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SN 4999 - Irish Poor Law Union and Barony Boundaries, 1841- 1871

Note:

All files in the folder package_1 or package_2 have to be put into the same directory for working with this resource.

Introduction

The boundaries that comprise this dataset were the main boundaries used to publish census data between 1841 and 1871. The barony boundaries were used for the population censuses; the poor law union boundaries were used for agricultural censuses, the Poor Law and a variety of other purposes.

Basic fields: Baronies (bar1841 – bar1871)

Fields	Description
AREA	Area of the Barony (decimal).
PERIMETER	Perimeter of the Barony.
LABELS*	Alternative unique identifier.
GEOG_ID	Unique ID that identifies the Barony and relates it to data from the database of Irish statistics.
BAR_NAME	The name of the Barony.
AREA_M2	Area of the Barony as recorded in the census converted to square metres.
AREA_KM2	Area of the Barony as recorded in the census converted to square kilometres.
ACRES	Area of the Barony as recorded in the census in acres.

*does not apply to the data for 1841.

Basic fields: Poor Law Unions (Plu1841 – Plu1871)

Fields	Description
AREA	Area of the Poor Law Union (decimal).
PERIMETER	Perimeter of the Poor Law Union.
LABELS*	Alternative unique identifier.
PLU_code	Unique ID that identifies the Poor Law Union and relates it to data from the database of Irish historical statistics.
PLU_NAME	The name of the Poor Law Union.
AREA_M2	Area of the Poor Law Union as recorded in the census converted to square metres.
AREA_KM2	Area of the Poor Law Union as recorded in the census converted to square kilometres.
ACRES	Area of the Poor Law Union as recorded in the census in acres.

*does not apply to the data for 1841.

Supplemental information

The Database of Irish Historical Statistics is also available from the UKDA (study numbers: 3495, 3542-3545, 3573-3583). This database holds recurrent statistics for Ireland for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries collected from a variety of printed census sources. It contains quantitative information, including decennial census data, emigration statistics, annual totals of births, deaths and marriages collected by the Registrar General, yearly statistics of agricultural production, poverty data from Poor Law records, and crime statistics. Further information is available from: <http://www.qub.ac.uk/cdda/iredb/dbhme.htm> (available September 2004).