

TIPPERARY, an inland county of the province of Munster in Ireland. It is on the northern border of the province, and is bounded on the north-east by King's County and Queen's County, and on the east by the county of Kilkenny, all in the province of Leinster. On the south-east and south it is bounded by the county of Waterford, on the south-west by that of Cork, and on the west by those of Limerick and Clare, all in Munster. On the north-west it is bounded by the county of Galway in Connaught, from which, as well as from Clare, it is separated by the river Shannon or the lakes through which it flows. It is one of the largest of the Irish counties, being exceeded only by those of Cork and Kerry in Munster, Galway and Mayo in Connaught, and Donegal in Ulster: its greatest length is from north to south, from the junction of the Lower Brusna with the Shannon to the Arra glen, 68 miles; the greatest breadth is from the border of the county of Limerick, between Tipperary and Bruff (in Limerick), to the border of the county of Kilkenny, north of Carrick-on-Suir, about 41 miles. The area is variously estimated. In the Population Returns (*Parl. Papers*, 1833, vol. xxxix.), and in the table annexed to the Useful Knowledge Society's Map of Ireland, it is given at 834,910 English acres (=1305 square miles); by Dr. Beaufort (*Memoir of a Map of Ireland*), at 882,398 English acres (=1379 square miles); and by Mr. R. Griffith, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee on Tithe (*Lords' Sessional Papers*, 1831-2), at 1,013,173 acres (=1583 square miles); comprehending according to this last estimate 819,698 acres (=1281 square miles of cultivated land), 182,147 acres (=284 square miles) of unimproved mountain or bog, and 11,328 acres (=18 square miles) of lakes. The excess of this last estimate above the previous ones is remarkable, and would render it liable to suspicion if it were supported by a less eminent authority. The population, in 1831, was 402,564, giving 308, 292, or 254 inhabitants to a square mile, respectively, to the three estimates of the area of the county. Clonmell or Clonmel, the chief town, is on the Suir, 90 miles

in a direct line south-south-west of Dublin, or 103 miles by the road through Naas, Castle-Dermot, Carlow, Leighlin Bridge, Kilkenny, and Callen.

Surface; Geology; Bogs.—The Knockmeledown Mountains, on the south border of the county, where it is continuous with Cork, rise to the height of 2700 feet above the level of the sea. They are placed in 'a table-land of clay-slate, partly bordered on the flanks by sandstone, and on the higher grounds sustaining isolated caps of the same rock, or upholding more continuous mountain-masses.' The position of the sandstone on the flanks is generally conformed to the inclination presented by the surface of the subjacent clay-slate, but the masses on the higher grounds approach more and more to a horizontal arrangement. This tract (of clay-slate) is surrounded by floetz limestone on the north, the west, and the south: 'this limestone tract on the north separates the Knockmeledown Mountains from the Galtees, of which the principal summits (3000 feet high) are in this county. The general direction of these two ranges is nearly east and west: the intermediate limestone plain or valley is watered by two streams (with their respective affluents), one, the Tar, flowing eastward into the Suir; the other, the Funcheon, westward into the Blackwater. North of the Galtees, from which they are separated by a narrow valley (the Glen of Aherlow), rise the Slieve-na-Muck Mountains, which form a subordinate and lower range, and have the same general direction of east and west. Both the Galtees and the Slieve-na-Muck are composed wholly of sandstone, and the intermediate valley or glen appears to be occupied by the same formation. The northern face of the Galtees, towards this narrow valley, is in many parts extremely precipitous, and even inaccessible: the southern face, towards the broader valley or limestone plain, which separates them from the Knockmeledown Mountains, is of a tamer character. The strata of the sandstone are, in the upper region of the Galtees, almost horizontal, yet gently curved, following the form of the summit, and precipitously broken off on the sides, where they frequently crop out. On the flanks, where they are not abruptly broken off, they become more inclined, and appear to be conformed to the surface of the clay-slate on which they rest. The sandstone varies much in character, but in general it is a fine-grained rock, composed of grains of quartz closely aggregated. The sandstone of Slieve-na-Muck yields excellent flags.

In the south-eastern corner of the county, north of Clonmell and Carrick-on-Suir, is a group of hills called Slieve-na-Man, the geological character of which is similar to that of the mountains already described: the group 'consists of a nucleus of clay-slate, surrounded and surmounted by sandstone.'

In the centre of the county is another important range. It commences in the county of Limerick, north of the little river Mulkerne, or Bilboa, which joins the Shannon a short distance above Limerick. At this extremity the range is known as the Doon Mountains; but as it extends north-eastward into Tipperary, the most important summits are known as the Bilboa and Keeper Mountains (the latter 2100 feet high) and the Devil's Bit: it crosses the county of Tipperary in a north-eastern direction by Templederry and Roscrea, becoming narrower as it advances, and enters Queen's County and King's County, which it separates from each other, and where it is known under the designation of Slieve Bloom. The geological character of these mountains is similar to those already described: Keeper and Bilboa and the adjacent parts of the range consist of clay-slate, generally flanked by sandstone, except for a small space on the north-west side, near the village of Silvermines, where, at the foot of the hills, the clay-slate comes in contact with and immediately supports the floetz limestone. To the north-east of Templederry the range is entirely composed of sandstone. The direction of the strata of the clay-slate varies in this mountain-range. The sandstone in one part, near Newport, on the west side of the range, is a coarse red conglomerate, and rests unconformably on the clay-slate. Copper was formerly dug in these mountains, at Lackamore, five miles east of Newport. There are three veins, one of them thicker than the rest, and bearing rich copper-ore in bunches. The workings on this vein extended above 700 feet in length and 150 feet in depth. An attempt was made early in the present century to renew the works, but the machinery was insufficient to keep the mine free from water.

Considerable quantities of lead mixed with silver were obtained last century in an opening at the junction of the clay-slate with the floetz limestone, near the village of Silvermines. This opening had been filled with clay, sandy clay, sand, decomposed slate, and scattered blocks of limestone, Lydian-stone, and sandstone, the whole mass being penetrated or cemented by metallic depositions of various kinds; and in this 'softness,' as the miners termed it, the operations were conducted.

Near the lower part of Lough Derg, one of the lakes through which the Shannon flows, are the Arra Mountains, a group occupying a small part of this county on the western side, and extending across the Shannon into the county of Clare (where they are known by the name of Slieve Bernagh); they consist partly of clay-slate and partly of sandstone. There are quarries in these mountains which yield slate not inferior to that of North Wales.

The rest of the county is occupied by the floetz limestone, except a portion of the district between the southern groups of mountains (Slieve-na-Man and the Galtees) and the Central range, which is occupied by the coal-field of Killenaule; and one or two small tracts on the western side of the county, where trap rocks appear interstratified with the limestone. This floetz limestone presents in its connection with other rocks and in its organic remains several features similar to those of the mountain limestone of Derbyshire and the north of England; but differs in this, that the tract occupied by it forms an extensive plain, marked only by slight undulations.

The coal-field of Killenaule extends about eighteen miles in length from north-east to south-west, from near the river Nore to the neighbourhood of Cashel, and about six miles in breadth. It is partly in this county and partly in that of Kilkenny. There are two very small outlying portions near Cashel. This coal-field forms a low range of hills, placed upon the floetz limestone, and elevated above it. It varies in its elevation, being highest and most abrupt on the north-western side, where the hills rise from 300 to 600 feet above the limestone plain. On this side the dip both of the limestone and superincumbent coal strata is greater than on the other side. Towards the south-east the surface declines gradually, and the streams which water the tract mostly flow in that direction. The strata are more gently inclined here. The aspect of the hills varies, but they are commonly rounded with intervening hollows. The junction of the limestone with the coal-formation is generally at the foot of the hills, but sometimes half-way up their side. Immediately above the limestone, shale and gritstone alternate, there being two beds of each: the upper gritstone, when not covered by the superior beds, constitutes the main body of the elevated part of the coal-hills: it is marked by repeated undulations, forming unequal ridges, with intervening hollows or troughs, having their greatest extension or length generally from north-east to south-west. In these troughs the coal-beds are found resting upon fire-clay, which intervenes between them and the gritstone and forms the floor of the coal, and covered by shale, grit, and then shale again. Sometimes this series is repeated so as to give two seams of coal. The troughs are generally from fifty to seventy yards deep from the surface to the coal, near the centre of the trough, and from 500 to 700 yards wide at the surface. The coal is of the nature of blind-coal or anthracite. The coal-works have been carried on with increased activity of late years: before 1825 the yearly produce was valued at about 12,000*l.*; since that period it has been nearly doubled.

The principal bogs are in the eastern and central part of the county: one continuous line of bog extends from near the border of the coal-field, near Killenaule, to the south-eastern foot of the central range of hills at Roscrea, a distance of nearly 30 miles; and there are smaller detached bogs westward of this, and some in the northern part of the county, between the Lower Brusna and the Shannon.

Hydrography and Communications.—The greater part of the county is comprehended in the basin of the Barrow and the Suir, two rivers which unite in Waterford Haven. A small part on the eastern border is drained by the Minster, or King's River, a small affluent of the Nore, which itself is an affluent of the Barrow. The Nore rises in this county, but has its course chiefly in that of Kilkenny. But most of the waters flow into the Suir, which rises north of Templemore, on the south-eastern slope of the mountains that there cross the county, and flows by Thurles, Golden,

and Cahir, to the junction of the little river Nier; after which it flows along the border of this county and Waterford, first northward, and then westward, by Clonmell and Carrick, below which it quits the county altogether. Its course in Tipperary may be estimated at about 76 miles. It receives a number of tributaries, most of them small. On the right bank the Multeen joins it above Golden Bridge; and the river which waters the glen of Aherlow, between the Galtees and Sliev-na-Muck, and the Tar, which drains part of the limestone valley between the Galtees and Knockmeleadow, join it lower down. The Nier, which joins it on the border of the county, on the same bank, belongs to the county Waterford. Two streams join it on the left bank, one below Clonmell, and another on the border, below Carrick. The Suir is navigable by large barges up to Clonmell.

That part of the county which lies north-west from the central chain of mountains (the Keeper, Bilboa, and Devil's Bit) belongs to the basin of the Shannon. The Shannon itself, and Lough Derg, through which it flows, skirt the north-western border for about 45 miles, being navigable throughout. The streams which flow from the north-western slope of the central chain are affluents of the Shannon, but none of them are navigable: the principal are the Nenagh, which passes the town of Nenagh, and the Lower Brusna or Brosna, which skirts the north-eastern border, and unites with the Shannon at the northern point of the county.

There are no lakes in this county; but Lough Derg is on its border. There are no navigable canals. The road from Dublin to Cork enters the south-eastern side of the county, and passes through Clonmell and Clogheen. Another road from Dublin to Cork by Athy passes through Cashel and Cahir. The road from Dublin through Kildare and Maryborough (Queen's County) to Limerick crosses the northern part through Roscrea, Toomevara, and Nenagh: another road from Dublin through Tullamore and Parsonstown (both in King's County) unites with the foregoing at Nenagh. The road from Waterford to Limerick enters the county on the south-east at Carrick-on-Suir, and passes through Clonmell, Cahir, and Tipperary. There are roads from Clonmell to Cashel and to Cahir, and from Tipperary to Cashel, besides other roads of less importance, which do not require description. In the evidence taken before the Irish Poor Commissioners (*Parl. Papers*, 1836, vol. xxxiii.), the roads in the barony of Middlethird—which, as comprehending part of the mountainous country (including Sliev-na-Man) and part of the valley or plain between the central and southern mountains, may be taken to represent the county at large—are described as good and sufficiently numerous.

Agriculture and Condition of the People.—The information which we give under this head, extracted from the Appendix to the Irish Poor Commissioners' Report (*Parl. Papers* for 1836, vol. xxxiii.), has reference to the barony of Middlethird, from which alone witnesses were examined; but it may probably be regarded as in a great degree applicable to the rest of the county.

The land in the barony was estimated in the county books (though the measurement was old, and regarded as inaccurate) at 58,833½ plantation acres: the plantation or Irish acre being equal to about an English statute acre and five-eighths, or accurately, to 1a. 2r. 19½p. The land was held as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 70 persons held above 100 acres. | |
| 20 | from 80 to 100. |
| 127 | 50 to 80. |
| 551 | 20 to 50. |
| 759 | 10 to 20. |
| 743 | 5 to 10. |
| 1056 | 1 to 5. |
| 280 | less than 1 acre. |

The soil of the barony is chiefly a rich loam of some depth on a substratum of limestone, and is equally adapted to tillage or pasture ground. There is no public common land, nor any woodland except from 150 to 200 acres in gentlemen's demesnes: there are only about 500 or 600 acres of bog, and that in the northern part of the barony: in the southern part the want of fuel is severely felt. Of the remainder of the barony, after these trifling deductions, one-third or one-fourth is pasture-land, and the rest in tillage. Grazing-farms are chiefly

large, and are occupied by gentlemen, but there are not many of them: the quantity of grazing-land had however increased in the five years preceding the inquiry; though previously to that period the converse had taken place, pasture having been converted into tillage. Farms are generally bounded by double ditches; fields are divided by single ditches. These fences are generally in good condition, and the loss from cattle trespassing is trifling. The quantity of land wasted in fences in this barony is greater than in others.

Rents have been decreasing: it was estimated that they had fallen in the twelve years preceding the inquiry from 20 to 30 per cent. The Irish acre is in general use. Farms at the time of the inquiry were generally held under lease, but the granting of leases was going into disuse, and farms of which the leases had fallen in during the preceding six years were generally held by tenants at will. The ordinary term of farm leases is thirty-one years, or three lives. Cottage and glebe lands are commonly let for twenty-one years. Since the subletting act, it has not been usual to grant leases to tenants in common; such leases had been found injurious; they had prevented draining and inclosing, and other improvements. About one-fourth of the barony was at the time of the inquiry held under middle-men, but the system is going into disuse; and though leases do not usually contain any prohibitory clause, yet there is an understanding that the lessee is not to sublet. There has been a disposition in the landowners to consolidate small holdings; but where ejectments have taken place they have been resisted by the peasantry, and threats have been used and outrages committed upon those who succeed to the occupation of the vacated land: considerable difficulty has thus been placed in the way of consolidation.

The average rent of land is not given; the competition for small holdings is however so great that when a vacancy occurs men will bid more than will allow them to make a subsistence from the land: and in most cases the cottier tenant cannot obtain more than a bare subsistence. The rent of these small holdings is generally paid in labour. This competition for land has been a fruitful source of crime. Good land may probably be worth from 2l. 10s. to 3l. per acre; but when let as con-acre it brings in a higher rent, which is usually paid in money, except when a farmer lets land to his own labourers. Dairy-land is worth 10s; an acre more than tillage-land, and grazing-land is yet more valuable.

The usual rotation of crops is threefold; potatoes, wheat, and oats form the series, and if the land will bear it, this is repeated. The potatoes are manured chiefly with 'town manure,' which sells in the towns for 2s. and 2s. 6d. for 15 cwt. The farmers, especially the smaller ones, keep very little stock; and stall-feeding for the purpose of making manure is not practised in the district; but weeds, furze, and bog-earth are carried to the dung-yard to be trodden down. Manure is the great want of the farmer, and various expedients are resorted to in order to procure it. The potatoes grown both by the farmers and the peasantry are commonly the white potatoes, because, though of inferior quality, they grow more freely and on more exhausted land. Potatoes are generally cultivated with the spade, but the practice of drilling them in by the plough is becoming more common: fallows are occasionally resorted to, though as much to give rest to the land exhausted by the frequency of the potato crop as to clean it from weeds: fallows are generally manured with lime, which is burned with culm or small-coal from the collieries in the county.

Wheat is more commonly grown after potatoes than after fallow: the seed is generally steeped in brine to preserve it from smut; and the crop while growing is usually weeded once, and rolled. Many of the smaller farmers break the lumps with a wooden mallet. None of the wheat is of the first quality: a good deal is threshed out by the small farmers immediately after harvest to pay their rent or other debts: the large farmers do not off thresh any before November.

The cultivation of clover, rye-grass, and vetches has much increased of late years; but neither turnips nor mangel-wurzel are cultivated: the potato is generally used for feeding cattle. The clover is left on the ground only one year, and is mown twice and then ploughed in.

After the common rotation of crops has been taken once or twice, or on some of the best lands three or four times, the ground is left to grass for six or eight years.

Grass or clover seeds are usually sown with the oats the last crop of the tillage course; and for the two following years the produce is mown, and then grazed until the land is again broken up by the plough. Small farmers frequently do not sow any grass seeds nor mow the crop; they also break up the ground after a shorter interval. Owing to the warmth and moisture of the climate, and from the later period (the month of August) at which they are cut, the crops of hay are heavier than would be produced by land of equal goodness in Great Britain; but it is probable that from its more succulent nature the hay will not support or fatten cattle better than a smaller quantity of English hay.

The long-horned Leicester breed of cattle was introduced many years ago; but the Durham and Hereford breeds are more in request. The common Irish (Limerick) breed is however most generally used, as being the most hardy. The stock of all kinds is very good. There are not so many cattle fattened for export as there were formerly, still some are fed for the English market, and are exported from Waterford to Liverpool. Cattle are fit for slaughter from three years and a half old; they weigh when fat from four cwt. to six cwt. Many young bullocks are sold at a year old to Roscommon and Galway men; others for grazing are bought in the neighbourhood or at Ballinasloe. The Ayrshire and Kerry cows are not much used except by gentlemen. The quantity of butter made is not great, but the quality is in general good, and the mode of preserving it is improving: Clonmell is the principal market. Very little cheese is made.

There are not many sheep kept: they are in general a cross of the Leicester breed, and are large well-made animals. There are no large flocks, and folding sheep is not in use; the small farmers keep two or three sheep for the sake of the wool; and those who have dairies mix some sheep in their pastures with their horned stock.

The horses are of an active light-boned sort, very useful for all farming purposes. Oxen are never employed in labour. Pigs are numerous, and of an improved breed: they are considered to be still improving.

Agricultural implements have undergone much improvement of late years. An iron plough, after the form of the Scotch plough, has superseded the old-fashioned one, which is now seldom seen in use: the harrows, though not so well made, yet, from the friable nature of the soil, do their work efficiently: rollers are getting more common every year; and these, as well as the harrows, are borrowed by the farmers from each other. The carts are of cheap construction, with narrow wheels and low sides formed of rails; they carry only a small load, and are drawn by one horse. The plough is used in the cultivation of every crop except potatoes, for which, among the small farmers, the spade is used; but the use of the spade is diminishing every year. The flail is used in threshing, except when the straw is wanted for thatching, and then the corn is often knocked out against a board by the hand.

The dairy-farmers have in general more capital than other farmers. They have better houses, and these, with their cattle-sheds and other farm buildings, are usually in good condition. Mud-walls are found to answer best for dairies, and little air is admitted.

Many of the resident gentry have set an example of superior cultivation, and have been the means of introducing improved stock and implements. They crop the land less severely than the common farmers, and give it longer intervals of rest or more manure, in which they are followed by the larger farmers.

The con-acre system is common; these allotments are commonly taken by the cottiers to raise their own food, but a considerable number are taken by servants and women with a view to profit from the sale of the produce. The usual quantity taken by a family is a quarter to half an acre; and the labouring class are always anxious to obtain it.

The demand for labour at the time of the inquiry was considered to have decreased, while the population had increased. Wages, which had in the course of ten years undergone a diminution of about two-pence per day, were usually for men 6d. a day with food, and in harvest 1s. a day with food; or when hired for a whole year, 7½d. a day in summer, and 6d. a day in winter, without food. Boys under sixteen received 8d. a day in harvest-time, or if hired by the year 15s. per quarter, or in some baronies 20s. per

quarter. If a labourer worked 250 days in the year, at 8d. a day, he received 8l. 6s. 8d., which may be considered as the full average of the yearly earnings of the class. In the seasons when work is slack, mid-winter and a month before harvest, many of them resort to begging. To this the labourer may add a little by eggs and about 3l. by his pigs. When food is dear, the labourer has to work sometimes for six weeks in July and August, merely for his food, consisting generally of potatoes and milk. When a farmer feeds his labourer, he gives him commonly better food than he would have at home. If a labourer has a cottage, potato-garden, and milk from his employer, as is usual, these are considered equivalent to a third or a half of his wages. The labourers in the richest grazing districts are the worst off. The labourers when they obtain permanent employment, at fixed wages, exhibit generally increased cleanliness and decency of appearance, and their cabins are better furnished.

There is no employment for women, except in some of the baronies in harvest-time, and perhaps in the potato-planting and digging seasons, when they earn about 6d. a day. Formerly they spun wool for their own clothes, but this practice has ceased for several years, probably because the manufactured article can now be purchased cheaper. The rearing of fowls is the source of some profit; and a couple of pigs will bring in about 3l., which is depended upon to pay the rent of the potato-garden. There is no work for children under fourteen years of age: they are not employed in hoeing or weeding corn or other crops.

The cottier tenants, occupiers of less than ten acres of land, are enabled to feed and clothe their families better than a labourer, but are themselves worse fed than the labourers who are dieted by the farmers. Cottiers seldom keep a cow; they hold their land from year to year, and are generally in arrear for rent, which is always (if a man holds five acres or more) expected to be paid in money.

The potatoes which the labourer or small cottier grows constitute the food of his family; he himself is frequently fed by his employer. Milk is not used in more than one half of the families. The greatest expenditure on tobacco is 6d. a week. Candles for six months amount to 3d. per week, and other necessities, under the general designation of 'kitchen,' cost from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 10s. for the year. The labourers do not consume any description of groceries. The fees to the Roman Catholic clergy form an important item in a labourer's outlay. The fee for marriage is 25s., for churching a woman 2s. 6d., and for blessing the clay and saying mass at a funeral 5s.; at confession at Easter and Christmas 1s. is expected: but these fees are often remitted.

The dwellings of the labourers are of the most wretched description, nor has any perceptible improvement taken place of late years. During the alarm of cholera they were whitewashed, but that is now neglected. They are generally 20 feet long by 12 broad, with walls from 7 to 8 feet high, divided into two or perhaps three very small apartments, and never having a second story; covered only with a thatch of straw, and having nothing but the bare ground for the floor, and that often full of holes, which in wet weather become little pools of water. A hole in the roof allows the escape of the smoke, and their windows, 15 inches square, are more commonly without glass than with it, and almost universally destitute of shutters. They have rarely any outhouse except a pigsty, and in many cases where they have not even that, the pig sleeps in the house. These wretched hovels usually cost in erection about 10l., and the tenant pays from 20s. to 30s. a year as rent; with a rood of land, the rent is near 2l. 10s. The cabins are always kept in repair by the tenant. They are usually built separate, not grouped in villages or hamlets, and for convenience near the road-side.

It rarely happens that there is more than one bed for the whole family; a bedstead, a dresser, two chairs, a large iron pot, and some crockery, all of the worst description, usually complete the catalogue. In some wretched cabins even these are not found, and the family lie on the floor.

The chief article of food is the potato: the peasantry grow this in preference to corn, because it yields a more abundant supply with less care and less manure. A labourer, when employed, gets three meals of potatoes a day, his wife and children only two. In July and August, when the old potatoes have become unfit for food, and the

new crop is not ready, colic or other bowel complaints are produced by the unwholesomeness of the diet; and the failure of the potato crop is always productive of great distress: the labourer is then obliged to procure provision upon credit, which he obtains with great difficulty and by paying double the market-price.

In respect of clothing, considerable improvement has taken place, though the peasantry are still very indifferently clad. No material for clothing is of home manufacture, but the women generally make up their own dresses: sometimes however they are unable to do this, and have to pay for getting them made. The use of shoes and stockings is increasing. Old clothes, brought from London and Liverpool, are much worn. The yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes is seldom less than a pound.

The ordinary fuel is turf: near the bogs this is cheap, but to one living at a distance of 8 or 10 miles from a turbarry, the cost is doubled. When fuel is scarce, pilfering and the destruction of woods and fences are common. Straw and dried cow-dung are used as a substitute for turf. The county has always been one of the most disturbed in Ireland; 'although there is an ebb and flow of crime in other counties, Tipperary has always kept up steadily to high-water-mark.' This was the statement of the resident police magistrate of Cashel. (See *Parliamentary Papers* for 1836, vol. xxxii., p. 357.)

Divisions, Towns, &c.—The county is divided into eleven baronies, as follows:—

| Barony. | Situation. | Pop. in 1831. |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Clanwilliam . . . | W. | 48,152 |
| Eliogarty . . . | Central | 38,531 |
| Iffa and Offa (East) . | S.E. | 38,702 |
| Iffa and Offa (West) | S.W. | 40,192 |
| Ikerin . . . | N.E. | 27,077 |
| Kilnemanagh . . . | W. | 30,774 |
| Middlethird . . . | Central | 44,103 |
| Ormond (Lower) . . | N. | 45,006 |
| Ormond (Upper) . . | Central | 24,807 |
| Owney and Arra . . | W. | 32,454 |
| Slievardagh . . . | E. | 32,765 |

402,563

It contains the county-town of Clonmell or Clonmel [CLONMEL]; the city of Cashel [CASHEL]; the ex-borough (formerly parliamentary) of Fethard; the market-towns of Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir [CARRICK-ON-SUIR], Clogheen, Killenaule, Nenagh, Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, and Tipperary; the post-towns of Burris-o'-Leagh, Burris-o'-Kane, CloghJordan, Golden, Littleton, New Birmingham, and Newport; and the villages of Ballina, Emly, Mullinahone, Silvermines, Toomavara, and others. Some of these are described as referred to above: of the others we give some account here.

Fethard is in the barony of Middlethird, 100 miles from Dublin by Kilkenny and Callen, and 9 miles north from Clonmell. The town contained, in 1831, 582 houses, inhabited by 689 families; 39 houses uninhabited, and 5 building, with a population of 3405: the whole parish contained 678 houses, inhabited by 797 families; 41 houses uninhabited; and 7 building; with a population of 4050. The town is irregularly laid out on both banks, but chiefly on the left or north-eastern bank of a small stream, the Glashall, which ultimately joins the Suir below Clonmell. Fethard is an antient and decayed town, in a bye situation, with little trade. Of the houses about 120 are slated, and chiefly of two stories: the rest are thatched cabins, and of the poorest description. There are a parish church; a Presbyterian and a Primitive Methodist meeting-house; two Roman Catholic chapels, one the regular parish chapel, the other attached to an Augustinian friary. The parish church, of which the chancel is in ruins, and the friary chapel, are antient structures. There is a good slated school-house. The town was formerly walled, and some portions of the walls and of the gateway towers remain. There are (or were lately) four mills and a tan-yard or two: the principal trade is shoemaking; but the chief occupation of the labouring class is agriculture.

The town was incorporated at an early period: the oldest known charter is dated 49 Edward III., A.D. 1376; but the corporation has been dissolved by the late Irish Municipal Reform Act. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament, but was disfranchised at the Union. There is a market on Saturday, but it is of minor impor-

tance: the yearly sale of wheat is about 8000 barrels, of oats about 3000 or 3500 barrels. There are a dispensary and a charitable loan-fund: and (by returns to the House of Commons, printed in 1835) ten schools of all kinds, including a national school with 186 boys on the books, and an average daily attendance of 130.

Cahir, or Caher, is in the barony of Iffa and Offa (West), 111 miles south-west from Dublin by Clonmell, from which it is distant 7 miles west. The town had, in 1831, 515 houses, inhabited by 706 families; 61 houses uninhabited, and 16 building, with a population of 3408: the whole parish had 1291 houses, inhabited by 1625 families; 93 houses uninhabited, and 23 building, with a population of 8594. Cahir is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Suir, at the eastern end of the valley, between the Galtees and the Knockmeledown Mountains: it is, for an Irish town, very clean, and has been steadily increasing, though not rapidly: the new houses are chiefly of a good description, worth from 10*l.* to 40*l.* per annum, and are respectably tenanted. There are a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Quakers' meeting-house. Near the town are extensive cavalry barracks; and on the banks of the Suir are the demesne and residence of the Earl of Glengall. An attempt was made many years ago to establish the linen-manufacture, but it failed: since then the straw-plat has been introduced, and gives employment to a number of females: there are also some extensive flour-mills. The market is on Friday, and is an important corn-market: the yearly sales of wheat had increased from 23,662 barrels in 1826, to 56,131 in 1835: the sale of oats had continued steady through the same period, at 37,000 barrels. There is a bridewell, and a body of constabulary are posted in the town: there are also a dispensary and fever-hospital, and (by returns to parliament in 1835) fifteen schools of all kinds; one of them a national school, with 286 children (boys and girls) on the books, and an average attendance of 150; and two others on Erasmus Smith's foundation, one with 51 girls on the books, and an average attendance of 25; the other containing 11 boys. Near the town, on an island of the Suir, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of Cahir.

Clogheen is in the barony of Iffa and Offa (West), 120 miles south-west of Dublin through Clonmell, and 14½ miles from Clonmell. The town is chiefly in the parish of Shanraghan: it contained, in 1831, 291 houses, inhabited by 357 families; 17 houses uninhabited, and 3 building, with a population of 1928: the whole parish had 1087 houses, inhabited by 1199 families; 39 houses uninhabited, and 4 building: the parish of Tullaghorton, into which the town extends, had 297 houses, inhabited by 305 families; 5 houses uninhabited, and 5 building, with a population of 1965. What portion of these belong to the town we have no means of ascertaining. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the town: the parish church of Shanraghan is in the immediate neighbourhood. Tullaghorton parish has no church. A large corn-market is held on Saturday, at which the yearly sale of wheat had increased from 42,125 barrels in 1826, to 62,824 in 1835; but that of barley had decreased from 3200 barrels in 1826, to 2284 in 1835: there are seven flour-mills in and round the town, the flour from which is sent by land to Clonmell, and from thence down the Suir to Waterford, where it is shipped. There is also a large brewery. A body of constabulary are posted in the town; and there are a small cavalry barrack, a small bridewell, and a dispensary and fever-hospital. Near the town are the ruins of an antient parish church and of an antient abbey. Shanbally Castle, the seat of Lord Lismore, is also in the neighbourhood. By the returns to parliament in 1835 there were in the two parishes eight private schools, but not any national or other school supported by subscription or endowment.

Killenaule is in the barony of Slievardagh, 92 miles south-west from Dublin by Urlingford, and 16 north from Clonmell by Fethard. The town, in 1831, contained 275 houses, occupied by 321 families; 34 houses uninhabited, and 2 building, with a population of 1578: the rest of the parish had 279 houses, inhabited by 300 families; 9 houses uninhabited, and 3 building, with a population of 1889; making a total population of 3467. There are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary: the church is small and antient. There is a weekly market, and several yearly fairs are held: a portion of the county constabulary is stationed in the town. Several of the collieries of

the Killenaule coal-field are in this parish. By the returns to parliament, A.D. 1835, there were in the parish six schools, all supported by the payments of the children: school-houses had been built by subscription for two of these schools.

Nenagh is partly in Upper Ormond, but chiefly in Lower Ormond barony, between 95 and 96 miles south-west of Dublin, on the road to Limerick. The town contained, in 1831, 1282 houses, inhabited by 1703 families; 55 houses uninhabited, and 9 building, with a population of 8466: the remainder of the parish contained 104 houses, inhabited by 104 families, and 2 houses uninhabited, with a population of 693; making a total population of 9159. This town antiently belonged to the Butler family, who had a strong castle here: it had two ecclesiastical foundations; an hospital for the canons of St. Augustin, founded A.D. 1200; and a friary for conventual Franciscans, deemed the richest foundation of that order in Ireland, founded in the reign of Henry III. The town was burned, A.D. 1550, by the natives under O'Carroll, and the friary was included in the destruction, but the castle was saved by the garrison. The town was repeatedly taken and retaken in the great civil war in the reign of Charles I. It was taken by the native forces of James II., A.D. 1688, but after a time abandoned and burned by them. The town stands on the river Nenagh, which flows with a circuitous course from the Keeper Mountains into Lough Derg, and consists of four streets meeting in the centre. The ruins of the castle, consisting chiefly of a large circular donjon or keep, called Nenagh Round, are on one side of one of the streets, Castle Street. There are a barrack for cavalry; a fever-hospital and dispensary; a church, rebuilt some years since; a Roman Catholic chapel; and a bridewell, unless it has been disused since the completion of the county gaol, lately erected here. Some remains of the Franciscan friary may be traced. A portion of the county constabulary are stationed here. There is a well-attended market on Thursday for corn and cattle. The number of barrels of wheat sold on the average of the years 1826 to 1835 was above 45,000, of barrels of oats about 4500, and of barrels of barley 1300. The sale of bere, which was about 1000 barrels in 1826, had quite ceased before 1835. There are in or near the town a brewery, a flour-mill, and a small stuff manufactory. There are several yearly fairs. There were in the parish, by the return made to parliament in 1835, eight schools of all kinds, including a national school, with an average attendance of 190 boys; a parish free-school, with an average attendance of 40 boys and girls; and a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, with an average attendance of 28 boys and girls.

Roscrea is in the barony of Ikerin, 75 miles west-south-west of Dublin, on the road to Limerick, and about 50 to 52 north of Clonmell. A monastery for regular canons is said to have been founded here by St. Cronan as early as the beginning of the seventh century, which became subsequently the seat of a bishopric, afterwards united to Killaloe. According to Keating (*History of Ireland*) there was antiently a great fair held at Roscrea on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, at which fair, about the middle of the tenth century, an army of Danes, collected from Limerick and Connaught, attempted to surprise the natives; but these, having some suspicion of the attack, had brought arms with them, and made so stout a resistance, that they repulsed the enemy, with the loss of their leader and four thousand men. In 1213 King John erected a castle at Roscrea, of which a circular tower remains; and there is in the centre of the town a square castle of the Ormond family, occupied as a depôt for the troops quartered in the infantry barracks. About A.D. 1490 a Franciscan friary was founded.

The town of Roscrea is in a fertile and pleasant situation: it consists of several streets, irregularly laid out, and had, in 1831, 907 houses, inhabited by 1136 families; 61 houses uninhabited, and 6 houses building, with a population of 5512. the whole parish, which extends into the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk in King's County (Leinster), had 1546 houses, inhabited by 1797 families; 79 houses uninhabited, and 12 building; with a population of 9199. The parish church is an antient building, with Norman doorways and niches, and several sepulchral crosses and curious architectural decorations. Near the church is a round tower 80 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, with a window with an arch of the usual form, 15 feet from the ground,

and a window with a pointed arch, about 30 feet from the ground. There are some remains of the antient monastery of canons of St. Augustin, consisting of the western gable, having an arched doorway, which forms an entrance to the present churchyard. There are also some remains of the Franciscan convent, which are (or at least were some years since) in good preservation: the tower of the conventual church forms the entrance to the present Roman Catholic chapel. There are a Primitive and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a Quakers' meeting-house in the ecclesiastical union of Roscrea (comprehending the parishes of Roscrea and Kyle), but we are not aware whether they are in the town.

The town has considerable trade as the mart for the surrounding district. Formerly there was a considerable manufacture of woollens, especially serges and stuffs, in which a thousand looms are employed; but this had so fallen off about 1835, that it gave employment only to a hundred looms. There were at that time a distillery and three breweries. There are two weekly markets and several yearly fairs for cattle and farming stock: there are public shambles and a commodious market-house. The sale of grain at the markets is considerable: the average yearly sale of wheat had increased in the ten years from 1826 to 1835, both inclusive, from 4140 barrels to 6700; and that of oats from 18,500 to 22,100 barrels; the yearly sale of barley had continued steady at 13,000 barrels. There is a savings' bank, the deposits in which had (in 1835) considerably increased: the depositors were chiefly farmers, small tradesmen, and servants: there were at the same time a fever hospital, a cholera hospital, and a dispensary. The number of places where spirits were sold was very great, amounting to above two hundred in the town alone; of these nearly half were licensed public-houses. There are a small bridewell, an infantry barrack, and a station of the county constabulary. There were, by the Parliamentary Returns for 1835, ten day-schools in the parish, including a national school, with an average attendance of 52 boys; a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, with an average attendance of 91 boys; and a day-school for young girls in connection with the Ladies' London Association and the Hibernian Society, with an average attendance of 45.

Templemore is in the barony of Eliogarty, about 87 miles south-west of Dublin, and about 39 or 40 north of Clonmell. It is supposed to derive its name from the Knights Templars, who had a house here, of which the remains form an entrance to the demesne of the Carden family. There were in the town, in 1831, 404 houses inhabited by 609 families; 12 houses uninhabited and 7 building; with a population of 2936: the whole parish had 664 houses, inhabited by 885 families; 15 houses uninhabited, and 18 building; with a population of 4583. The town is pleasantly situated near the right or west bank of the Suir, and is (comparatively at least) a well-built and neat town. The church, which has a handsome tower and spire, was rebuilt about fifty or sixty years ago; there are a handsome and spacious Roman Catholic chapel, a good market and court-house, a bridewell, extensive barracks, a fever hospital and dispensary, and ball and news-rooms. The town is approached on all sides by avenues of ash-trees; and there are several gentlemen's seats and the remains of some very antient castles in the neighbourhood. There were, according to the returns of 1835, seven schools in the parish, including a free-school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, with an average attendance of 47 scholars, boys and girls.

Thurles is in the barony of Eliogarty, 96 miles south-west from Dublin by Templemore, and about 32 from Clonmell. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was in the tenth century the scene of a severe battle between the native Irish and the Danes. There is a tradition that the Knights Hospitallers had a house here, but no record of it has been discovered. A Carmelite monastery was founded here about A.D. 1300; and in the fourteenth century a castle was built by the Butler family, which in the civil war of Charles I. was garrisoned by the Royalists and taken by the Parliamentary forces. Of these buildings there are some remains: a tower and some part of the north transept of the church of the monastery stand on the east side of the Suir; and there are considerable portions of the walls of the castle, inclosing an extensive area, and flanked by towers, some round, others square. There were not long since (and perhaps still are) some remains of St. Mary's church, built in the fifteenth century, and very

much dilapidated; there is an extensive mansion, formerly belonging to the earls of Llandaff, now converted into a barrack. There are a neat modern church, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, which is the cathedral of the Catholic archbishop of the diocese of Cashel and Emly, a Roman Catholic college, two nunneries, one of Ursulines, the other of the order of the Presentation, a Baptist meeting-house, a good market-house, a small barrack for infantry, a neat sessions-house, a well-arranged bridewell, and a dispensary. Considerable trade is carried on in the town: there are two market-days in the week, a monthly fair, and three yearly fairs: the sale of corn in the market is considerable; the wheat sold in the year increased from 30,400 barrels in 1826 to 50,600 in 1835; and that of barley from 9400 barrels in 1826 to 11,000 in 1835: that of oats had continued stationary at from 3000 to 4000 barrels. Some brewing and tanning are carried on. There were, by the Parliamentary Returns of 1835, seventeen schools; including one of 300 girls, taught by the nuns of the Presentation convent; a boarding-school of 60 girls, and a day-school of 120 girls, kept by the nuns of the Ursuline convent; a day-school with an average attendance of 200 boys, under the direction of the Religious Brothers; and a day-school under the superintendence of the curate of the established church and some of the parishioners, with nearly 40 children.

Tipperary is in the barony of Clanwilliam, 110 miles south-west of Dublin, and 23 miles west-north-west of Clonmell. A monastery for Eremites of the rule of St. Augustin was founded here in the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Edward III. (A.D. 1329) the town was burned by the natives under Brien O'Brien. Its former importance is indicated by its having given name to the county, and by the fact of its having been antiently incorporated; but it no longer possesses the same relative importance, and the corporation has long ceased to exist. The town is chiefly in the parish of Tipperary, but extends into those of Curdangan and Kilshane: it had, in 1831, 988 houses inhabited by 1284 families; 36 houses uninhabited and 18 building; with a population of 6972: the whole parish of Tipperary had 1113 houses, inhabited by 1379 families; 36 houses uninhabited, and 16 building; with a population of 7996.

The town of Tipperary stands near the little river Arra, which flows into the Suir, and consists of one principal street, from which smaller streets branch off at right angles. Several of the houses are well built, and of handsome appearance: many old buildings have been taken down and new ones erected in their place, so that the town has a neat and thriving appearance. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a public fountain. The church is a modern structure, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. There are some remains of the Augustinian monastery, chiefly consisting of an arched gateway in front of the building occupied by Erasmus Smith's classical school, which has obtained from this circumstance the popular designation of 'the abbey school.' The principal trade is in butter, of which a large quantity is sent to Limerick and to Waterford for exportation. There are two weekly markets (for which there are a neat market-house with a news-room over it, in the centre of the town, and shambles) and four yearly fairs. The sale of wheat is small; but it had increased in the ten years from 1826 to 1835, from 1125 to 3160 barrels; that of oats had increased from 7708 to 10,675 barrels: but the sale of barley had declined from 610 to 256 barrels. There are a dispensary, a fever hospital, a temporary barrack, and a small bridewell: a portion of the county constabulary are stationed here. There were in Tipperary parish, according to the return made to parliament in 1835, nineteen schools of all kinds, including a classical boarding-school on Erasmus Smith's foundation (the Abbey School), with about 30 scholars, another school on the same foundation with about 34 children, boys and girls, and national schools for boys and for girls, attended each by about 110 scholars. Kilshane parish had no school, and Curdangan only one, a hedge-school, with 24 scholars in winter and about 70 in summer.

Burris-o'-Leagh, or Burrisillegh, is in the parish of Glankeen, in the barony of Kilnemanagh, 92 miles south-west of Dublin. It had, in 1831, 219 houses, inhabited by 260 families, 14 houses uninhabited and 4 building, with a population of 1304. The parish church and the Roman Catholic chapel are both in the town. There is a small

brewery: three yearly fairs are held, one of them a considerable fair for pigs. A body of the county constabulary are posted in the town, and there is a dispensary. There were (*Parl. Returns*, 1835) in the whole parish eleven schools, including three national schools, with an average attendance of from 210 to 220 children; and another school with 23 children, partly supported by private contributions.

Burris-o'-Kane, or Burris-o'-Kean, or Burros-o'-Keane, is in the barony of Lower Ormond, 91 miles west-south-west of Dublin. The town had, in 1831, 206 houses, inhabited by 217 families, 14 houses uninhabited and 1 building; with a population of 1185: the whole parish had 465 houses inhabited by 477 families, 24 houses uninhabited, and 2 building; with a population of 2634. The town has been much improved of late years; many new houses have been built. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a Wesleyan chapel, besides the parish church, a plain modern building; a dispensary and fever hospital, and a small bridewell. There are some remains of a square castle of massive construction, called Tumbricane. Four fairs are held in the year. There were in the parish, by the returns of 1835, six schools, including three free-schools, one with about 35 children, connected with the Baptist Irish Society; another with 30 boys, in connection with the Society for discountenancing Vice; and a third, with an attendance in summer of 80 girls, supported by private subscription.

CloghJordan is in the parish of Modereny, in the barony of Lower Ormond, nearly 90 miles west-south-west of Dublin. It had, in 1831, 129 houses inhabited by 144 families, 6 houses uninhabited and 3 building, with a population of 824. There are a district church of the establishment, of light and elegant architecture, built A.D. 1830; and meeting-houses for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; also a dispensary and fever hospital. There is a considerable distillery. Three yearly fairs are held. A society for the relief and diminution of pauperism, called 'the deacons' poor fund,' exists in this and the adjacent parishes. There were no schools in the district parish of CloghJordan in 1835; but in the whole of Modereny parish there were five day-schools, including two parochial schools, one with about 50 boys, and the other with about 60 girls; there were also three Sunday-schools for religious instruction.

Golden is in the parish of Relickmurry, or Religmurry, in the barony of Clanwilliam, about 102 miles S.W. of Dublin, between Cashel and Tipperary. There were, in 1831, in the town, 101 houses inhabited by 105 families, 2 houses uninhabited, and 5 building; with a population of 684. It is a neat and improving place, situated in 'the Golden Vale,' one of the most fertile districts of the county, and is divided into two parts by the river Suir, over which is a stone bridge. It has the ruins of an old castle; and in the neighbourhood are the remains of Athassel Augustinian Abbey, originally one of the most splendid ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom; the ruins are extensive and worthy of notice. The parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel are in the town. There are flour and oatmeal mills; and four fairs are held yearly. There is a dispensary. A body of the county constabulary are posted here. The united parishes of Relickmurry and Athassel had, in 1835, six day-schools: one, with 60 children, partly supported by Lady Elizabeth Mathew.

Littleton is in the parish of Borrisleigh, in the barony of Eliogarty, 90 miles S.W. of Dublin. It contained, in 1831, 44 houses inhabited by 54 families, 3 houses uninhabited, and 1 building; with a population of 283. It is a place quite of modern origin; chiefly erected by the late Rev. Thomas Grady. The parish-church, a handsome building, is in the town; and there is also a dispensary: a body of the county constabulary are stationed here. There were, in 1835, five day-schools; one of them was the parish-school with about 30 children; one of the others was held in a school-room erected by subscription.

New Birmingham is in Kileooley parish, in the barony of Slievadagh, 95 miles S.W. of Dublin. This town owes its origin to the late Sir Vere Hunt, who obtained patents for two weekly markets and twelve yearly fairs; but these have been discontinued, and the place is comparatively deserted. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a small prison. There were, in 1831, 48 houses inhabited by 62 families, and 1 house uninhabited; with a population of 298.

Newport is in Kilvolane, or Killevolane, parish, in the barony of Owney and Arra, 109 miles S.W. of Dublin, on the road to Limerick. It had, in 1831, 127 houses inhabited by 162 families, 24 houses uninhabited, and 12 building; with a population of 852. The houses are for the most part neatly built. The parish-church is in the town; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, a bride-well, a dispensary, and infantry barracks. There are four yearly fairs, one of them a large cattle-fair.

Ballina is in Templeichally, Temple Ichally, or Temple-kelly parish, in the barony of Owney and Arra, on the bank of the Shannon, near where it leaves Lough Derg, opposite Killaloe. This village is connected with Killaloe, of which it may be considered as a suburb, by a bridge of nineteen arches over the Shannon. The population of the village, in 1831, was 832. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; and a body of the county constabulary are posted here. There is a yearly fair for pigs. Near the bridge are the remains of a castle erected to defend the passage of the river.

Emly is in the barony of Clanwilliam, near the western border of the county, about 9 miles west of Tipperary. It is of great antiquity. An abbey of regular canons of St. Augustin was early founded here; and the town subsequently became the seat of a bishop's see. Some of the prelates appear to have exercised temporal power as well as spiritual; and one of them in particular, in the ninth century, distinguished himself as a warrior against the Danes. King John granted to the town the privilege of holding markets and fairs; but the privilege of a market, if ever used, is now disused. The diocese was united to that of Cashel A.D. 1568, and the removal of its episcopal seat caused the decline of the place. It had, in 1831, a population of 701. A body of the county constabulary are posted here; and there are two yearly fairs. The parish church is in the village, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. There are the ruins of a church and a large stone cross. Some antiquities have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

Mullinahone is in Kilvemon parish, in the barony of Slievardagh, on the road between Callen and Fethard; it is also between Carrick-on-Suir and the Killenale coal-district, so that it is a common resting-place for the car-drivers in their way from Carrick. A considerable quantity of butter is sold here in a weekly market (though the place ranks only as a village), held on Thursday, and sent to Kilkenny, Clonmell, or Carrick. There are several well-attended yearly fairs for cattle and pigs, and a body of the county constabulary are posted here. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a dispensary. The population of the village, in 1831, was 1175.

Silvermines is in the parish of Kilmore and the barony of Upper Ormond, about 5 or 6 miles south of Nenagh. It is at the foot of the north-western slope of the central hills, and takes its name from the lead-mines formerly worked, the produce of which yielded an unusual quantity of silver. The population, in 1831, was 791. Some of the houses are neatly built: the parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel are in the village, and there is a dispensary. There are four yearly fairs.

Toomavara, or Toomavarra, is in the parish of Aghnamiddle, in the barony of Upper Ormond, between Nenagh and Burris-o'-Leagh; it had, in 1831, a population of 790: there are a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and a dispensary in the village. There are at least two yearly fairs, and a body of the county constabulary are posted here.

Divisions for Ecclesiastical and Legal Purposes.—This county was formed at what is commonly deemed to be the first establishment of counties in Ireland, by King John, A.D. 1210; though Sir James Ware has shown that counties or some equivalent divisions must have existed before that time. The county was subsequently enlarged by the annexation of what was called 'Cross-Tipperary,' a district having a sheriff and other officers distinct from the county. Antient records speak of the 'Vice-Comes Croceae Tipperary.'

It contains the whole or part of a hundred and sixty-three parishes. (*Pop. Returns* for 1831.) These parishes constitute or are comprehended in one hundred and nine unions or other ecclesiastical benefices, in several dioceses, as follows:—

| Diocese. | Total Number of Benefices. | Rectories and Vicarages. | Perpetual Cures. | Improper Cures. | Parishes without cure of souls. |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Cashel | 49 | 39 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Emly | 9 | 7 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Killaloe | 28 | 24 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Lismore | 22 | 20 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Meath | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 109 | 91 | 5 | 7 | 6 |

Cashel was an archbishopric, having in its province the united dioceses of Cashel and Emly, the diocese of Cloyne, the united dioceses of Cork and Ross, of Killaloe and Kilfenora, of Limerick, Ardferit and Aghadoe (which last two were incorporated), and of Waterford and Lismore. By the Act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 37, a further union of the dioceses of Cashel and Emly with Waterford and Lismore was enacted, to take place on the next avoidance; and this union has now been effected. The greater part of the county is in this united diocese. The same Act deprived Cashel of its archiepiscopal rank, on the decease of the then existing holder of the see, and added the province to that of Dublin: this change has been effected. The only part of the county in the diocese of Meath is the parish of Eglisli, which is partly in this county and partly in King's County, and is comprehended in the ecclesiastical union of Fircal. The diocese of Meath is in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; but with the exception of the small part included in that diocese, the rest of the county is in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin.

In the Roman Catholic church the archbishop of Cashel retains his dignity, and is primate of Munster. His cathedral is at Thurles. His province includes the united dioceses of Cashel and Emly, of Cloyne and Ross, and of Waterford and Lismore, and the dioceses of Cork, Kerry, Killaloe, and Limerick. In which of these dioceses the county is included we have no means of ascertaining exactly; but the greater part, if not the whole, is included in those of Cashel and Emly, Killaloe, and Waterford and Lismore.

The county is included in the Leinster circuit; the assizes are held at Clonmell: the county-gaols are at Clonmell and Nenagh, the latter very lately erected; and there are bridewells at Cahir, Clogheen, Tipperary, Cashel, New Birmingham, Thurles, Templemore, Roscrea, Nenagh (we are not sure if this is continued since the completion of the county-gaol), Burris-o'-Kane, Newport, and Carrick-on-Suir. The county-gaol at Clonmell comprehends a gaol, house of correction, and sheriffs'-prison: the house of correction is under very good management; the silent system of prison discipline is acted upon, the prison not being adapted for the introduction of the separate system. Considerable improvements had been made in the sheriffs'-prison according to the 'Nineteenth Report of the Prison Inspectors' (1841), the last we have seen; but a complete system of discipline could not be introduced until the removal of part of the prisoners to Nenagh gaol, which was not then completed. The bridewells are many of them in a bad state; those of Cahir, Cashel, and Templemore are miserably dilapidated, and that at Cahir very badly managed; those of New Birmingham, Burris-o'-Kane, and Tipperary, insecure and altogether insufficient: Carrick bridewell, though new, is badly finished and ill-managed by the keeper; and that at Clogheen, though in tolerable good order, falls very far short of the well-regulated bridewells of other counties: those of Newport, Nenagh, Roscrea, and Thurles (the last a large prison) are in good order. (*Inspectors' Report*, 1841.) It is stated in a note to that Report, that great improvement has been made in several of these prisons since the inspectors' visit.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial in 1839 was 2110, being greater than in any county of Ireland, except the metropolitan county (including the city) of Dublin; and more than twice as great as in any other county, except only Cork (including the city of Cork); Galway (including the town of Galway); Limerick (including the city of Limerick), and Kerry; and of these the only one which approached it was Cork (1932 committals), which had more than twice the population; the others barely exceed half the number in Tipperary, though Galway rather exceeds it in population; Limerick has about three-fourths of the population of Tipperary, and Kerry nearly two-thirds. So far therefore as the number

of committals is a test of the state of crime, Tipperary that year exceeded all other counties in Ireland, except that of Dublin, and in most cases very far exceeded them. Of the 2110 persons committed, 946 were convicted, and 1164 acquitted or discharged; 9 of the convictions were for capital offences, and 4 of the criminals were executed. In 1840 the number of committals was 1642, the county still retaining, or nearly so, its unhappy pre-eminence: of the persons committed, 718 were convicted, and 924 acquitted or discharged; 5 of the convictions were for capital offences, but no persons were executed. A large proportion of the offences were murders, manslaughters, assaults, riots, and other violent offences, indicative of the prevalent tendency to disturbance and insubordination.

The county returns two members to parliament, who are elected at Clonmell; and one member each is returned from the borough of Clonmell and the city of Cashel. The number of registered electors for the county in February of each of the years 1835, 1837, and 1841, was as follows:—

| | 50l. Free-holders. | 20l. Free-holders. | 20l. Lease-holders. | 10l. Free-holders. | 10l. Lease-holders. | Holders of a rent-charge. | Total. |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 1835 | 660 | 361 | 2 | 1459 | 2 | 1 | 2485 |
| 1837 | 854 | 437 | 15 | 1773 | 51 | 5 | 3135 |
| 1841 | 792 | 316 | 13 | 1217 | 120 | 44 | 2502 |

The number of voters in Clonmell and Cashel, in the same three years, was as follows:—

| CLONMELL. | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|--------|
| | 10l. Household-ers. | 5l. Household-ers. | Freemen. | Total. |
| 1835 | 601 | .. | 84 | 685 |
| 1837 | 699 | .. | 96 | 795 |
| 1841 | 587 | .. | 100 | 687 |

| CASHEL. | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|--------|
| | 10l. Household-ers. | 5l. Household-ers. | Freemen. | Total. |
| 1835 | 302 | .. | 6 | 308 |
| 1837 | 353 | .. | .. | 353 |
| 1841 | 267 | .. | .. | 267 |

Before the Union the county returned eight members to the Irish parliament, namely, two for the county itself, and two each for Clonmell, Cashel, and Fethard, but the last was disfranchised at the Union, and Cashel and Clonmell reduced to one member each: no change in the number of members was made by the Reform Act.

The amount of grand jury presentments for the years 1839 and 1840 was as follows:—

| | 1839. | | | | 1840. | | | |
|--|-------|--------|----|----|-------|--------|----|----|
| New roads, bridges, &c. | £ | 2,219 | 13 | 5 | £ | 3,165 | 13 | 0 |
| Repairs of roads, &c. | .. | 19,871 | 17 | 7 | .. | 24,831 | 8 | 1 |
| Court and Sessions houses, erection and repairs of | .. | 950 | 0 | 0 | .. | 6,093 | 10 | 0 |
| Gaols, bridewells, &c., erection and repairs of | .. | 3,999 | 17 | 1 | .. | 4,698 | 0 | 11 |
| County gaol and bridewell, and prison expenses | .. | 6,776 | 8 | 1 | .. | 8,001 | 13 | 2 |
| Salaries to officers in gaols | .. | 237 | 0 | 8 | .. | 302 | 13 | 0 |
| Constabulary police, payments to witnesses, &c. | .. | 17,195 | 11 | 2 | .. | 17,537 | 15 | 4 |
| Salaries to county officers, collectors' poundage, &c. | .. | 5,074 | 3 | 3 | .. | 5,548 | 6 | 1 |
| Public charities | .. | 6,408 | 17 | 1 | .. | 7,423 | 18 | 1 |
| Repayments to government | .. | 1,959 | 1 | 11 | .. | 2,307 | 11 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | 2,834 | 13 | 7 | .. | 2,338 | 13 | 6 |
| | £ | 67,527 | 3 | 10 | £ | 82,249 | 2 | 11 |

The county constabulary on the 1st January, 1840, and 1841, consisted of the following:—

| County | Sub-Inspectors. | Head Constables. | Constables. | Sub-Constables. | Horses. | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| | 2nd rate. | 1st rate. | 2nd rate. | 3rd rate. | 1st rate. | 2nd rate. | | | | |
| 1840 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 109 | 481 | 170 | not stated. |
| 1841 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 122 | 531 | 79 | 17 |

The whole expenditure on the constabulary force in the year 1839 was 36,276*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and in 1840, 36,595*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The amount of the constabulary force and the cost of maintaining it are greater than in any other county in Ireland.

There is a county lunatic asylum at Clonmell; which in the year from March, 1840, to March, 1841, contained 94 patients, and was maintained at an expense of 2227*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, or 23*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* for each patient. There is a county in-

firmery at Clonmell, into which the following number of patients were admitted:—

| | In-Patients. | Out-Patients. | Total. |
|------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| 1835 | 322 | 4386 | 4708 |
| 1836 | 278 | 4759 | 5037 |
| 1837 | 326 | 7760 | 8086 |

There are fever hospitals at Burris-o'-Kane, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, Clonmell, CloghJordan, Nenagh, Roscrea, Templemore, and Tipperary; and dispensaries at Ballygarry, Ballymackay, Ballymonty and Kilcooley, Ballyporeen, Birdhill, Bourney, Burris-o'-Leagh, Burris-o'-Kane, Cahir, Cappaghwhite, Carrick-on-Suir, Clogheen, Clonmell, CloghJordan, Drangan, Dundrum, Fethard, Golden, Grangemockler, Killenaule, Kilshelan, Littleton, Lorrha, Mullinahone, Nenagh, Newcastle, Newport, Portroe, Poulmuca, Roscrea, Rosegreen, Silvermines, Templemore, Templetuohy, Thomastown, Thurles, Tipperary, and Toomavara.

History and Antiquities.—Sir James Ware supposes that the Coriondi (*Kopiondoi*) and the Udiae, or rather Uodiae (*Ovodiai*), of Ptolemy, occupied this county and the adjacent ones to the west and south-west. We think it not improbable that the Brigantes (*Briyavres*) may have occupied the south-eastern parts, while the Uodiae occupied the south-western.

In the division which prevailed before the English conquest the following territories are noticed by Sir James Ware as corresponding to portions of this county:—

Aradh-Chiach: probably the half-barony of Arra, in the western part of the county, on the bank of Lough Derg and of the Shannon.

Corca-Eathrach: the territory round Cashel, comprehending part of the Vale of Goulin, or Golden Vale. Some writers consider the territory of North Desies to be identical with this.

Eoganacht: a name common to a sept or clan, and to the territory occupied by them near Thurles.

Hy-Fogarta: the country of the sept of O'Fogarty, in the neighbourhood of Thurles.

Hy-Kerin: the country of the sept of O'Meagher. This territory has retained its name with little alteration, being now the barony of Ikerin.

Muscraige-Thire, or *Muscraige-Thire*: the country the sept of Kennedy, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, a name which signifies East Munster.

In the early periods of Irish history these territories appear to have been divided between the kingdom of Thomond or North Munster, governed by princes of the Dalcassian race; and Desmond, or South Munster, held by princes of the Eoganacht or Eugenic family; the princes of which two kingdoms appear to have possessed in alternate succession the paramount dominion of Munster. Early in the ninth century, soon after the landing of the Northmen or Danes (or as they are usually termed in Irish history, from the position of their original country with reference to Ireland, the Ost-men, or East-men) under their king Turgesius, Feidlim Mac-Crimthan, king of Desmond, held the paramount sovereignty of Munster. The capital of his kingdom was Cashel. His course, which was one of violence and tyranny, was marked by success: he was victorious over the chieftains of Connaught and over the king of Meath, the nominal sovereign of all Ireland. At the commencement of the tenth century the regal and sacerdotal characters were united in Cormac MacCulinan, bishop of Cashel and king of Munster, of the Eoganacht race. He was not the first of his family in whom these characters had been combined. In 907 he defeated Flann-Siona, king of Meath and titular monarch of Ireland, on the heath of Moylena, in King's County; but having attempted to enforce the tribute which the people of Leinster had been compelled reluctantly to pay to the kings of Munster, he was defeated and slain (A.D. 908) by the Leinster forces, supported by the monarch of Ireland and the princes of the northern part of the island. Cormac built a chapel at Cashel, which still retains his name, and was the reputed author of the history commonly called 'The Psalter of Cashel.'

Callachan, who was king of Cashel towards the middle of the tenth century, appears in the history of this troubled period as an active but unprincipled warrior. He was surrendered by his own subjects into the hands of Murkertach, heir apparent to the monarchy of Ireland. In the latter part of the same century the throne of Munster was occu-

pled successively by Mahon and his brother Brian Boromh, or Boromhe, or Boru, two princes of the Dalcassian family, the latter of whom acquired the monarchy of Ireland. At the commencement of the twelfth century (A.D. 1101) Murkertach, king of Munster, gave over the city of Cashel to the church, dedicating it to God and St. Patrick. The holders of the see of Cashel had previously assumed the rank of archbishops.

In the English invasion, Henry II. (A.D. 1172) summoned an assembly of the Irish prelates and princes at Cashel, where the sovereignty of the English king was recognised, and various regulations made, increasing the power of the clergy, and more completely assimilating the practices of the Irish church to those of the church of Rome. Tipperary, or part of it at least, seems to have remained under the dominion of Donald of the sept of O'Brien, native prince of Thomond and Ormond, subject to the nominal sovereignty of the English king. In the irregular warfare which followed Henry's departure from Ireland, a body of Anglo-Normans under Richard, earl of Strigul, surnamed Strongbow, and governor or commander in Ireland, and of Hervey of Mount-Morris, entered the county (A.D. 1174) to attack Donald O'Brien, and advanced as far as Cashel, where they were to be joined either by a detachment from the Anglo-Norman garrison of Dublin or by a body of Ost-men from that city: but this detachment was surprised near Thurles by Donald, and put to the sword almost without resistance; and Strongbow and Hervey retreated to Waterford. The invaders appear to have crossed the county again the same year, in their march to Limerick (which was also under the dominion of Donald), which they succeeded in taking. In A.D. 1175 a considerable Anglo-Norman force with a body of native allies entered the county under Raymond Le Gros, marching to the relief of Limerick, to which Donald O'Brien had laid siege. The Irish, hearing of their approach, advanced, and entrenched themselves in a defile near Cashel, where they were defeated with great slaughter: the garrison of Limerick was relieved, and on the banks of the Shannon or of Lough Derg, near Killaloe, the victorious Raymond received the submission not only of Donald O'Brien, but of Roderick O'Connor, titular king of Ireland; and exacted hostages from both for the faithful performance of the engagements into which they entered.

This county was probably included in the grant of the principality of Thomond to Philip de Braosa (A.D. 1177), but the prudence or the cowardice of that noble prevented his dispossessing Donald O'Brien, who still retained possession. In A.D. 1185, while prince (afterwards king) John was in Ireland, sent over by his father, as lord of the island, the Anglo-Normans erected castles at Tipperary and Ardfinnan in this county; that of Ardfinnan was however soon taken by Donald, who, in A.D. 1190, defeated the Anglo-Normans under William, earl-marshal (who had married Strongbow's only child and succeeded to the Irish estates of that nobleman) near Thurles. Donald died A.D. 1194. The oldest part of the present cathedral of Cashel was built by him. Tipperary appears to have passed in the course of a few years afterwards into the hands of the Anglo-Normans, as it was one of the counties erected by King John (A.D. 1210), during his expedition to Ireland, at the head of a considerable army. It is probable that the northern part at least of the county was part of the seat of war (A.D. 1274-1277) between the O'Briens, who retained a portion of Thomond, and the Anglo-Norman, or as we may now term them, Anglo-Irish family of the De Clares.

It is probable that the Scots and their Irish allies were in this county (A.D. 1317) in the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce and his brother King Robert, since they ravaged the country from Kilkenny as far as Limerick. In A.D. 1328 the royal privileges in the county were granted to James Butler, earl of Carrick, now created also earl of Ormond; these royalties were long retained by the earls of Ormond. In A.D. 1330 Brian O'Brien, prince of Thomond, ravaged the county and burned the towns of Athassel (near Cashel) and Tipperary to the ground. In the period of anarchy which was contemporaneous with the war of the Roses in England, and continued long after that war was closed, the county was included in the scene of the frequent contests between the rival septs or families of the Geraldines, to which belonged the earls of Desmond and Kildare, and of the Butlers, at the head of which was

the earl of Ormond. The burning of the cathedral of Cashel was one of the charges brought against the Earl of Kildare in his examination before the privy council (A.D. 1496). His reply to the charge was characteristic: 'Spare your evidence,' said he; 'I did burn the church: for I thought the bishop had been in it.'

In the great civil war in 1642, Clonmell, Cashel, Carrick-on-Suir, Fethard, and all the other towns in Tipperary, were seized by the insurgents, or, as they were termed, 'the Confederates,' almost at the first outbreak in the central and southern provinces. At Cashel, Fethard, and Silvermine; there were some murders committed: those at Cashel were perpetrated by the relatives of some persons recently put to death by Sir W. St. Ledger, president of Munster, who had previously entered the county with two troops of horse and exercised great severity. The Earl of Inchiquin, who commanded in Munster for the parliament, invaded the county A.D. 1647, took Cahir by capitulation, and stormed Cashel, where he mercilessly slaughtered twenty priests and an unresisting multitude who had taken shelter in the cathedral. He levied contributions in all the neighbourhood, and was prevented from taking Clonmell only by want of provisions. When Cromwell invaded Ireland, and (A.D. 1649) was opposed by the Royalists and Confederates, now united under the Earl of Ormond (to whom Lord Inchiquin, shocked at the execution of the king, had joined himself), a detachment from his army took Carrick-on-Suir, where Cromwell himself crossed the river to besiege Waterford. A body of Royalists under Lords Inchiquin and Taaffe, attempting to retake Carrick (24th October), was repulsed with severe loss. Ormond with the main body of his army was about this time near Clonmell watching Cromwell, whom sickness and the approach of winter obliged to raise the siege of Waterford; soon after which Ormond withdrew to Kilkenny, having posted a considerable body of Ulster men at Clonmell.

About the latter end of February, 1650, Cromwell opened the campaign by taking Cahir, Cashel, Fethard, Clogheen, and other places in this or the adjacent counties; and in the course of the following April laid siege to Clonmell. This siege cost him more trouble and loss than any other part of his Irish expedition: he lost above 2000 men in a fruitless assault; however after a siege of two months the place was obliged to surrender for want of ammunition: the garrison had previously withdrawn to Waterford without Cromwell's knowledge, and the townsmen obtained good conditions, Cromwell supposing that the garrison was still in the town. In 1651 Ireton, who was after Cromwell's departure, general-in-chief for the parliament, concentrated his army at Cashel and marched to the bank of the Shannon, over which he forced a passage at Killaloe. On the restoration of royalty in Ireland, which rather preceded its restoration in England, Clonmell was one of the towns occupied by the Royalists.

In the war of the Revolution Clonmell was abandoned by the Jacobites on William's advance toward the south after the battle of the Boyne (A.D. 1690). William, after his unsuccessful siege of Limerick, retired with his army to Clonmell, and there leaving them, proceeded to Duncannon and embarked for England.

In the rebellion of 1798 this county was not involved; and though it has been the scene of much agrarian disturbance, there has been no serious outbreak to require particular record.

(*Map of Ireland*, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; *Second Report of the Irish Railway Commissioners*; *Geological Transactions*; Lewis's and Carlisle's *Topographical Dictionaries of Ireland*; *The Traveller's New Guide through Ireland*; *The Scientific Tourist in Ireland*; *Parliamentary Papers*; Ware's *History and Antiquities of Ireland*; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; Moore's *History of Ireland*; Gordon's *History of Ireland*; Dr. W. C. Taylor's *Civil Wars of Ireland*; &c.)