

TYRONE, an inland county in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, bounded on the north and north-east by the county of Londonderry, on the east by Lough Neagh, on the south-east by the county of Armagh, on the south by that of Monaghan, on the south-west by that of Fermanagh, and on the west and north-west by that of Donegal. Its form approximates to that of an oblong quadrangle, with its sides facing the north-east, south-east, south-west, and north-west respectively. The largest dimensions, which are the diagonals of the quadrangle, are as follows: from the shore of Lough Neagh at the mouth of the Ballinderry river in the east, to the border of the county of Donegal in the west, 57 miles; and from the banks of the Foyle, at the junction of the three counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry in the north, to the junction of the three counties of Tyrone, Armagh, and Monaghan in the south, 47 or 48 miles. The area (including that part of Lough Neagh which is assigned to this county) is, according to the Ordnance Survey, 806,295 acres, 3 roods (or nearly 1260 square miles), of which 774,500 acres, 2 poles (or 1210 square miles) are land; and 31,795 acres, 2 roods, 38 poles (or nearly 50 square miles) are water. The population, in 1831, was 304,468, giving nearly 242 inhabitants to a square mile. In area it is about equal to the English county of Gloucester, but falls considerably short of it both in amount and density of population. Omagh, the assize town, is 96 miles in a direct line north-north-west of Dublin, or 110 miles by the Londonderry mail road through Ashbourne, Slane, Carrickmacross, Castle Blayney, Monaghan, and Aughnacloy; in  $54^{\circ} 36'$  N. lat. and  $7^{\circ} 19'$  W. long. The county itself lies between  $54^{\circ} 19'$  and  $54^{\circ} 57'$  N. lat., and between  $6^{\circ} 35'$  and  $7^{\circ} 56'$  W. long.

*Surface, Geology, Hydrography, and Communications.*—This county lies, for the most part, between the two mountainous districts which cross Ulster from east to west. The northernmost of these districts (that of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal) encroaches upon the northern border; and the southernmost (that of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh) encroaches on the southern border. Outlying groups of mountains occupy portions of the intermediate district, especially on the west, where they extend nearly across the county. Another group, connecting the two great mountain-districts, crosses the county a little to the eastward of the centre, and divides the lower ground, which occupies most of the central and eastern parts of the county, into two parts; the plain or basin of Omagh in the centre, and the plain of Lough Neagh on the east.

The plain of Lough Neagh (the surface of which lough is nearly 50 feet above the level of the sea) rises gradually from the shore of the lough westward towards the mountains which separate it from the plain of Omagh: it extends south-eastward across the border of the county, which is here formed by the river Blackwater, into the adjacent county of Armagh; and south-westward to the neighbourhood of Clogher and Five-mile-town, to the foot of the mountains which border on the county of Ferma-

nagh: northward it extends along the shores of Lough Neagh into the county of Londonderry.

The part of the plain adjacent to the lough, and to the river Blackwater as far up as Charlemont, is occupied by tertiary formations, probably lacustrine, consisting of beds of white, brown, and greenish-blue clay, alternating with white and grey sand: they have been bored in some places to the depth of 294 feet without reaching the subjacent formations. Irregular beds of lignite occur, and this mineral is dug by the inhabitants, when other fuel is scarce, for their domestic use. This clay district is similar to that of Bovey in Devonshire; but no good white potters' clay has been found, though several pits have been opened both for potters' clay and pipe-clay. To the north-west of the tertiary beds, the secondary formations, chalk, green-sand, and lias, crop out, being covered in places by masses of tabular trap. These are succeeded by the red marl or new red-sandstone, which on the south-west immediately succeeds the tertiary beds. Between Dungannon and Stewart's-town is a coal-field which, though small, contains more beds of workable coal than any other in Ireland, and affords coal similar to that of Ayrshire. There are collieries at Drumglass near Dungannon, and at Coal Island, nearly midway between Dungannon and Stewart's-town. The formations of the limestone group (corresponding in geological position to the carboniferous or mountain limestone of England) occupy nearly all the remainder of the plain, and extend south-westward to the neighbourhood of Clogher, where, contrary to its general character in Ireland, it rises into tolerably lofty mountains. The limestone mountain south of Clogher, known as Slievh Beagh, rises to the height of 1254 feet.

The plain of Lough Neagh is drained by the Ballinderry in the north, and the Blackwater in the south; both have the upper part of their course in the county and the lower part on the border; the length of the Ballinderry is about 25 miles; of the Blackwater, 46 miles. The latter is navigable for about eight miles, namely, below Charlemont, where the Ulster canal, which skirts its course on the Armagh side for many miles above the junction, opens into it. A canal, five miles long, conveys the produce of the Coal Island collieries into the Blackwater.

The plain of Omagh is inclosed on nearly every side by mountains: it extends to the south-west into the county of Fermanagh, to the border of Lough Erne; and to the north-west, to the border of the county of Donegal; and is drained by the streams which unite to constitute the Foyle. The eastern and southern part of this plain, and the extension towards Lough Erne, are occupied by the old red-sandstone, which abuts upon and in some places covers the granite and protruded greenstone which form the mass of the mountains that separate the two plains of Lough Neagh and of Omagh. The rest of the plain of Omagh and the mountains which on other sides environ it consist of mica slate, covered in extensive tracts by the old red-sandstone, by the different members of the carboniferous limestone series, or by the millstone-grit. There are some quarries of inferior slate. Freestone and limestone are quarried in various parts of the county; the limestone of Cookstown is remarkable for the number and variety of its fossil remains.

The Camoan, or Camowen, the principal of the streams which unite to form the Foyle, rises in the mountains that separate the plains of Lough Neagh and Omagh, and flowing westward to Omagh, receives the Drumragh from the southern part of the county: it then turns northward, and flows by Newtown-Stewart to the border of the county at Strabane; and after separating for some miles Tyrone from Donegal, finally quits the county to enter that of Londonderry. Its whole length, including Lough Foyle, is about 76 miles, of which above 50 are in this county or on the border. It takes the name of Strule soon after its junction with the Drumragh; below the junction of the Derg it is called Mourne, and finally, below the junction of the Finn, Foyle. It is navigable below Newtown-Stewart, about 30 miles from its source. Its chief tributaries in this county are the Drumragh and the Derg on the left bank, and the Owen Killew on the right bank. At Strabane it receives the Finn from the county of Donegal, which is navigable to Stranorlar, and has the last four miles of its course on the border of this county. The Strabane canal runs from the town of Strabane about three miles into the Foyle, to which river its course is parallel.

The lakes are numerous; but are all small except Lough Neagh, of whose surface 27,355 acres, 1 rood, 28 poles, or nearly 43 square miles, are assigned in the Ordnance Survey to this county.

The Dublin and Londonderry mail-road crosses the country from south-east to north-west by Aughnacloy, Ballygawley, Beragh, Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, and Strabane; the Newry and Coleraine cross-mail road crosses the eastern side of the county, through Moy, Dungannon, and Cookstown.

We subjoin the height of some of the more remarkable elevations: Slievh Sawel, 2236 feet; Mullagh Clogher, or Straw Mountain, 2083 feet; Oughtdoorish, 1866 feet; Carnakilly, 1596 feet; Slievh Kirk, 1225 feet; and Fir Mountain, 1118 feet; all on or near the border of the county towards Londonderry. Dooish, in the mountain group which bounds the plain of Omagh on the west, 1119 feet; Mullagh-carn, 1778 feet; Bessy Bell, 1386 feet; Slievh Ard, 1381 feet; and Mary Gray, 826 feet: all north of the plain of Omagh. The hills north-east of the plain of Omagh, between the Owen Killew and the Glenelly, feeders of the Camoan, rise to the height of 1432 feet. The measurements are from the Ordnance Survey.

*Agriculture, State of the Population, &c.*—The following particulars, borrowed from the Appendix to the First Report of the Irish Poor Commissioners (*Parl. Papers for 1836*, vols. xxxi.-xxxiii.), relate to the barony of Omagh, which has an area of 224,675 acres, or 351 square miles, being more than a fourth of the whole county. We quote the observations of Jonathan Binns, Esq., one of the Commissioners, 'On the Nature and State of Agriculture.'

'The soil of the barony of Omagh is mostly of a light friable nature, and of a brown colour, upon a firm, loamy subsoil, mixed with gravel, and in some places upon a sandstone, and others upon a slaty rock. Limestone is found at Kilmore, near the town of Omagh, at Drumquid, and on the borders of the county of Fermanagh. Peat bogs and mosses abound in all parts of the barony; in their vicinity the land is of a moory or peaty nature upon a clayey subsoil.

'The agriculture in this barony is very far behind that of the county of Armagh, or any other we have visited. The principal landlords are absentees, and do not encourage improvements; many of the farmers are ignorant of the cultivation of turnips, clover, rape, or mangel-wurzel: some of them say they are aware of the advantage they would receive by these plants, but they are too poor to get lime, manure, or sand to begin the system. Their plan is to grow a succession of oat crops (sometimes five), after potatoes, till the land can no longer produce, and in that exhausted state it is left to rest, as they term it, till it is ready for a repetition of this scourging process. The pasture afforded in the interim, left as it is in many or most cases to spontaneous production, is poor in the extreme; some few sow a little white-grass (*Holcus lanatus*). Rye-grass and timothy-grass are sown in a very few instances, and a little clover. It is said there is no Agricultural Society in the county of Tyrone. The farms average about 12 acres Irish measure. Two-thirds are ordinarily under the plough. The rent of the arable land, keeping the high land near the mountains, is 1*l.* 10*s.* per acre, Irish; the tithe, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; the county cess, 3*s.* to 4*s.* per acre. Many have leases, but without any instruction for proper cultivation, and, on the other hand, without any condition on the part of the landlord to assist the tenant in draining, limeing, building, fencing, &c., as is the usual practice in many parts of England. Notwithstanding, it is usual for the farmers to burn lime, as the number of limekilns in all parts of the barony testify. The limestone at Kilmore costs, at the quarry, 2*s.* per ton; when burned, it is charged 10*d.* per barrel of four bushels. The farmers prefer carting the stone and burning it in kilns with sods or turf on their own farms; this they do at vacant times: the breaking and burning cost 8*d.* per ton, therefore 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton is all the farmer is out of pocket, the rest is his own cartage and labour in stone, turf, &c.: 30 or 40 barrels are put on land which has been previously arable, and double this number is laid on rough, unbroken-up ground: from 100 to 120 of these barrels are frequently laid on the latter kind of land in Lancashire and the adjoining counties. Many of the farmers make composts of lime, earth, peat, clay, mud, and dung, and are generally careful to put some peat or other absorbent into their midden-steads, or yards, but they never can have a

sufficient supply of manure till they adopt the system of keeping their cattle on green food in the house. Another proof of the advantage of cutting green food for cattle, and keeping them in the house, may be adduced by comparing the quantity of butter given by the same description of cow under the two modes of feeding. In Omagh they state the quantity to be 60 to 70 lbs. in the year: in Armagh, under the stall-feeding, it is 100 to 112 lbs. The old Irish breed prevails here almost exclusively, no improved breed having been introduced.

'Sheep are rarely seen; we observed on an average about one in a mile, in travelling through most parts of the barony: except in demesnes, it was said by the farmers that there was one sheep to about 20 acres. The pigs in this barony, as well as in the other parts of Ireland which we have visited, are of a good description. The horses are also useful, and adapted to the country and the small farms. The car is still in use here, with the revolving axletree and solid wheels: there is also a species of carriage quite novel to me, viz. a sledge, or as it is here called, a sled or slide: it consists of the shafts of a cart, having nailed to each of them at the lower end a piece of crooked wood, a yard or four feet long, to slide upon the ground; upon these shafts a basket is placed to carry turf, hay, &c.; these sledges are used on the mountain-sides, being lighter to draw up the steep slopes of the hills, and less subject to be overturned. They do not appear to be aware of the convenience so general in England of what are called shelvings, viz. a simple slight projecting rail, extended round the cart for the purpose of carrying a load of hay or straw.

'The ploughs have been much improved; the old clumsy wooden plough, with its wooden mould-board, has given place to the Scotch and iron plough, with a pair of horses abreast. Their spades and shovels differ from the English in having handles five or six feet long, which are certainly calculated for keeping the body more erect, and for ease in their use, and in some cases may be as useful, but the English spade and shovel are in my opinion calculated for doing more work in a given time. Although the roads in every direction were receiving great injury from the accumulation of water and mud upon them, we did not see half a dozen men employed at them during the ten days we were residing in and travelling in the barony; that is, we did not six times see any man employed upon them. It is notorious that so many poor men are forced to be idle, though so anxious to get a day's work, that they would travel six or seven miles for it, according to the evidence given at Armagh. A little labour in opening the sides to allow the water to run freely off, scraping the mud off, and putting a few stones into the hollows, saves the great expense which is very commonly resorted to in covering a road entirely with broken stones, rendering it almost impassable for a long time. Many of the roads which are not turnpike are in a most neglected and shameful state, but the farmers say that they cannot adopt any proceedings, and therefore must submit.

'Very little attempt appears to be made to cultivate the surface of the bog-lands; what is done is chiefly by hand-labour: no horses are used upon mosses or bogs, with pattens to prevent them sinking, as practised in Lancashire. Potatoes are all grown on the ridge or lazy-bed method; not a single instance occurred where the plough was used. Wheat is very little grown, which may be in part accounted for by the distance to any port or water-conveyance: what is produced is carted to Caledon or Derry, a distance of 30 Irish miles: many parts of the barony and county are well adapted to its growth under proper cultivation. At Omagh there is a good market for oats. Very few orchards are to be found.

'Many of the enclosures are large for the size of the farms, and the fences so bad, that they are obliged to bring all their cattle into the house at night, often without food, and attend them by day. In more parts quickset fences have taken the places of whins and mounds of earth, but in these cases the tenants have had to purchase the thorns and plant them, which are not very dear, say 3s. to 5s. a thousand. It is allowed by all that the farmers are becoming very poor, and less able to make any improvement: the situation of the cottier is deplorable, living, or, more properly, merely possessing an existence, in poverty, rags, and wretchedness, in dwellings not fit for a human being, frequently without windows or chimneys, built of sods or mud, 12 or 14 feet square, imperfectly

covered with rushes or straw, the smoke issuing out of the door and various parts of the roof.'

The Irish acre is equal to 1 acre 2 roods 19  $\frac{1}{4}$  poles statute measure; and the Irish mile to 1 mile 2 furlongs 7 poles.

The cultivation of potatoes has increased. There is no permanent grass-land. The butter of the district is of second quality, but it has improved considerably of late years. Very little cheese is made.

The con-acre system is by no means so general in this county as in many parts of Ireland: in a great number of parishes it is quite unknown.

Farm servants, unmarried and living in their masters' houses, receive, according to their skill, from 5*l.* to 7*l.* a year besides their living. Day-labourers in and about the towns are generally without regular employment, and form the most destitute class. Cottier labourers are the most numerous class. These give the first four days' labour out of every week throughout the year to a farmer, for which they receive from the farmer the following payment:—their food on the days when they work for him; a cabin and from 15 to 20 perches of manured land for potatoes; as much land as will be sufficient for sowing two pecks of flax; and permission to cut as much turf as two men can cut with spades in a day, which turf is brought home for them by the farmer. In some cases they get a little ground, perhaps half a rood, for oats: the remaining two days of the week are considered necessary for the cultivation of their own little crop, out of the proceeds of which they have to clothe themselves and their families, to feed those families all the year round, and themselves three days out of every seven. This difficult task they are enabled to perform chiefly by the industry of their families in the dressing and sale of their flax and by rearing a pig. When a cottier is old, and unable to work as the farmer wishes, he must go out and beg, unless he has a family able to maintain him. If sick and unable to work, his crop is seized, and perhaps sold; or if, by the kindness of the farmer, his crop is left, he has to make up the lost time by additional labour when restored to health. Some cottiers get the privilege of keeping a cow on the farmer's land, for which they pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year, which is generally paid in money.

Employment is scarce: day-labourers seldom get more than half work through the year, and many do not get even that: a labourer gets in summer 8*d.* per day and his diet; in winter, when employment is very scarce, 5*d.* per day and diet: a boy under sixteen may earn about 1*l.* 10*s.* in the half-year as servant to a farmer. A cottier's wife may earn 1*½d.* a day by spinning, at the utmost: children in general get no employment till they are twelve or fourteen years of age. The food of the labouring class consists chiefly of potatoes, and part of the year of oatmeal. Their cabins, which have been described already, are wretchedly furnished; their clothing also is wretched. Turf is the common fuel, and is abundant and cheap; yet, amidst all their privations, they are, on the whole, a peaceable well-conducted people.

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

Baronies.	Situa- tion.	Area.						Popula- tion in 1831.
		Land.		Water.		Total.		
		A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	
Clogher	S.	97,271	2 11	297	3 32	97,569	2 3	38,609
Dungannon	E.	215,452	1 22	28,109	0 5	243,561	1 27	121,857
Omagh	{ Centr. } { & W. }	223,519	2 29	1,155	0 18	224,674	3 7	72,377
Strabane	N.	238,256	1 20	2,233	2 23	240,490	0 3	71,625
		774,500	0 2	31,795	2 38	806,295	3 0	304,468

The county contains the assize-town of Omagh, the borough of Dungannon, the ex-boroughs of Strabane, Augher, and Clogher [CLOGHER, BISHOPRIC OF], disfranchised at the Union; the market-towns of Aghnacloy, Ballygawley, Beregh or Beragh, Caledon, Castlederg, Cookstown, Drumquin, Fintona, Moy, Newtown-Stewart, Stewarts-town, and Trellick; and the post (but not market) towns of Coal-island, Dunamanagh, and Five-mile-town.

Omagh is in the parish of Drumragh, in the barony of Omagh. It is thought to have owed its origin to an abbey founded near the close of the eighth century. It is on the south bank of the Camoven, immediately below the junction of the Drumragh; and consists of one principal street, nearly parallel to the course of the river, and one



or two smaller streets branching from it. The streets are paved, but not lighted. There were, in 1831, 297 inhabited houses, with 371 families, and a population of 2211: the houses are mostly of respectable appearance, and slated. The parish church of Drumragh, a large and handsome building, with tower and spire, is in the town; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and one Methodist; a handsome court-house for the assizes, a county gaol, barracks for the military and for the police, the latter just over the bridge, in Cappagh parish; a county infirmary, a fever hospital, a dispensary, a savings-bank, and a news-room. The town has not much trade: there is an extensive brewery in Cappagh parish, just across the river. There is a well-supplied market on Saturday, but the corn-market is inconsiderable, except for oats. Brown linens are sold on alternate Saturdays, and there are ten fairs in the year.

Dungannon is in Drumglass parish, in the barony of Dungannon, 97 miles from Dublin, on the branch mail-road from Newry to Coleraine. It was antiently one of the chief seats of the Hy Nial or O'Neill family, and suffered considerably in the early hostilities between the native Irish and the English of the Pale, as well as in the great rebellion of 1641 and the war of the Revolution. The town consists of four principal and some smaller streets, and had, in 1831, 569 inhabited houses, with 708 families, forming a population of 3515. The town is lighted with gas, and has many good houses both in and round it. It has a castle, rebuilt after the Restoration; the parish church of Drumglass, a handsome building, with a lofty octagonal spire; a Roman Catholic chapel, two meeting-houses for Presbyterians and one for Methodists, and a court-house and bridewell. The principal trade of the town is the manufacture and bleaching of linen; in the immediate neighbourhood are several limestone-quarries, some potteries, iron-works, lime-works, and flour-mills, a large distillery, and a brewery; and at Drumglass, only a mile distant, are collieries. Dungannon was incorporated by charter of James I., A.D. 1612; but the corporation has been dissolved by the late Irish Municipal Reform Act. It sends one member to Parliament. Dungannon has a well-endowed royal college or school, with (in 1834) nearly 80 boys; the school-buildings, which cost 4626*l.*, were erected A.D. 1786, by order of primate Robinson of Armagh, who gave the ground and 2000*l.* towards the expenses. Near the town is Northland House, the residence of Lord Ranfurly.

Strabane, in the barony of Strabane, 18 miles north-north-west of Omagh, on the Londonderry road, consists of a number of streets irregularly built on the north-east or right bank of the Mourne, a little above the junction of the Finn. A bridge over the Mourne connects the town with a smaller part or suburb of the town on the opposite bank of the river, and another bridge, a mile distant, over the same river (which here, below the junction of the Finn, is called the Foyle), connects it with the town of Lifford in the county of Donegal. The houses, which are generally well-built, and many of them handsome, amounted in 1831 to 775, inhabited by 871 families; the population was 4700. The parish church of Camus parish (in which part of the town stands) is in Strabane; and there are two Roman Catholic chapels, one of them in the suburb beyond the river, and one meeting-house, if not more, for Presbyterians or Methodists, and a court-house and bridewell. Corn (for which Strabane has the most important market in the county), salt beef and pork, butter, eggs, and poultry, are exported; and timber, staves, iron, groceries, and general merchandise imported. There is a considerable brewery, and on the Foyle, below the town, is an important salmon fishery. Trade is facilitated by the Strabane canal, the basin of which is adjacent to the town, and has good wharfs and quays, with warehouses and store-houses for grain. Strabane was incorporated by charter of James I.: the corporation has been dissolved by the late Irish Municipal Reform Act.

Aughur is in the barony of Clogher, about 16 miles south-south-east of Omagh, and about two miles north-east of the town of Clogher. It stands on the south side of the river Blackwater, and consists of one small street and a group of houses detached from the street. Near the town are the remains of an old castle. There is a market-house, in which divine service is performed every Sunday. The town was incorporated by James I., but the corporation has gone into disuse. The population of the town

and immediate vicinity was, in 1831, 832, chiefly Protestants.

Aughnacloy, in the barony of Dungannon, and Ballygawley, in that of Clogher, are both on the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road. Aughnacloy is 20 miles S. E. from Omagh, and Ballygawley 16 miles. Aughnacloy (population in 1831, 1742) consists of one principal street along the mail-road, and of some smaller streets. It contains some good houses, the parish church of Carrenteel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a convenient market-house. The market is on Wednesday, and there is a monthly fair for live stock. Ballygawley (population in 1831, 972) consists of one principal street along the mail-road, and has some large and well-built houses, the parish church, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. A small manufacture of gloves is carried on, and there are a brewery and a distillery. The market is on Friday, and in it every fortnight there is a considerable sale of linen. There is a monthly fair for live-stock. Caledon is in the barony of Dungannon, between Armagh and Aughnacloy, on the left bank of the Blackwater, and at the south-eastern extremity of the county. It consists of one main street, and had in 1831 a population of 1079. The parish church of Aughaloo is in the town, and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and a Methodist meeting-house; near the town is Caledon House and demesne, the residence of the earl of Caledon. There is a large flour-mill, and round the town are a number of limestone-quarries. Caledon was antiently called Aghaloo or Aughaloo, and at a later period Kennard, which name is still frequently used by old people. Castlederg, or Derg-bridge, is in the barony of Omagh, on the north or left bank of the Derg, over which is a handsome stone bridge of four arches. West of the town are the ruins of an old castle, built before A.D. 1619, by Sir John Davis, attorney-general for Ireland. Population in 1831, 575. Cookstown, in Dungannon barony, consists of one street above a mile long, on the mail-road from Newry to Coleraine. It had in 1831 a population of 2883. Many of the houses are large, built of stone and slated. The parish church of Derryloran is in the town, and in or near the town are several meeting-houses and a large Roman Catholic chapel. There are two weekly markets, one on Tuesday for corn, and one on Saturday for linen-cloth and yarn, flax, live-stock and provisions, and a monthly fair for farming-stock. Near the town are a bleach-mill and a number of limestone or freestone quarries. Finfona, in the barony of Clogher, on a feeder of the Drumragh, nine miles S. by W. of Omagh, consists of one main street, with some well-built houses. The population in 1831 was 1714. Unbleached linens are woven and sold in considerable quantity in the market, which is held on Friday. The parish church is in the town: the Roman Catholic chapel is at some distance from it. Moy is in the barony of Dungannon, on the Newry and Coleraine mail-road, just where it enters the county, on the banks of the Blackwater, over which is a bridge communicating with the town of Charlemont in Armagh. Moy had in 1831 a population of 902. It consists of a principal street, expanding in one part into a square or market-place, and of one or two smaller streets branching from the market-place; and contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several Dissenting meeting-houses, and a commodious market-house. Considerable trade is carried on in coal, corn, timber, salt, iron, and slate, by means of the navigation of the Blackwater: there is a well-provided market on Friday, and a monthly fair for live-stock, especially for horses. Some linen is woven, and round the town are some bleach-greens, and potteries for coarse ware. Newtown-Stewart is in the barony of Strabane, on the left bank of the Strule (over which there is a bridge), 10 miles from Omagh, on the mail-road to Londonderry, and consists of several streets irregularly laid out, but well-paved: it had in 1831 a population of 1737. The houses are for the most part neat and well-built; and the town contains the parish church of Ardstraw, a Roman Catholic chapel, several Presbyterian or other dissenting meeting-houses, and the ruins of an antient castle. There is a market on Monday for agricultural produce and unbleached linen, and a monthly cattle-fair for live-stock. Stewartstown is in the barony of Dungannon, between Dungannon and Cookstown, and consists of a large market-place, and three streets meeting in it: it had in 1831 a population of 1010. Some linens and mixed fabrics of linen and cotton (called

unions) are made; in the neighbourhood are several limestone-quarries, and considerable trade is carried on in the town, which is the mart of the surrounding district. Stewartstown contains a number of well-built houses of stone, slated, the parish church of Donaghenny, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a school-house, and a market-house. The other market-towns are too small to require notice.

Of the post (not market) towns, Coal-island, in the barony of Dungannon, is the only one that calls for notice. It is three or four miles north-east of Dungannon, in the centre of the coal-field, and consists of a number of houses, generally of stone and slated, grouped near the basin in which the canal from the Blackwater terminates. Coal-island is surrounded by coal, gravel, sand, and clay pits; and in or near it are several potteries, bleach-mills, flour-mills, a manufactory of fire-bricks and crucibles, and two manufactories for spades and edge-tools; besides warehouses, granaries, and yards round the canal basin.

*Divisions for Ecclesiastical and Legal Purposes.*—This county contains the whole or part of 43 parishes, to which may be added 5 ecclesiastical districts, attached to churches or chapels, and making 48 ecclesiastical cures; of which 41 are rectories or vicarages, and the remaining 7 perpetual curacies. Of the 48 cures, 26, including all those in the barony of Dungannon, where the parishes are most numerous, and one or more in each of the other baronies, are in the diocese of Armagh; 16, including nearly all those in the barony of Strabane and above half of those in the barony of Omagh, are in the diocese of Derry; and 6, in the baronies of Clogher and Omagh, are in the diocese of Clogher: all these dioceses are in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh.

There were in the 48 parishes or ecclesiastical districts (including those parts of parishes which are in adjoining counties) in 1834, 53 churches or other places of worship of the establishment, besides school-houses or other places in which service was performed: there were at the same time 66 Roman Catholic chapels, besides several altars in the open air at which service was performed; and 63 meeting-houses for Presbyterians, and 26 for other Protestants (almost entirely for Wesleyan Methodists), besides school-houses and rooms in private houses, in which meetings for worship were held. (*First Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction, Parliamentary Papers for 1835, vol. xxxiii.*)

The number of day and Sunday schools, and of scholars on the books of the day-schools in these parishes, as far as returns could be obtained, was in 1834 as follows:—

	Schools.			Scholars on the books of Day-schools.
	Day.	Sunday.	Total.	
In 26 Parishes in the Diocese of Armagh	212	77	289	13,448
16 " " " Derry	173	82	255	11,180
6 " " " Clogher	120	34	154	7,064
	505	193	698	31,692

(*Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, Parliamentary Papers for 1835, vol. xxxiv.*)

Tyrone is in the north-western circuit; the assizes are held at Omagh. Quarter-sessions for the baronies of Omagh and Strabane are held at the towns of Omagh and Strabane alternately: those for the baronies of Clogher and Dungannon are held at the towns of Clogher and Dungannon alternately. The county gaol is at Omagh.

The county constabulary force on the 1st January, 1841, consisted of 1 county-inspector (second-rate); 5 sub-inspectors (2 first-rate, 2 second-rate, 1 third-rate); 5 head-constables (second-rate); 24 constables; and 122 sub-constables (107 first-rate, 15 second-rate), with 7 horses. The total expense for the year 1840 was 7714*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

The county is included in the district of the Londonderry lunatic asylum. The county infirmary is at Omagh: there are fever-hospitals at Omagh and Strabane; and dispensaries at Ardstraw, Ballygawley, Benburb (between Moy and Caledon), Coagh (not far from Cookstown), Cookstown, Dromore, Drumquin, Dunnamanagh (not far from Strabane), Dungannon, Fintona, Gortin, Newtown Stewart, Omagh, Pomeroy (between Dungannon and Omagh), Same, Stewartstown, Strabane, Termonmaguirk, and Trillick. There is a dispensary for Clogher and Augher, and one for Castlederg and Killeter, but their locality is not given.

The grand-jury presentments for 1840 amounted to 48,312*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, thus distributed:—

New roads, bridges, &c.	£8,824	7	6
Repairing roads, bridges, &c.	17,536	16	2½
Erection or repair of court or sessions houses	162	1	11
Erection or repair of gaols, &c.	50	0	0
All other prison expenses	1,434	10	9½
Salaries	715	4	7½
Police	3,965	18	5½
Salaries of county officers, not included above	4,170	18	9
Public charities	3,651	6	7
Repayment of advance to government	5,115	7	0½
Miscellaneous	2,686	2	10½

£48,312 14 8½

Before the Union this county sent ten members to the Irish parliament, two for the county itself and two each for the boroughs of Dungannon, Strabane, Augher, and Clogher. It now sends three members to the imperial parliament, namely, two for the county, elected at Omagh, and one for the borough of Dungannon. The county had, in 1834-5, 1250 electors; in 1839-40, 3594; Dungannon had, in 1834-5, 197 electors; in 1839-40, 332.

*History and Antiquities.*—This county seems to have been included in the territory of the Darnii, a nation mentioned by Ptolemy. At a subsequent period, parts of it were known by the names of Hy-Briun and Hy-Fiachria (the latter being the country about the river Derg); and the whole appears to have been called Kinel Eoguin, or Tir-oen, modernized Tyrone. It was in the northern Hy-Niellia (or country of the O'Neills), which comprehended also a large part (if not the whole) of Donegal.

About A.D. 1177 the county was invaded by John de Courcy, one of the Anglo-Norman invaders; but appears to have remained in the hands of the O'Neills of Tir-oen, who were among the most powerful of the native chieftains. In the reign of Henry VIII. (A.D. 1542), Hugh O'Neill was created earl of Tyrone, with remainder to his illegitimate son Matthew, who was made lord of Dungannon. The earl, having formed a plan for revolting against the government, and for Matthew's exclusion, was, through the information of the latter, seized by Sir James Crofts, lord-deputy, and detained in prison in Dublin. His son, Shane or John O'Neill, assembling some troops, partly Scottish adventurers, defeated the forces of the lord-deputy and of his brother Matthew, whom he afterwards assassinated: he then invaded the territory of Tir-Connell (now the county of Donegal), where he suffered a severe defeat, but contrived to maintain himself in his own district of Tyrone, of which, on the death of his father, he assumed the title of earl. He was assassinated (A.D. 1567) by a Scottish captain, in whose encampment he had taken refuge from the attack of Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy. In the rebellion of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and son of Matthew of Dungannon (A.D. 1595 and following years), Dungannon Castle, where he resided, was burnt by him on the advance of the lord-deputy Sir William Russell. In 1597 the royal forces under Sir Henry Bagnal were entirely defeated at Benburb, on the banks of the Blackwater, on the border of the county. In A.D. 1601 O'Neill, pressed by the lord-deputy Mountjoy, was compelled again to burn Dungannon, and the erection of forts on the banks of the river Blackwater and on the shore of Lough Neagh compelled him to submit.

Tyrone had been formed into a county before this rebellion (A.D. 1584); but the first sheriff was not appointed until after its close (A.D. 1603). It was comprehended in the great settlement made in Ulster in the following years [ULSTER], and was, in great part, parcelled out among 'undertakers' (i.e. persons who undertook to form settlements or colonies), partly Scotch and partly English.

In the great rebellion of 1641 Dungannon Fort was seized by Sir Phelim O'Neill, and the whole county fell into the hands of the insurgents, except the forts of Augher and Castlederg, the garrisons of which repelled the attack. In 1646 the Scots and English under Monroe were defeated by the Irish insurgents at Benburb, with the loss of above 3000 men: this victory restored to the insurgents a predominance in Ulster, which however they finally lost on the arrival and success of Cromwell in 1649. In the revolutionary war, the army of James, after raising the siege of Londonderry, retired to Strabane in this county.