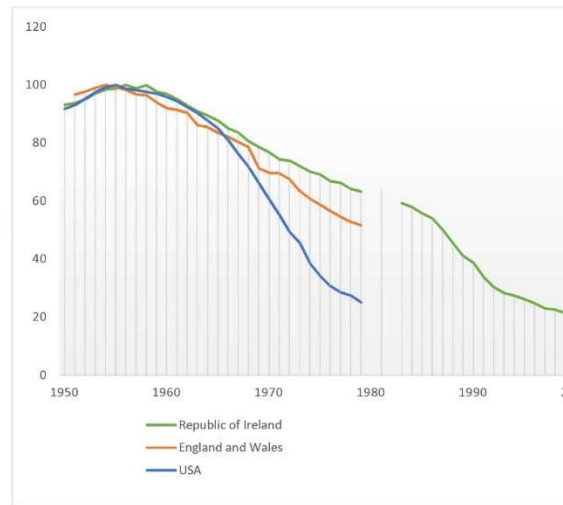
**References**

- Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent, 1869, Table XXX, p. 30
- Report of the Resident Medical Superintendent, 1875, Table XXXIX, p. 42

Appendix 4.1: Relative Rate of Decline of Mental Health Inpatients

Appendix 4.1: Relative rate of decline of mental health inpatients

	USA*		England & Wales**		Republic of Ireland***	
	Total	% of peak	Total	% of peak	Total	% of peak
1950	512,500	91.7			18,677	93.1
1951	520,300	93.1	143,200	96.7	18,797	93.7
1952	532,000	95.2	144,600	97.6	19,067	95.0
1953	545,000	97.5	146,600	99.0	19,472	97.1
1954	554,000	99.1	148,100	100	19,734	98.4
1955	558,900	100	146,900	99.2	19,810	98.7
1956	551,400	98.7	145,600	98.3	20,063	100.0
1957	548,600	98.2	143,200	96.7	19,808	98.7
1958	545,200	97.5	142,800	96.4	20,036	99.9
1959	541,900	97.0	139,100	93.9	19,590	97.6
1960	535,500	95.8	136,200	92.0	19,442	96.9
1961	527,500	94.4	135,400	91.4	19,077	95.1
1962	515,600	92.3	133,800	90.3	18,643	92.9
1963	504,600	90.3	127,600	86.2	18,234	90.9
1964	490,400	87.7	126,500	85.4	17,929	89.4
1965	475,200	85.0	123,600	83.5	17,594	87.7
1966	452,100	80.9	121,600	82.1	17,059	85.0
1967	426,000	76.2	118,900	80.3	16,767	83.6
1968	400,700	71.7	116,400	78.6	16,173	80.6
1969	370,000	66.2	105,600	71.3	15,775	78.6
1970	339,000	60.7	103,300	69.8	15,392	76.7
1971	309,000	55.3	103,000	69.5	14,922	74.4
1972	276,000	49.4	100,000	67.5	14,818	73.9
1973	255,000	45.6	94,000	63.5	14,449	72.0
1974	215,600	38.6	90,000	60.8	14,082	70.2
1975	191,400	34.2	87,000	58.7	13,869	69.1
1976	171,500	30.7	83,800	56.6	13,408	66.8
1977	159,523	28.5	80,800	54.6	13,288	66.2
1978	153,544	27.5	78,200	52.8	12,875	64.2
1979	140,355	25.1	76,500	51.7	12,693	63.3
1980					n/a	
1981					12,837	64.0
1982					n/a	
1983					11,876	59.2
1984					11,613	57.9
1985					11,179	55.7
1986					10,840	54.0
1987					10,052	50.1
1988					9,138	45.5
1989					8,254	41.1
1990					7,787	38.8
1991					6,797	33.9
1992					6,084	30.3
1993					5,684	28.3
1994					5,501	27.4
1995					5,256	26.2
1996					4,977	24.8
1997					4,615	23.0
1998					4,529	22.6
1999					4,288	21.4
2000					4,060	20.2
2001					4,734	23.6
2002					3,451	17.2



\* Andrew Scull, *Decarceration: Community Treatment and the Deviant: A Radical View, 2nd ed* (Cambridge: Polity, 1984), Table 4.2, p. 68, Table A-3, p. 167.

\*\* Scull, *Decarceration*: Table 4.3, p. 70, Table A-1, p. 167.

\*\*\* Damien Brennan, *Irish Insanity, 1800-2000* (Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 2014), Table A-17, pp. 142-3.

## Appendix 4.2: Total Institutional Prevalence: Residents and Alumni

### 4.2.1: Purpose of Research

- In support of the qualitative argument about the pervasiveness of institutional culture in mid-twentieth century Ireland, the analysis that follows attempt to statistically quantify the number of people, resident in Ireland in 1960, who had direct experience of living within a 'total institution' at some point in their lives.
- I employ Goffman's definition of 'total institutions,' which includes mental hospitals, disciplinary welfare institutions, boarding schools, monasteries and convents, but excluding the only type of institution where involuntary detention was fully legally justified - prisons.
- This summary sets out the principles of the approach only, more detailed assumptions, technicalities and sources are cited within each table.
- *Italics and grey hatch are used to denote where conservative, informed assumptions have been made to bridge gaps in primary data sources*

### 4.2.2: Residents, Alumni, Admissions, First Admissions

- The total number of residents on a given date represents only a fraction of the total number of 'alumni' who may have passed through it.
- Total admissions is a more useful statistic, but may include multiple re-admissions of the same person.
- First admissions is the optimal measure, but where these are not recorded, informed adjustments have been made to general admissions data.
- This gives a total number of unique individuals admitted to the particular institutional typology. Further adjustments are made in the master table to avoid double counting those who were admitted to other types of institutions during their 'career.'
- Published data sources are used where available, eg, the admission rates from mother and baby homes to Magdalene asylums.
- Where data is unavailable, informed estimates are made, eg, a significant majority of religious vocations would have previously been enrolled in a religious-run boarding school, so their contribution to the aggregate number of institutional alumni is discounted by 80%.

### 4.2.3: Mortality and Emigration

- Statistics for current residents are available for most institutions, but the number of former residents is unknown as it reduces over time.
- Ireland's exceptional emigration rates mean that it is insufficient to discount numbers on the basis of standard mortality models alone.
- Variation in emigration rates sometimes outweighs the effect of mortality: older birth cohorts remaining in Ireland occasionally outnumber younger cohorts.
- I use census data to calculate the likelihood of a person born in a given quinquennial still being alive, and resident in Ireland, in 1960.
- I apply this combined rate of demographic decline relevant to each quinquennial birth cohort to each type of institution based on the average age at which residents are admitted to that type of institution.