

## Prison Registers in Institutions And Organisations

Prisons were often in old buildings, such as castles. They tended to be damp, unhealthy, insanitary and over-crowded. All kinds of prisoners were mixed in together, men, women, children; the insane; serious criminals and petty criminals; people awaiting trial; and debtors. Each prison was run by the gaoler in his own way. He made up the rules. If

you could pay, you could buy extra privileges, such as private rooms, better food, more visitors, keeping pets, letters going in and out, and books to read. If you could not, the basic fare was grim. You even had to pay the gaoler to be let out when your sentence was finished.

Law and order was a major issue in Victorian Britain. Victorians were worried about the huge new cities that had grown up following the Industrial Revolution – how were the masses to be kept under control? They were worried about rising crime. They could see that transporting convicts to Australia was not the answer and by the 1830s Australia was complaining that they did not want to be the dumping-ground for Britain's criminals. Discovering your ancestor in prison records doesn't necessarily make them a hardened criminal, nineteenth century law was harsh and children as well as adults were imprisoned for minor misdemeanours. These records are often very detailed and can include physical descriptions of height, weight and eye colour.

|   | Surname  | Given<br>Names | Age   | Trade or<br>Occupation   | Degree of Instruction    |      |            |
|---|--|----------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------|------------|
| Accused   | Watson   | Jessie         | 20    | Servant                  | Read & Write Imperfectly |      |            |
|   |  |                |       |                          |                          |      |            |
|   | Surname  | Given<br>Name  | Title | Address                  |                          |      |            |
| Committing<br>Magistrate (1)  | Archer   | D.             | Esq.  | Kingsdown House, Swindon |                          |      |            |
| Committing<br>Magistrate (2)  | Codrington   | W. W.          | Esq.  | Wroughton                |                          |      |            |
|   |  |                |       |                          |                          |      |            |
| Date of Warrant   | 1882   | 30-Nov         |       |                          |                          |      |            |
| When Received into<br>Custody   | 1882   | 01-Dec         |       |                          | Date of<br>Trial         | 1883 | 01-<br>Jan |
| Offence as Charged in the Commitment  | Breaking and entering the dwelling house of Ann Gough at Liddiard Tregoze, on 22nd November 1882, and stealing therein one cotton apron, one case knife, and other articles, her property. |                |       |                          |                          |      |            |
|   |  |                |       |                          |                          |      |            |
|   | Surname  | Given<br>Names | Title |                          |                          |      |            |
| Before Whom Tried   | Swayne   | H. J. F.       | Esq.  |                          |                          |      |            |
| Verdict of Jury   | Pleaded guilty of  | housebreaking  | J     |                          |                          |      |            |
| Particulars of Previous Convictions<br>Charged in the Indictment and Proved<br>in Court |  |                |       |                          |                          |      |            |
| Sentence or Order of the Court  | Imprisonment with Hard labour for four calendar months   |                |       |                          |                          |      |            |