

The Population of a Rural Pre-Famine Parish: Templebredin, Counties Limerick and Tipperary, in 1834

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The destruction of the original Census enumeration books in 1922, has imposed almost insuperable limitations on Irish genealogists and Irish demographic historians as they work on the nineteenth century. Thus, despite rich and original hypotheses, many fundamental problems of Irish population history are still unresolved. Professor Lee, indicating the scattered and varied sources which might supplement the parliamentary papers, has commented that "Irish demographic history is now at a stage where a line of evidence is worth a page of hypothesis . . .".¹ This article, and the population return published with it, aims to provide at least one such "line of evidence", and it presents a rare source for Irish genealogists and local historians.

The Census Reports which provide so much essential data for social and economic history are of limited use for detailed local analysis of families and communities. This is true for both the genealogist and the historian.² However, in a few cases the loss of the enumeration books can be overcome as alternative unofficial pre-Famine population returns have survived.³ These returns provide a list of names of all the households in the parish to which they relate and are of obvious genealogical value. Such a population return has survived for the parish of Templebredin, in Cos. Limerick and Tipperary, where the parish priest, Father Thomas Mahony, had a census taken in August 1834.⁴ While the value of even a small amount of detailed census data for the local historian and genealogist hardly needs to be stressed, when this data can be richly supplemented by other sources, as in this particular case, the value is very greatly enhanced.⁵

The purpose of this article is fourfold. Firstly, Father Mahony's population return is published here exactly as he compiled it (see Appendix). The document can thus be used by anybody for their own particular purposes. Any comments on it are confined to the text of the article. Secondly, the background to the taking of the

¹ J. Lee, "Marriage and Population in Pre-Famine Ireland", *Economic History Review*, 2nd ser., 21 (1968), 295.

² S. M. Tillot, "The Analysis of Census Returns", *The Local Historian*, 8:1 (1968), 2-10, on the value of enumeration books in local demographic study.

³ See P. de Brún, "A Census of the Parish of Ferriter, January 1835", *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, 7 (1974), 37-70, and "A Census of the Parishes of Prior and Killemlagh, December 1834"; *ibid.*, 8 (1975), 114-135; see also D. MacIvor, "Census of Tallans-town Parish, 1834", *County Louth Archaeological Journal*, 14:1 (1957), 14-25; a few original census returns survived 1922 and are in the Public Record Office in Dublin.

⁴ This return has survived unnoticed in manuscript in the unsorted collection of material labelled "Cath. Board and Cath. Ass. etc." in the archives at Archbishop House, Dublin; I wish to express my thanks to Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Dublin, for permission to publish the document and to Rev. Dr. K. Kennedy, Diocesan Archivist, for his unfailing kindness in facilitating my research in the archives.

⁵ These supplementary sources include two Tithe Applotment Books and various parliamentary papers which are discussed in this article; other sources such as newspapers, diocesan records, estate papers, records in the State Paper Office, Dublin, and family material or folklore might add important detail to that outlined here.

return is noted. Thirdly, the parish of Templebredin is described very briefly. Fourthly, the supplementary sources relating to the population of this parish and their possible uses are discussed to show how the people of pre-Famine Templebredin can be placed in their socio-economic context.

Background to the Document

The reasons why parish priests were asked by Daniel O'Connell to undertake a census of their parishes are fully explained in de Brún's article on the census of the parish of Ferriter.⁶ In short, O'Connellite organisations from the mid-1820s were prompted to use the population figures showing Catholic dominance as a form of argument or propaganda in political controversy; the statistics supplied by priests also served as a check on official parliamentary returns. A Commission of Inquiry was set up in May 1834 into the state of religious and other instruction, and O'Connell endeavoured to ensure that the proportion of Protestants would not be exaggerated in relation to that of Catholics. Father Mahony's population return for the parish of Templebredin, dated August 1834, was a very early response as it was not until September that O'Connell advocated, with great attention to detail, the census in an Address to the People of Ireland.⁷ de Brún observes with respect to the overall success of the 1834-35 census scheme:

"Though returns continued to be reported until May 1835 it would seem that only a small number of parish priests compiled censuses as requested, and thus the venture was unsuccessful. In this it shared the fate of an earlier attempt also made under O'Connell's auspices."⁸

Templebredin Described

This parish is partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, County Tipperary, and partly in the barony of Coonagh, County Limerick. It lies more in County Limerick than in County Tipperary.⁹ *The Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland* (1846) notes that Templebredin contained excellent arable and pasture land. Lewis observes that the land "is equally divided between tillage and pasture, with the exception of a small portion of bog, which supplies the tenantry with fuel".¹⁰ The parish was about 2½ miles long and about 2 miles wide. It was crossed by the road from Emly to Pallasgrean. This latter was a post village "pleasantly situated", according to the *Parliamentary Gazetteer*, "among beautifully wooded hills and the best grazing grounds in the country". Pallasgrean was on the road from Cappaghmore to Bruff and it served the parish of Templebredin which was joined to Grean in the Roman

⁶ See note 3 above.

⁷ The Address was issued on the 20th of September 1834, see *The Pilot* (27 September 1834).

⁸ de Brún, *op. cit.* (1974), p. 40; there survives in the archives at Archbishop's House, Dublin, diocesan returns showing the priests of each parish and the post towns; these manuscript returns were compiled for O'Connell by the Bishops in October 1834.

⁹ The 1841 Census shows that 1,408 statute acres were in Limerick and 1,047 in Tipperary; thus, the total parish had 2,455 statute acres; Father Mahony states that the parish area was 1,504 acres, 1 rood, 35 perch, Irish measure; this is the exact measure on the Tithe Applotment Book for the parish in October 1826 (see T.A.B. 17/70 in Public Record Office, Dublin); the Census area is, of course, almost the same as Father Mahony's and that referred to in the T.A.B. 17/70; see *Census of Ireland 1841*, P.P. 1843, XXIV, 322, 334.

¹⁰ S. Lewis, *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 1st edition, Vol. II, London 1837, p. 602; Father Mahony told the Poor Inquiry that the bog was "only for the use of the tenants occupying the property of which it forms a part", *Poor Inquiry Report*, P.P. 1836, XXII, 646.

Catholic parochial arrangements.¹¹ There were chapels at Nicker and Templebredin. The chapel at Templebredin had an average attendance of 700 which would be roughly 50 per cent of the population of the parish which was almost exclusively Roman Catholic.¹² There are short notes on the antiquities of Templebredin in John O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters relating to both counties.

The Supplementary Sources

Father Mahony's population return lists all the households by name in the parish of Templebredin.¹³ It is very rare to have this type of listing. It means that for this parish the great number of landless men, the cottiers, artisans and tenants-at-will, can be named by those seeking genealogical roots in this parish.¹⁴ For most parishes it is possible to find the tithe payers listed in the Tithe Applotment Books.¹⁵ For some parishes parochial registers may have survived.¹⁶ For all parishes aggregated data can be found in the official decennial Census and in other parliamentary reports such as that on Public Instruction in 1835. In the case of Templebredin there survives two Tithe Applotment Books, one compiled in October 1826 and the second in February 1834.¹⁷

The main problem in using the Tithe Applotment Books (hereinafter abbreviated to T.A.B.s), the government Census and Mahony's Return for comparative purposes is to establish definite comparability. It has already been noted that the area given in the 1841 Census and by Mahony is practically the same though both of these sources used different measurements. Mahony obviously had access to the 1826 T.A.B. as he quotes exactly the acreage (in Irish acres) and the tithe details of the parish as given on the Tithe Book. This, of course, is very strong evidence that he was referring to the very same parish. However, he lists 13 townlands while the T.A.B. 1826 has 14 and the T.A.B. 1834 lists 11 townlands. Despite this apparent discrepancy, it is almost certain that all the sources are referring to the same geographic

¹¹ Father Mahony was the parish priest of Grean and Templebredin and Father Kennedy was his curate, see the returns by Roman Catholic Bishops of their clergy in Appendix 2 of the *First Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction*, P.P. 1835, XXXIII, 884.

¹² *First Report, Public Instruction*, P.P. 1835, XXXIII, 582-3.

¹³ There are some discrepancies between the Tithe Applotment Books and Father Mahony's census; for example there are two Conways with holdings listed in the Tithe Applotment Books for the townland of Templebredin while Father Mahony has no Conways for this townland.

¹⁴ For discussion of the difficulty of identification of the mass of Irish people at this period for genealogical purposes see J. G. Barry, *The Study of Family History in Ireland* (O'Donnell Lecture, National University of Ireland, 1967), p. 27.

¹⁵ These are indexed by parish in the Public Record Office, Dublin; on their value and content see R. C. Simington, "The Tithe Applotment Books", *Analecta Hibernica*, 10 (1941), 295-298, and also "Tithe Applotment Books of 1834", *The Journal of the Department of Agriculture*, 38:2 (1942), 249-343; for a good outline of the Tithe system see D. H. Akenson, *The Church of Ireland Ecclesiastical Reform and Revolution 1800-1885*, Yale University Press 1971, pp. 87-111.

¹⁶ For a useful but by no means complete list of Catholic parish registers see J. MacCaffrey, "Parochial Registers", *Archivium Hibernicum*, 3 (1914), 366-406; for Church of Ireland surviving registers see lists in the 55th and 56th Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Record Office, Dublin; no register appears to survive for Templebredin for this period.

¹⁷ Public Record Office, Dublin, T.A.B. 17/70; while little enough is known of Father Thomas Mahony, the compiler of the population return, it is clear that he was a "farming priest" as his name appears as a tithe payer as he occupied just over 15 acres in the townland of Ballyneety; he paid £1.6.3 in tithes and on his population return he has in his household 6 males and 3 females; he gave fairly detailed evidence to the Poor Inquiry Commission; he was very active in collecting funds for O'Connell, see for example, *The Pilot* (25 November 1842), and *The Nation* (29 June 1844).

area known as the parish of Templebredin. The T.A.B. 1826 in listing 14 townlands names Templebredin, Ballyneety and Killeenanalive twice. It also lists Tonaree, unlike Mahony, but it has not noted Coolagrene, Tearmana and Ballynagrena listed by Mahony. The 11 basic townlands listed in T.A.B. 1834 are measured in statute acres at just over 2,412 acres. This is almost approximate to both the 1841 Census and to the Mahony/T.A.B. 1826 measure. By using the Ordnance Survey map and the T.A.B.s to identify the size and location of the respective townlands, the following 11 townlands would almost certainly seem to have comprised the area of the parish which was common to all the documents:

TABLE 1—PARISH OF TEMPLEBREDIN

No.	Townland	Area on Ordnance Survey Map (statute acres)			Mahony's Census	
		Acres	R.	P.	Male	Female
1	Knockalegan	183	1	20	31	35
2	Killeenagalive	575	2	15	143	149
3	Cloghaready	287	0	31	43	55
Area of Parish in Co. Tipperary		1,047	0	26	217	239
4	Coolnadow	145	0	11	18	17
5	Knockaundoolis	162	0	4	42	40
6	Garrydoolis					
	(Coolagrene)	355	1	8	123	103
	Cloghaready N.	14	3	2		
	Cloghaready S.	13	2	32		
7	Cloghihavarreela	152	3	36	65	58
	(Knockervilla)	11	3	17		
8	Clynabroga	29	0	27	19	21
9	Templebredin	66	2	4	16	18
10	Ballyneety N.	164	0	27	174	182
	Ballyneety S.	228	3	2		
11	Tonaree— (Ballynagrena Tearmana)				6 5	6 9
Area of parish in Co. Limerick		1,407	3	23	518	516
TOTAL PARISH		2,455	0	9	735	755

Note: The Townland Index for the 1851 Census (published 1861) establishes these 11 townlands in Templebredin. Coolagrene is not in the Index. Ballynagrena is in Killeen parish. Tearmana is not in the Townland Index. Ballyneety (North and South) are in Templebredin but not the neighbouring Ballyneety.

The spelling of the townlands here follows that on the Ordnance Survey maps. In No. 6, Coolagrene does not appear on the Ordnance Survey map, but as certain names listed by Father Mahony under Coolagrene appear on T.A.B. 1826 under Garrydoolis it has been assumed to be part of Garrydoolis. The two small Cloghaready townlands noted in No. 6 are in County Limerick. In No. 10 only two of the three Ballyneety townlands have been noted as it is clear that the Tithe Applotment Books

do not place the three in the parish of Templebredin.¹⁸ The three Ballyneety townlands amount to nearly 500 statute acres while the T.A.B.s include about 350 statute acres under the two Ballyneety townlands they include. This leaves a discrepancy of about 40 acres between the T.A.B.s and the Ordnance Survey which needs to be accounted for by more detailed investigation than is possible here.¹⁹ It is clear that Mahony's population figures under Ballyneety do not refer to an area of about 500 acres if the population was distributed in the same pattern as in the other townlands. In No. 11 the townland of Tonaree is given for Mahony's Ballynagrena and Tearmana. Ballynagrena is a big townland of well over 350 statute acres and it would definitely have had more than 12 people. It has been assumed here from the names on the T.A.B.s that Mahony is referring to Tonaree which is adjacent to both Ballynagrena and to Templebredin. Tearmana does not appear on the Ordnance Survey map, but it is noted here with Ballynagrena as Mahony records the details of each townland in an order related to geographic proximity to each other. This supports the conflation of his 13 townlands as in Table 1.

A useful series of statistics for the parish may be compiled for the pre-Famine decades as in Table 2:

TABLE 2—THE POPULATION OF TEMPLEBREDIN 1821-41

Source	Co. Limerick part	Co. Tipperary part	Total
1821 Census	517	553	1,070
1831 Census	829	670	1,499 ^a
Mahony's Return 1834	1,034	456	1,490
Public Instruction Report 1834	—	—	1,414
Lewis 1837 (Enumerator's Return 1831)	683	670	1,353 ^b
1841 Census	992	465	1,457 ^c

Notes: ^aIn the 1831 Census Report there is a difference of 7 between the parochial returns (under the baronial returns) and the county returns with respect to this parish: 677 are returned in Clanwilliam part of the parish which gives a total of 1,506; in the Census Report there is a note to say that the "entire parish of Templebredin contains 1,506 inhabitants", *Census of Ireland 1831*, P.P. 1833, XXXIX, 241; the parochial returns are used in the above table.

^bLewis, *op. cit.*, Preface, p.v. states that the Census of 1831 was adopted for his population statistics; it is clear, however, from the Public Instruction Report that he adopted the Enumerator's Return 1831 which totalled 1,353, a difference of 146 or 153 (depending upon which figure is chosen) from the published Census; see *First Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction (Ireland)*, P.P. 1835, XXXIII, 582-3; this Report added 61 "by computation" to give a figure of 1,414.

^cTen years later the 1851 Census returned a figure for the entire parish of 1,001, *Census of Ireland 1851*, P.P. 1856, XXI, 476, 444.

A remarkable aspect of this Table is that the 1831 Census, Mahony's Return and the 1841 Census are mutually supportive as the difference between them is quite small. Depending on which 1831 figure is used the difference between Mahony 1834 and the 1831 Census is either 16 or 9. Again, comparing Mahony with the 1841 Census figure there is a difference of 33; even a difference of 76 between Mahony and the Public Instruction Report is not very significant. These sources add another

¹⁸ The 1826 Tithe Applotment Book refers to another Tithe Applotment Book (T.A.B. 21/69) when itemising Ballyneety in its Table of Townlands; see also note at bottom of Table 1.

¹⁹ It may be accounted for by more accurate measuring or by tithe free land.

"line of evidence" to the suggestion that the pre-Famine population was levelling out or perhaps showing even a small decrease in numbers before the Famine. Recent Irish demographic studies have minimised the role of the Famine as the origin of new population patterns; it is argued, rather, that the trends were established before the Famine but were intensified during the Famine years.²⁰

The Table reveals marked differences in the Returns for the different parts of the parish as given in the various sources. However, the 1841 Census tends to bear out Mahony's figures showing a difference of well over 500 in favour of the larger part of the parish in County Limerick. In fact the 1841 Census and Mahony have exactly the same number of households for the parish, 214, which is remarkable. Mahony, however, is probably more accurate in his returns for males and females than the 1841 Census which shows less females (718) than males (739) in the parish. Mahony's figures have 755 females and 735 males.

For the genealogist Father Mahony's Return provides not only all the households in the parish by name but it locates them in each townland under the name of the head of the house and gives the size of the household and, of course, the religion. When his list is used with the T.A.B.s it can be established whether any particular family occupied a holding and if so, of what size; other details may also be gleaned such as the owner of the townland and of course the tithe details. When this information is related to Father Mahony's detailed answers in the appendices of the Poor Inquiry Report, quite a full picture of the social and economic life of the people of pre-Famine Templebredin is revealed. To illustrate this (briefly) the townland of Knockaligan which has a little over 180 statute acres may be examined. Similar exercises would relate all the families of Templebredin to their social and historical environment. Mahony lists the population of Knockaligan as follows:

	Male	Female
John Harrigan	2	4
James Connors	4	4
Laurence Ryan	2	4
Denis Hogan	1	6
Timothy Mulvihill	7	2
Widow Ryan	5	4
Michael Sullivan	3	4
Widow Sullivan	3	2
Michael McEnerny	4	5

Thus, the townland had 9 households with a total population of 66 (31 males and 35 females). Three of these households occupied nearly all the land: Denis Hogan farmed just over 55 statute acres; Catherine Ryan (widow of Patrick) farmed over 71 statute acres and Michael Sullivan farmed over 53 statute acres. Timothy Mulvihill had a one acre holding. The townland was the property of John Mahon and was set by him to the above landholders.²¹ The remaining five households must fall into the category of cottiers, artisans or landless labourers. The occupation statistics given for the parish in the 1841 Census enable one to conclude that most

²⁰ For recent additional evidence and brief review of the literature see F. J. Carney, "Pre-Famine Irish Population: The Evidence from the Trinity College Estates", *Irish Economic and Social History*, 11 (1975), 35-44.

²¹ These details may be found in the two Tithe Applotment Books for the parish with the precise measurements and the tithes paid.

of these households were small conacre or landless labourers.²² Father Mahony presented a very grim picture of the life of the labourer in his parish of Grean and Templebredin: "Having no resident gentry, the farmers are the only persons to employ labourers."²³ Dry potatoes was often the diet, and clothing was of the worst description, "in many cases not deserving that name". Their cabins without any land were set from £1 to £2 per year; with land the average was from £5 to £6 per acre.²⁴ The cabins

"are in general of the worst description, and not at all furnished. They are not (with few exceptions) supplied with bedsteads, or anything like bedding or bed-clothes; the way they manage in this respect is to shake a small portion of straw on the ground at bed time, over which there is something like a winnowing sheet, which, in many instances, is the only covering the whole family, be it large or small, male and female, will have in summer or winter, unless they add thereto the shreds they have had on during the day".²⁵

The 1841 Census classifies the 214 houses in the parish: there were 96 mud cabins of one room (4th class houses); 101 cottages of mud walls with 2 to 4 rooms and windows; there were 10 good farm-houses or street houses (3rd and 2nd class houses); there was one house better than all the previous classes.²⁶

Father Mahony pointed out that the condition of the poorer classes had deteriorated since the 1815 peace. The post-Napoleonic Wars depression affected the people acutely

"as they have less employment; for during the war, butter, beef, pork and corn, rated so high, that the farmers could and did employ the poor labourers more constantly than at present. The population is increasing".²⁷

As regards conacre for potato growing, the rents ranged from £10.10s to £12.12s per acre. Pasture land, generally taken by the poor and usually by the quarter acre, cost £1.1s per quarter acre "before the ground is dug". Stubble cost £6 per acre but it had to be manured as well.²⁸ Despite the stark poverty and the increase of population, emigration had not occurred, according to Father Mahony.²⁹

There were three hedge-schools in Templebredin, with an enrolment of 110 males and 74 females.³⁰ They were supported by small payments made by the parents.

²² *Census of Ireland 1841*, P.P. 1843, XXIV, 322-3, 334-5; out of a total of 221 families in the parish 122 depended on their own manual labour while 95 depended on the "direction of labour"; two were unspecified and two were dependent on vested means, professions, etc.; those dependent on manual labour were in agriculture mainly, as 166 of the 221 families were in this sector and only 39 families in the parish were involved in manufacture, trade, etc.; see also *Census of Ireland 1833*, XXXIX, 240-1, 250-1.

²³ *Poor Inquiry Report*, P.P. 1836, XXXI, 326.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, P.P. 1836, XXXII, 392.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, it is interesting to note that Father Mahony, speaking of Grean and Templebredin parishes (pop. 6,638), told the Poor Inquiry Commission that such cabins were "so numerous" that he could not "enumerate them at present"; often two or more families were resident in the same cabin.

²⁶ *Census of Ireland 1841*, P.P. 1833, XXIV, 322-3, 334-5.

²⁸ *Poor Inquiry Report*, P.P. 1836, XXXII, 332; the post-1815 depression has been seen as more important to Irish population patterns than the Famine, see B. M. Walsh, "A Perspective on Irish Population Patterns", *Eire-Ireland*, 4:3 (1969), 7.

²⁷ *Poor Inquiry Report*, P.P. 1836, XXXIII, 646.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ See details in *Second Report of Commissioners of Public Instruction*, P.P. 1835, XXXIV, 614.

One of them, that kept by Mrs. Drew, was mainly for girls, and in addition to spelling and reading taught needlework. The other two taught writing, spelling and reading. The 1841 records 306 males and 145 females as being able to read and write; 86 males and 105 females as being able to read and 245 males and 374 females in the parish who could neither read nor write.

* * * *

Using this combination of source material it is possible to analyse in great detail all the families of pre-Famine Templebredin. Other sources should not be neglected by the researcher as these might yield more detail to add to that indicated here.³¹ Father Mahony's Return provides the essential basis for a close study of this pre-Famine community; with it the ordinary men and women can be identified and rescued from obscurity. A local study of the pre-Famine population is possibly the best way to take the pulse of pre-Famine Ireland.

APPENDIX

Population Return of the Parish of Templebredin, August 1834

This appendix reproduces Father Mahony's census exactly as it appears in the manuscript surviving in Archbishop's House, Dublin, including his notes at the beginning and end of the return.

* * * *

The following is the Population return of the Parish of Templebredin, a part of which is in the County Tipperary and Barony of Clanwilliam. The other part in the County Limerick, Barony of Coonagh, taken by persons deputed by me in August 1834—

Thomas Mahony
P.P.
Pallisgrean &
Templebredin

Killeene na Galive	M	F	Timothy Hanly Sr.	5	6
Daniel Hanly	5	4	John Callahan	6	2
Patrick Kelly	1	3	Thomas Harty	3	4
Cornelious Marnane	4	5	James Molony	3	6
John Donoughue	4	4	Andrew Byrane	3	4
Darby Dea	6	4	Widow O'Brien	3	3
Edmond Laffan	1	1	Mary Bruton	—	2
Edmond O'Connor	4	2	Mathew Connelly	4	3
Thomas Hasting	5	3	John Connell	1	5
Patrick Commons	2	3	Patrick Hays	5	2
James Commons	2	1	John Newman	3	2
Michael Condon	2	4	John Ryan	2	4
Widow Ivers	3	2	John Ryan Sr.	3	6
Timothy Meagher	6	6	Widow Ryan	—	3
James London	4	2	Timothy Hanly	5	4
Patrick Meehan	4	3	Patrick Ryan	2	2
Timothy Hanly Jr.	6	7	Thomas Cahill	3	2
Mathew Hanly	3	6	Patrick O'Brien	1	2

³¹ See note 5 above.

	M	F
Timothy Cahill	3	2
John O'Brien	2	2
Mathew Archer	4	2
Julian Casey	-	2
John Ryan	2	2
John Archer	4	4
Patrick Mullany	5	4
Thomas Shehan	2	1
Thomas Clancy	4	8
Timothy Ryan	3	1
Total	143	149

Cloughaready		
Daniel Ryan	4	4
Timothy Ryan	4	4
Edmond Molony	1	2
Cornelious Collins	5	9
Mathew Cahill	5	4
Patrick Ryan	5	9
Lant. Ryan	2	6
Jarrow O'Brien	3	3
James Cloughessy	5	5
Edmond Condon	8	7
Thomas Condon	3	2
Total	45	55

Garrydoolis		
Cornelious Meehan	3	3
Thomas Darreux	4	1
Daniel Hanly	4	1
John Kelly	3	3
James Ryan	5	5
Patrick Magrath	4	2
Patrick Humphries	4	5
Cornelious Mara	3	3
John Flood	4	4
Edmond Wild	5	1
Wm. Ryan	3	3
Richard Quinn	2	4
Widow Grace	6	5
Patrick Coughlan	6	6
Denis Humphries	3	3
Martin Hays	2	2
Wm. Lynch	4	1
Thomas O'Donnell	3	5
John Hogan	2	3
Philip Fennelly	2	2
Michael Torpy	5	4
Edmond Murphy	7	7
Daniel Connelly	3	1
Patrick Harrigan	2	1
Patrick Crow	3	2
Wm. Crow	5	1
Patrick Hogan	4	2
David Bourk	7	7
John Conway	5	4
John Tracy	4	1

Patrick Ryan	1	2
Cornelious Hanly	2	3
Michael Loughnane	1	2
Total	123	103
Coolnadow		
James Ryan	8	5
Thomas Ryan	7	7
Thomas Landrigan	3	5
Total	18	17

Coolagrene		
James Green	7	3
Morgan O'Brien	1	5
John Harty	2	2
Roger Ryan	3	4
John O'Brien	3	5
Oliver Quinn	5	1
Widow Dwyer	1	5
John Long	7	7
Patrick Ryan	2	2
James Brady	1	1
Patrick Byrane	1	5
Widow Hickey	1	2
Thomas Callighan	4	3
Margaret Quinn	2	2
Bridget Ryan	0	2
Patrick Luby	6	4
Widow Rawley	2	7
Denis Mahony	2	2
Total	50	62

Knockaligan		
John Harrigan	2	4
James Connors	4	4
Laurence Ryan	2	4
Denis Hogan	1	6
Timothy Mulvihill	7	2
Widow Ryan	5	4
Michael Sullivan	3	4
Widow Sullivan	3	2
Michael McEnery	4	5
Total	31	35

Templebredan		
Wm. Harty	8	12
Mrs. Drew	1	2
Denis Harty	3	1
Wm. Dalton	4	3
Total	16	18

Ballynagrena		
Wm. Harty	4	3
Thomas Hennessy	2	3
Total	6	6

	M	F
Tearmana		
Henry Fleming	2	2
Darby Byrane	1	5
Martin Cosgrave	2	2
	2	2
	5	9

	M	F
Ballyneety		
Wm. Hays	6	5
Thomas Beary	7	8
Wm. Harty	2	5
James Condon	4	5
Patrick Lahy	3	2
Daniel Carmody	7	7
John Enright	2	4
John Fraly	3	4
John Hannan	4	5
Patrick Phelan	2	3
John Biriery	4	2
Edmond Fitzgerald	1	3
Michael Mahony	8	4
Widow Fitzgerald	1	2
Widow Biriery	3	4
Widow Mahony	1	7
Michael Cahill	5	3
Edmond Fitzgerald	8	6
Denis Cahill	2	5
Francis Kennedy	2	1
Ellen McCarthy	1	3
John Ryan	3	3
Terrence O'Donnell	2	4
Widow Kiely	1	3
Timothy Hays	3	4
Thomas Mangan	3	4
John Collins	4	2
Michael Ryan	5	1
John Alleyne	2	1
Samuel Weston	1	1
John Hournihan	2	2
Daniel McNamara	3	2
Michael O'Donnell	3	3
Thomas Phelan	3	5
Edmond Phelan	3	4
Michael Green	4	4
Thomas Archer	4	2
Wm. Ryan	4	2
James Ryan Sr.	2	2
James Ryan Jr.	6	5
Widow O'Brien		2
Jeffry Bourk	2	4
Henry Clanchy	1	3
Thomas Ryan	2	4
Laurence Magrath	2	3
Denis Ryan	3	3
Thomas Flood	5	1
Michael Glashan	3	2
Thomas Tracy	5	2
John Harty	8	9

	6	3
Revd. Thomas Mahony		
Total	74	182

Knockeravilla		
David Nash	1	2
Darby Giarn	4	2
Michael Cunningham	6	7
Timothy Ryan	3	5
John Devereux	3	4
Patrick Hogan	3	5
John Tracy	7	4
Patrick Carmody	4	3
John Ryan	2	4
Michael McEnerly	4	3
John Donohoe	2	4
Denis Dwyer	4	1
John Hogan	5	3
Patrick Hogan	6	4
James Hournihan	4	4
Edmd Coony	3	3
Philip Dillon	4	2

Total	65	58
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Knockandoolis		
Thomas English Sr.	3	5
Thomas English Jr.	2	2
Cornelious Meehan	4	2
Rody Meehan	2	3
Thomas Neill	4	6
Widow Dwyer	5	3
Thomas Sullivan	5	4
John Sullivan	5	4
Thomas Hays	6	2
Patrick O'Neill	3	6
Bryan Hays	3	3

Total	42	40
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Clonabrogy		
James Hays	3	5
Patrick Conway	6	3
Patrick Dwyer	6	3
Michl. McAuliff	1	2
Thomas Conway	2	4
Robert Parthy	1	4

Total	19	21
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The following is the total amount in each		
Townland	M	F
Killeene na Galive	143	149
Cloughaready	43	55
Garrydoolis	123	103
Coolnadown	18	17
Coolagrane	50	62
Knockaligan	31	35
Templebredin	16	18
Ballynagrena	6	6

Tearmana	5	9		
Ballyneety	174	182	Protestant in this parish and	
Knockeravilla	65	58	included in the above number	
Knockandoolis	42	40	are	1 1
Clonabrog	19	21		
	<hr/>		Total number of Catholics	734 754
Total	735	755		

N.B. It will be seen from this return that the total number of Catholics Male and Female, in this parish, amounts to one thousand four hundred and eighty eight and only two Protestants—There has been no Protestant Clergyman of any description residing in this parish, no Church or Protestant service performed therein within the memory of its oldest inhabitant—This parish contains 1504 Acres 1R — 35 P and is under the composition since October 1826. Composition amounts to £ 124 -12s -4d which sum (when tithes were payed) was received by a Revd. Mr. Hewson residing somewhere in the Kingdom of Kerry—

There is besides this amount of composition, another Lay impropriator called a Mr. Freeman Dane claiming the sum of £18 a year since 1833, though previously he never received more out of this parish than half this sum.

Thomas Mahony.